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TRIBUNE ALMANAC

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AND POLITICAL REGISTER

FOR

1898.

HENRY E. RHOADES, EDITOR.

FOR CONTENTS AND INDEX, SEE END OF ALMANAC.

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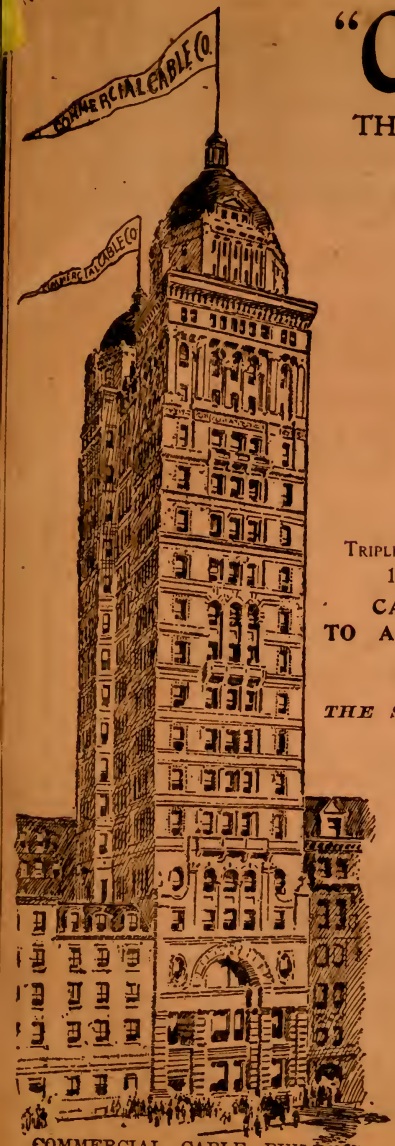

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THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC

FOR 1898.

HENRY ECKFORD RHOADES, Editor.

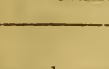
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

(Prepared expressly for The Tribune Almanac by Berlin H. Wright, Penn Yan, N. Y.)

ECLIPSES.

There will be six eclipses this year, three of each, the sun and moon, as follows:

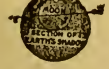
I. A partial eclipse of the moon, January 7, visible in the United States as follows:



	Eclipse begins.	Middle greatest eclipse.	Eclipse ends.	Size of the eclipse, 1.88 digits, the moon's apparent diameter being taken as 12 digits.
Boston	7:04 p. m.	7:51 p. m.	8:39 p. m.	
New-York	6:52 p. m.	7:39 p. m.	8:27 p. m.	
Philadelphia	6:48 p. m.	7:35 p. m.	8:23 p. m.	
Chicago	5:58 p. m.	6:45 p. m.	7:33 p. m.	
Washington	6:40 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	8:15 p. m.	
Charleston	6:28 p. m.	7:15 p. m.	8:03 p. m.	
New-Orleans	5:48 p. m.	6:35 p. m.	7:23 p. m.	
St. Louis	5:47 p. m.	6:34 p. m.	7:22 p. m.	
Eastern standard time	6:48 p. m.	7:35 p. m.	8:23 p. m.	
Central standard time	5:48 p. m.	6:35 p. m.	7:23 p. m.	
Mountain standard time	4:48 p. m.	5:35 p. m.	6:23 p. m.	
Pacific standard time	*3:48 p. m.	4:35 p. m.	5:23 p. m.	

*Moon rises with eclipse on.

II. A total eclipse of the sun, January 22, invisible in America.
III. A partial eclipse of the moon, July 3, invisible in America.
IV. An annular eclipse of the sun, July 18, invisible in North America.
V. A partial eclipse of the sun, December 12–13, visible in the Antarctic regions.
VI. A total eclipse of the moon, December 27, visible throughout the United States, as follows:



	Partial eclipse begins.	Total eclipse begins.	Middle of eclipse.	Total eclipse ends.	Partial eclipse ends.	Size of the eclipse, 16.6 digits, the moon's apparent diameter being taken as 12 digits.
Boston	5:04 p. m.	6:14 p. m.	6:58 p. m.	7:43 p. m.	8:52 p. m.	
New-York	4:52 p. m.	6:02 p. m.	6:46 p. m.	7:31 p. m.	8:40 p. m.	
Philadelphia	4:48 p. m.	5:58 p. m.	6:42 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	8:36 p. m.	
Chicago	*3:58 p. m.	5:08 p. m.	5:52 p. m.	6:37 p. m.	7:46 p. m.	
Washington	4:40 p. m.	5:50 p. m.	6:34 p. m.	7:19 p. m.	8:28 p. m.	
Charleston	4:28 p. m.	5:38 p. m.	6:22 p. m.	7:07 p. m.	8:16 p. m.	
New-Orleans	*3:48 p. m.	4:58 p. m.	5:42 p. m.	6:27 p. m.	7:36 p. m.	
St. Louis	*3:47 p. m.	4:57 p. m.	5:41 p. m.	6:26 p. m.	7:35 p. m.	
Eastern standard time	4:48 p. m.	5:58 p. m.	6:42 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	8:36 p. m.	
Central standard time	*3:48 p. m.	4:58 p. m.	5:42 p. m.	6:27 p. m.	7:36 p. m.	
Mountain standard time	*2:48 p. m.	*3:58 p. m.	4:42 p. m.	5:27 p. m.	6:36 p. m.	
Pacific standard time	*1:48 p. m.	*2:58 p. m.	*3:42 p. m.	*4:27 p. m.	5:36 p. m.	

*Moon rises with eclipse on.

SUPERIOR PLANETS, EAST OR WEST, OF THE SUN.

WEST.	EAST.
Mars, all the year.	Mars, not this year.
Jupiter, until March 25, and after Oct. 13.	Jupiter, from March 25 to October 13.
Saturn, until May 30, and after Dec. 6.	Saturn, from May 30 to December 6.
Uranus, until May 22, and after Nov. 25.	Uranus, from May 22 to November 25.
Neptune, from June 13 to December 15.	Neptune, until June 13, and after Dec. 15.

TABLE I.

MEAN TIME OF SIDEREAL NOON, OR MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF THE VERNAL EQUINOX AT WASHINGTON, D. C., FOR 1898.

(For other places, add 9.83 seconds for each hour of longitude east of Washington, and subtract the same for each hour west of Washington.)

Day.	Jan. Eve.	Feb. Eve.	March. Eve.	April. Morn.	May. Morn.	June. Morn.	July. Morn.	August. Morn.	Sept. Morn.	Oct. Eve.	Nov. Eve.	Dec. Eve.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
1	5:13:40	3:11:47	1:21:41	11:19:48	9:21:51	7:19:58	5:22:00	3:20:07	1:18:14	11:16:21	9:14:28	7:16:30
2	5:09:44	3:07:51	1:17:45	11:16:52	9:17:55	7:16:02	5:18:04	3:16:11	1:14:18	11:12:25	9:10:32	7:12:34
3	5:05:48	3:03:55	1:13:49	11:12:56	9:13:59	7:12:06	5:14:08	3:12:15	1:10:22	11:08:29	9:06:36	7:08:38
4	5:01:52	2:59:59	1:09:53	11:08:00	9:09:03	7:08:10	5:10:12	3:08:19	1:06:26	11:04:33	9:02:40	7:04:42
5	4:57:56	2:56:03	1:05:58	11:04:05	9:06:07	7:04:14	5:06:17	3:04:23	1:02:30	11:00:37	8:58:44	7:00:47
6	4:54:00	2:52:07	1:02:02	11:00:09	9:02:11	7:00:18	5:02:21	3:00:27	0:58:34	10:56:41	8:54:48	6:56:51
7	4:50:04	2:48:11	0:58:06	10:56:13	8:58:15	6:56:22	4:58:25	2:56:31	0:54:38	10:52:45	8:50:52	6:52:55
8	4:46:08	2:44:15	0:54:10	10:52:17	8:54:19	6:52:26	4:54:29	2:52:35	0:50:42	10:48:49	8:46:56	6:48:59
9	4:42:12	2:40:19	0:50:14	10:48:21	8:50:23	6:48:30	4:50:33	2:48:40	0:46:46	10:44:53	8:42:00	6:45:03
10	4:38:16	2:36:24	0:46:18	10:44:25	8:46:28	6:44:35	4:46:37	2:44:44	0:42:51	10:40:58	8:39:04	6:41:07
11	4:34:20	2:32:28	0:42:22	10:40:29	8:42:32	6:40:39	4:42:41	2:41:48	0:39:55	10:37:02	8:35:08	6:37:11
12	4:30:24	2:28:32	0:38:26	10:36:33	8:38:36	6:36:43	4:38:45	2:37:52	0:35:59	10:33:06	8:31:12	6:33:15
13	4:26:28	2:24:36	0:34:30	10:32:37	8:34:40	6:32:47	4:34:49	2:33:56	0:31:03	10:29:10	8:27:16	6:29:19
14	4:22:32	2:20:40	0:30:34	10:28:42	8:30:44	6:28:51	4:30:53	2:29:00	0:27:07	10:25:14	8:23:20	6:25:23
15	4:18:36	2:16:44	0:26:39	10:24:46	8:26:48	6:24:55	4:26:58	2:25:04	0:23:11	10:21:18	8:19:25	6:21:28
16	4:14:40	2:13:48	0:22:43	10:21:50	8:22:52	6:20:59	4:23:02	2:21:08	0:19:15	10:17:22	8:15:29	6:17:32
17	4:10:44	2:09:52	0:18:46	10:17:54	8:18:56	6:17:03	4:19:06	2:17:12	0:15:18	10:13:26	8:11:33	6:13:36
18	4:06:48	2:05:56	0:14:50	10:13:58	8:15:01	6:13:07	4:15:10	2:13:16	0:11:23	10:09:30	8:07:37	6:09:40
19	4:02:52	2:01:00	0:10:54	10:09:02	8:11:05	6:09:11	4:11:14	2:09:20	0:07:27	10:05:34	8:03:41	6:05:44
20	3:58:58	1:57:04	0:06:59	10:05:06	8:07:09	6:05:15	4:07:18	2:05:25	0:03:32	10:01:39	7:59:45	6:01:48
21	3:55:01	1:53:08	0:03:03	10:01:10	8:03:13	6:01:19	4:03:22	2:01:29	Eve.	9:57:43	7:55:49	5:57:52
22	3:51:06	1:49:12	11:59:07	9:57:14	7:59:17	5:57:23	3:59:26	1:57:33	11:51:39	9:53:47	7:51:53	5:53:56
23	3:47:10	1:45:16	11:55:11	9:53:18	7:55:21	5:53:27	3:55:30	1:53:37	11:47:43	9:49:51	7:47:57	5:50:00
24	3:43:14	1:41:20	11:51:15	9:49:22	7:51:25	5:49:31	3:51:34	1:49:41	11:43:47	9:45:55	7:44:01	5:46:04
25	3:39:18	1:37:25	11:47:20	9:45:26	7:47:29	5:45:36	3:47:38	1:45:45	11:39:56	9:41:59	7:40:06	5:42:08
26	3:35:22	1:33:29	11:43:24	9:41:30	7:43:33	5:41:40	3:43:42	1:42:49	11:36:00	9:38:03	7:36:10	5:38:12
27	3:31:26	1:29:33	11:39:28	9:37:34	7:39:37	5:37:44	3:39:46	1:38:53	11:32:04	9:34:07	7:32:14	5:34:16
28	3:27:30	1:25:37	11:35:32	9:33:38	7:35:41	5:33:48	3:35:50	1:34:57	11:28:08	9:30:11	7:28:18	5:30:20
29	3:23:35	———	11:31:36	9:29:42	7:31:45	5:29:52	3:31:54	1:30:02	11:24:12	9:26:15	7:24:22	5:26:24
30	3:19:39	———	11:27:40	9:25:47	7:27:50	5:25:56	3:27:59	1:26:06	11:20:17	9:22:19	7:20:26	5:22:29
31	3:15:43	———	11:23:44	———	7:23:54	———	3:24:03	1:22:10	———	9:18:23	———	5:18:33

TABLE II.

TIMES OF UPPER MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF POLARIS, OR NORTH STAR, 1898.

Surveyors and civil engineers may obtain the variation of the magnetic needle for any place in the United States by directing their compass to the North Star (Polaris) when it is upon the meridian, as given in the table below, for the upper culmination; or 11 hours 58 minutes 2 seconds, before or after, when the star is on the lower meridian. Exact local time is used in the table, and the timepiece used must be correct, and the bearing of the star taken promptly on time, and that bearing will be the true variation of the needle. An error of only a few seconds in the timepiece will vitiate the bearing found; therefore, it will be much better to take the bearing when the star is furthest east or west, at its greatest elongation, as observations made upon it then are not affected

materially by small errors of timepieces. To use this table for other places than Washington, D. C., add 9.83 seconds for each hour of longitude east of Washington, and subtract 9.83 seconds for each hour west of it. From February 1 to August 1, use the lower culmination. (For table to find the time of greatest elongation of Polaris, see Page 1, Table I, Almanac of 1897.)

Day.	Jan. Eve.	Feb. Eve.	March. Eve.	April. Eve.	May. Morn.	June. Morn.	July. Morn.	August. Morn.	Sept. Morn.	Oct. Morn.	Nov. Eve.	Dec. Eve.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1.....	6:35:18	4:32:55	2:42:26	0:40:22	10:42:31	8:40:59	6:43:31	4:42:10	2:40:44	0:43:02	10:37:17	8:39:07
2.....	6:30:21	4:28:58	2:38:30	0:36:26	10:38:35	8:37:04	6:39:36	4:38:15	2:36:49	0:39:07	10:33:21	8:35:10
3.....	6:27:24	4:25:01	2:34:33	0:32:30	10:34:40	8:33:09	6:35:41	4:34:20	2:32:54	0:35:12	10:29:25	8:31:13
4.....	6:23:27	4:21:04	2:30:36	0:28:34	10:30:44	8:29:14	6:31:46	4:30:25	2:28:59	0:31:16	10:25:29	8:27:16
5.....	6:19:30	4:17:07	2:26:40	0:24:38	10:26:49	8:25:19	6:27:52	4:26:30	2:25:03	0:27:20	10:21:33	8:23:20
6.....	6:15:33	4:13:10	2:22:44	0:20:42	10:22:54	8:21:24	6:23:57	4:22:36	2:21:07	0:23:24	10:17:37	8:19:25
7.....	6:11:37	4:09:13	2:18:48	0:16:47	10:18:59	8:17:29	6:20:02	4:18:41	2:17:12	0:19:29	10:13:40	8:15:28
8.....	6:07:40	4:05:16	2:14:51	0:12:51	10:15:03	8:13:34	6:16:07	4:14:46	2:13:17	0:15:33	10:09:43	8:11:31
9.....	6:03:43	4:01:20	2:10:54	0:08:55	10:11:07	8:09:39	6:12:12	4:10:51	2:09:22	0:11:38	10:05:47	8:07:35
10.....	5:59:46	3:57:23	2:06:57	0:04:59	10:07:14	8:05:45	6:08:17	4:06:56	2:05:27	0:07:42	10:01:51	8:03:38
11.....	5:55:49	3:53:26	2:03:01	Morn.	10:03:18	8:01:50	6:04:22	4:03:01	2:01:32	0:03:47	9:57:55	7:59:41
12.....	5:51:52	3:49:30	1:59:05	11:57:09	9:59:22	7:57:55	6:00:27	3:59:06	1:57:36	Even'g.	9:53:59	7:55:44
13.....	5:47:55	3:45:33	1:55:08	11:53:13	9:55:26	7:54:00	5:56:33	3:55:11	1:53:40	11:51:58	9:50:03	7:51:47
14.....	5:43:58	3:41:36	1:51:13	11:49:17	9:51:30	7:50:05	5:52:38	3:51:16	1:49:44	11:48:02	9:46:07	7:47:51
15.....	5:40:01	3:37:39	1:47:17	11:45:21	9:47:35	7:46:10	5:48:44	3:47:21	1:45:52	11:44:07	9:42:11	7:43:55
16.....	5:36:04	3:33:42	1:43:21	11:41:25	9:43:40	7:42:15	5:44:49	3:43:52	1:41:56	11:40:11	9:38:14	7:40:58
17.....	5:32:07	3:29:45	1:39:24	11:37:29	9:39:45	7:38:20	5:40:54	3:39:31	1:37:00	11:36:15	9:34:18	7:36:02
18.....	5:28:11	3:25:48	1:35:28	11:33:33	9:35:50	7:34:25	5:36:59	3:35:36	1:34:04	11:32:20	9:30:21	7:32:05
19.....	5:24:14	3:21:52	1:31:32	11:29:37	9:31:55	7:30:30	5:33:04	3:31:41	1:30:09	11:28:24	9:26:25	7:28:08
20.....	5:20:17	3:17:56	1:27:36	11:25:41	9:28:01	7:26:35	5:29:09	3:27:45	1:26:13	11:24:29	9:22:29	7:24:11
21.....	5:16:20	3:14:00	1:23:39	11:21:45	9:24:06	7:22:41	5:25:14	3:23:50	1:22:17	11:20:33	9:18:33	7:20:14
22.....	5:12:23	3:10:03	1:19:42	11:17:50	9:20:11	7:18:46	5:21:19	3:19:55	1:18:21	11:16:37	9:14:37	7:16:17
23.....	5:08:26	3:06:06	1:15:46	11:13:54	9:16:16	7:14:51	5:17:24	3:16:00	1:14:26	11:12:41	9:10:40	7:12:20
24.....	5:04:29	3:02:09	1:11:50	11:10:00	9:12:20	7:10:56	5:13:29	3:12:05	1:10:29	11:08:45	9:06:43	7:08:23
25.....	5:00:32	2:58:13	1:07:54	11:06:04	9:08:25	7:06:01	5:09:34	3:08:10	1:06:36	11:04:49	9:02:46	7:04:26
26.....	4:56:35	2:54:16	1:03:57	11:02:08	9:04:30	7:02:06	5:05:39	3:04:15	1:02:41	11:00:53	8:58:50	7:00:30
27.....	4:52:38	2:50:20	1:00:02	10:58:13	9:00:34	6:59:11	5:01:45	3:00:20	0:58:45	10:56:56	8:54:54	6:56:34
28.....	4:48:41	2:46:23	0:56:06	10:54:18	8:56:39	6:55:16	4:57:50	2:56:24	0:54:49	10:53:00	8:50:57	6:52:37
29.....	4:44:45	———	0:52:10	10:50:22	8:52:44	6:51:21	4:53:55	2:52:29	0:50:53	10:49:04	8:47:01	6:48:40
30.....	4:40:49	———	0:48:14	10:46:26	8:48:49	6:47:26	4:50:00	2:48:34	0:46:58	10:45:09	8:43:04	6:44:43
31.....	4:36:52	———	0:44:17	———	8:44:54	———	4:46:05	2:44:39	———	10:41:13	———	6:40:46

HEBREW CALENDAR.

Year.	Jewish month. No.	Jewish month. Name.	Greg'an date.	Duration in days.
5657	5	Shebat	Jan. 4	30
5657	6	Adar	Feb. 3	29
5657	7	Veadar	Mar. 5	30
5657	8	Nisan	Apr. 3	30
5657	9	Iyar	May 3	29
5657	10	Sivan	Jne. 1	30
5657	11	Tammuz	July 1	29
5657	12	Ab	July 30	30
5657	13	Elul	Aug. 29	29
5658	1	Tishri	Sep. 26	30
5658	2	Hesvan	Oct. 26	29
5658	3	Kislev	Nov. 24	30
5658	4	Tebeth	Dec. 24	29
5658	5	Shebat	J'n22'98	30

The year 5657 is an Emolismic year, containing 13 months; Veadar, the seventh, of 30 days being added. The year contains 55 Sabbaths, and is the 14th year of the 298th cycle of 19 years.

A TABLE OF ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN BRIGHT STARS.

To ascertain when any Star or Constellation found in the following Table will be on the upper meridian, add the numbers opposite in the left-hand column of figures to the time of "Sidereal Noon" found in these pages. For the rising of a Star, subtract the number opposite in the right-hand column of figures from its meridian passage. For the setting of a Star, add the same number to its meridian passage. Those marked (....) revolve in a circle of perpetual apparition, and do not rise or set north of the latitude of New York (40° 42′ 40″), for which latitude the semi-diurnal arcs are calculated. The civil day begins at midnight, and consequently 24 hours after midnight, or 12 hours from noon, is morning of the succeeding day; and more than 24 hours from noon, is evening of the next day. This table is arranged in the order of culmination. Stars having an asterisk (*) in the last column are seen only in Florida and Texas, when passing the meridian.

Name of Star.	For Meridian Passage.		For Rising and Setting.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
α Andromedæ (Alpheratz)	0	3	7	52
β Cassiopeiæ (Caph)	0	4	.....	
γ Pegasi (Algenib)	0	8	6	51
α Phœnices	0	20	2	25
α Cassiopeiæ (Schedir)	0	35	.....	
β Ceti (Diphda)	0	38	4	53
γ Cassiopeiæ	0	50	.....	
η Ceti	1	3	.....	
β Andromedæ (Merach)	1	4	8	29
θ^1 Ceti	1	19	5	30
α Ursæ Minoris (Polaris)	1	21	.....	
α Eridani (Achernar)	1	34	*	
ζ Ceti	1	46	5	22
β Arietis	1	49	7	14
α Piscium (El Rischa)	1	57	6	7
γ Andromedæ (Almaadi)	1	57	9	21
α Arietis	2	1	7	26
γ Ceti	2	38	6	9
ο Ceti (Mira)	2	11	5	48
α Ceti (Menkar)	2	56	6	13
β Persei (Algol)	3	1	9	10
α Persei (Algenib)	3	16	.....	
η Tauri (The Seven Stars)	3	41	7	29
α Tauri (Aldebaran)	4	29	6	58
α Aurigæ (Capella)	5	8	10	14
β Orionis (Rigel)	5	9	5	31
γ Orionis (Bellatrix)	5	18	6	21
β Tauri (El Nath)	5	19	7	52
δ Orionis (Mintaka)	5	26	5	59
ε Orionis (Anilam)	5	30	5	56
α Columbæ (Phæt)	5	35	3	37
κ Orionis (Saiph)	5	42	5	26
α Orionis (Betelguese)	5	49	6	26
β Aurigæ (Menkalina)	5	51	9	53
μ Geminorum	6	8	7	24
ξ Canis Majoris	6	15	4	1
β Canis Majoris (Mirzam)	6	17	4	55
α Argus (Canopus)	6	21	*	
γ Geminorum (Alhena)	6	31	6	59
ε Geminorum (Mebusta)	6	37	7	36
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	6	40	5	1
ε Canis Majoris (Adhara)	6	54	4	7
δ Geminorum (Wasat)	7	13	7	22
η Canis Majoris (Aludra)	7	19	4	5
α^2 Geminorum (Castor)	7	27	8	11
α Canis Minoris (Procyon)	7	33	6	19
β Geminorum (Pollux)	7	38	7	50
γ Argus	8	5	1	31
ε Argus	8	19	*	
ζ Argus (Naos)	7	59	2	58
ι Argus	9	13	*	
α Hydræ (Alphard)	9	21	5	31
ε Leonis	9	38	7	31
μ Leonis	9	45	7	42
α Leonis (Regulus)	10	1	6	44
γ^1 Leonis (Al Gieba)	10	13	7	14
η Argus	10	39	*	

Name of Star.	For Meridian Passage.		For Rising and Setting.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
β Ursæ Majoris (Merak)	10	54	.....	
α Ursæ Majoris (Dubke)	10	56	.....	
θ Leonis	11	7	6	57
δ Leonis (Zozma)	11	7	7	17
β Leonis (Denebola)	11	42	6	54
γ Ursæ Majoris (Phad)	11	46	.....	
α^1 Crucis (Acrux)	12	19	*	
γ Crucis	12	21	*	
β Corvi	12	27	4	25
β Crucis	12	39	*	
ε Ursa Majoris (Alioth)	12	47	.....	
δ Virginis	12	47	6	14
ε Virginis	12	55	6	40
α Virginis (Spica)	13	18	5	23
ζ Ursæ Majoris (Mizar)	13	18	.....	
η Ursæ Majoris (Benetnasch)	13	41	.....	
β Centauri (Agena)	13	54	*	
α Bootes (Arcturus)	14	9	7	12
α Centauri (Bengula)	14	30	*	
α^2 Libræ	14	43	5	4
β Ursa Minoris (Kochab)	14	59	.....	
β Libræ	15	9	5	29
α Coronæ Borealis (Alphecca)	15	28	7	44
α Serpentis (Unuk)	15	37	6	23
δ Scorpii	15	52	4	37
β^1 Scorpii	15	57	4	49
α Scorpii (Antares)	16	20	4	20
β Herculis (Rutilicus)	16	23	7	20
α Herculis	17	7	6	51
λ Scorpii (Lesuth)	17	23	3	18
γ Aræ	17	14	*	
α Aræ	17	21	*	
β Draconis (Rastoban)	17	25	.....	
θ Scorpii	17	27	2	27
α Ophiuchi (Ras Alhague)	17	27	6	45
γ Draconis (Etanin)	17	51	.....	
μ^1 Sagittarii	18	5	4	43
ε Sagittarii	18	14	3	35
α Lyræ (Vega)	18	30	8	54
β Lyræ	18	43	8	17
σ Sagittarii	18	46	4	19
α Aquilæ (Altair)	19	43	6	30
α^2 Capricorni (Giedi)	20	9	5	15
α Pavonis	20	14	*	
α Cygni (Deneb)	20	35	9	56
α Cephei (Alderamin)	21	13	.....	
β Aquarii	21	23	5	39
β Cephei (Alphirk)	21	24	.....	
ε Pegasi (Enif)	21	36	6	33
α Aquarii	21	57	5	57
α Gruis	21	58	1	21
ζ Pegasi	22	33	6	36
α Pisces Australis (Fomalhaut)	22	48	4	0
β Pegasi (Scheat)	22	55	7	44
α Pegasi (Markab)	22	56	6	52
γ Cephei (Er Rai)	23	31	.....	

RISING, SETTING AND MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF PLANETS, 1898.

Month.	Day	VENUS.			MARS.			JUPITER.			SATURN.		
		In Meridian.	New-Orleans.	New-York.	In Meridian.	New-Orleans.	New-York.	In Meridian.	New-Orleans.	New-York.	In Meridian.	New-Orleans.	New-York.
		Mo.	Rises Mo.	Rises Mo.	Mo.	Rises Mo.	Rises Mo.	Mo	Rises Eve.	Rises Mo.	Mo	Rises Mo.	Rises Mo.
		H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
January	1	11:17	6:15	6:45	11:13	6:13	6:44	5:52	12:00	0:03	9:39	4:27	4:52
January	11	11:32	6:29	6:58	11:06	6:06	6:37	5:15	11:25	Eve.	9:05	3:53	4:18
January	21	11:47	6:39	7:06	10:59	5:57	6:27	4:37	10:47	10:50	8:30	3:19	3:44
February ...	1	Eve.	Sets.	Sets.	10:52	5:48	6:16	3:53	10:03	10:06	7:50	2:39	3:04
February ...	11	0:12	Eve.	Eve.	10:45	5:36	6:02	3:13	9:23	9:26	7:14	2:03	2:28
February ...	21	0:21	5:55	5:42	10:38	5:25	5:48	2:31	8:40	8:43	6:36	1:26	1:51
March	1	0:27	6:10	6:01	10:32	5:15	5:36	1:57	8:03	8:05	6:06	0:56	1:21
March	11	0:34	6:29	6:26	10:23	4:59	5:17	1:13	7:20	7:22	5:27	0:17	0:42
March	21	0:40	6:46	6:49	10:14	4:44	4:59	0:30	6:36	6:37	4:48	Eve.	Eve.
April	1	0:46	7:05	7:14	10:03	4:26	4:37	Eve.	Sets.	Sets.	4:05	10:59	11:24
April	11	0:54	7:24	7:39	9:53	4:09	4:17	10:57	Mor.	Mor.	3:28	10:21	10:46
April	21	1:02	7:43	8:03	9:42	3:51	3:55	10:10	4:16	4:17	2:43	9:36	9:51
May	1	1:13	8:03	8:28	9:30	3:31	3:31	9:27	3:33	3:34	2:02	8:55	9:20
May	11	1:25	8:22	8:51	9:20	3:14	3:11	8:46	2:52	2:53	1:20	8:12	8:37
May	21	1:38	8:38	9:10	9:08	2:55	2:49	8:05	2:12	2:14	0:38	7:30	7:55
June	1	1:54	8:56	9:28	8:56	2:26	2:26	7:22	1:29	1:30	Eve.	Sets.	Sets.
June	11	2:07	9:05	9:35	8:53	2:27	2:14	6:43	0:49	0:50	11:04	Mor.	Mor.
June	21	2:18	9:11	9:38	8:33	2:01	1:45	6:06	0:12	0:13	10.22	3:38	3:14
July	1	2:28	9:12	9:35	8:22	1:44	1:25	5:31	Eve.	Eve.	9:40	3:01	2:37
July	11	2:35	9:09	9:26	8:12	1:29	1:07	4:55	10:55	10:55	8:59	2:16	1:52
July	21	2:40	9:03	9:15	8:01	1:13	0:49	4:21	10:19	10:18	8:18	1:35	1:11
August	1	2:43	8:54	8:59	7:49	0:57	0:31	3:43	9:40	9:39	7:34	0:51	0:27
August	11	2:45	8:44	8:43	7:38	0:43	0:14	3:00	9:05	9:03	6:54	0:11	Eve.
August	21	2:45	8:32	8:26	7:26	0:29	Eve.	2:37	8:31	8:28	6:15	Eve.	11:04
September ..	1	2:45	8:19	8:06	7:13	0:15	11:45	2:02	7:54	7:50	5:33	10:46	10:22
September ..	11	2:45	8:08	7:50	7:00	0:02	11:32	1:30	7:21	7:16	4:56	10:08	9:44
September ..	21	2:45	7:58	7:34	6:45	Eve.	11:17	0:58	6:46	6:40	4:19	9:31	9:06
October	1	2:43	7:47	7:18	6:31	11:36	11:07	0:27	Ris's	Ris's	3:43	8:55	8:30
October	11	2:39	7:35	7:02	6:13	11:20	10:52	Mor.	Mor.	Mor.	3:07	8:18	7:53
October	21	2:30	7:22	6:46	5:54	11:02	10:34	11:24	5:41	5:56	2:31	7:42	7:17
November ..	1	2:11	7:00	6:22	5:30	10:40	10:13	10:50	5:10	5:20	1:53	7:04	6:39
November ..	11	1:39	6:29	5:52	5:05	10:16	9:50	10:19	4:40	4:51	1:18	6:28	6:02
November....	21	0:50	5:45	5:11	4:37	9:50	9:24	9:27	4:10	4:22	0:44	Ris's	Ris's
December ...	1	Mor.	Ris's	Ris's	4:04	9:17	8:51	9:15	3:39	3:51	0:09	Mor.	Mor.
December ...	11	10:48	Mor.	Mor.	3:27	8:40	8:14	8:43	3:09	3:22	Mor.	6:27	6:53
December ...	21	10:01	4:42	4:21	2:45	7:56	7:29	8:10	2:38	2:52	11:04	5:56	6:22
December ...	31	9:30	4:09	3:49	1:52	7:01	6:34	7:34	2:03	2:18	10:26	5:19	5:46

PLANETS BRIGHTEST OR BEST SEEN.

Mercury, February 4 and September 24. rising shortly before the Sun; also April 7 and December 1, setting soon after the Sun.
Venus, October 27.
Mars, not this year.
Jupiter, March 25.
Saturn, May 30.
Uranus, May 22.
Neptune, December 15.

MORNING STARS.
Rising After Midnight.

Mercury, January 6 to March 16; May 1 to June 30; September 5 to October 19, and after December 21.
Venus, until February 15 and after December 1.

EVENING STARS.
Rising Before Midnight.

Mercury, until January 6 and from March 16 to May 1; June 30 to September 5, and October 19 to December 21.
Venus, from February 15 to December 1.

EMBER DAYS.

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday — After:

- 1st Sunday in Lent.....March 2, 4 and 5
- Pentecost.....June 1, 3 and 4
- September 14.....September 21, 23 and 24
- December 13.....December 14, 16 and 17

AZIMUTH TABLE OF POLARIS, OR NORTH STAR, 1898.

The azimuths in the annexed table, applied properly to the magnetic bearing of Polaris at the time of its greatest elongation east or west, will give the true variation of the magnetic needle from a true north direction, and will be of great use to all surveyors and engineers. When the elongation is east the azimuth will be east and vice versa. At the present time the line of "No Variation" of the needle runs southeasterly from near Toledo, Ohio, to a point on the Atlantic coast about fifty miles southwest of Cape Fear, N. C. East of that line the north end of the needle points west of a true north, and west of that line east of the true north. The country may therefore be divided into eastern and western magnetic regions. In the "Eastern Region" the bearing of Polaris at its western elongation, if eastward, added to the azimuth, gives the desired variation west; but if westward, the bearing taken from the azimuth gives the variation west. The bearing of Polaris at its eastern elongation will be eastward, and the azimuth subtracted therefrom gives the variation west. In the "Western Region" the bearing of Polaris at its eastern elongation, if westward, added to the azimuth, gives the variation east; but if eastward, the bearing taken from the azimuth gives the variation east. The bearing of Polaris at its western elongation will be westward, and diminished by the azimuth gives the variation east. The azimuths in the table, given for two degree zones, are practically sufficient for all the United States except Alaska. For intermediate latitudes, and dates, the azimuths may be found by proportion sufficiently correct, or exactly by the formula, log-sine azimuth equal log-sine Polar Distance of Polaris, minus log-cosine latitude. The surveyor or engineer is on the line of "No Variation" when the bearing of Polaris at greatest elongation is the same as the azimuth.

Month.	Day.	Polar Distance of Polaris.	Azimuth of Polaris at its Greatest Elongation East or West. For Latitudes and Dates given below.									
			29° North.	31° North.	33° North.	35° North.	37° North.	39° North.	41° North.	43° North.	45° North.	
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	
January..	1	1 13 43	1 24 17	1 26 1	1 27 54	1 29 59	1 32 19	1 34 51	1 37 40	1 40 49	1 44 16	
January..	11	42	16	1 25 59	53	57	17	50	39	47	15	
January..	21	42	16	59	53	57	17	50	39	47	15	
February.	1	42	16	59	53	57	17	50	39	47	15	
February.	11	44	17	1 26 1	54	59	19	51	40	49	16	
February.	21	46	19	3	56	1 30 1	21	54	43	51	19	
March....	1	47	21	6	58	3	24	56	45	54	22	
March....	11	50	25	9	1 28 2	7	28	1 35 0	49	58	26	
March....	21	53	28	12	6	11	31	4	53	1 41 2	30	
April.....	1	56	31	15	10	15	35	8	57	5	34	
April.....	11	59	34	18	14	19	39	12	1 38 1	10	38	
April.....	21	1 14 2	37	20	16	23	43	16	5	14	42	
May.....	1	5	40	24	19	26	46	19	9	18	46	
May.....	11	7	44	28	22	28	49	22	12	22	50	
May.....	21	10	47	31	25	30	51	24	15	24	53	
June.....	1	12	50	33	28	32	53	28	18	26	56	
June.....	11	13	51	36	30	35	56	30	20	30	59	
June.....	21	13	51	36	30	35	56	30	20	30	59	
July.....	1	13	51	36	30	35	56	30	20	30	59	
July.....	11	13	51	36	30	35	56	30	20	30	59	
July.....	21	12	50	35	29	34	55	29	18	29	57	
August...	1	10	48	32	26	32	52	26	15	26	54	
August...	11	8	44	28	23	29	49	23	12	22	50	
August...	21	6	40	24	19	26	46	19	9	18	46	
September	1	2	37	20	16	23	43	16	5	14	42	
September	11	1 13 59	34	18	14	19	39	12	1	10	38	
September	21	56	30	14	9	14	33	7	1 37 56	4	32	
October...	1	52	26	10	4	8	28	1	50	1 40 59	27	
October...	11	48	22	7	0	4	25	1 34 57	46	55	23	
October...	21	44	18	2	1 27 55	0	20	53	42	50	18	
November	1	40	12	1 25 56	49	1 29 54	14	46	35	43	10	
November.	11	36	8	52	44	49	9	41	29	38	5	
November	21	33	4	48	41	45	5	37	25	34	1	
December	1	30	0	44	38	41	1	33	21	30	1 43 57	
December.	11	27	1 23 59	42	34	39	1 31 59	30	19	27	54	
December.	21	25	55	39	31	35	55	27	15	23	49	
December.	31	1 13 24	54	38	30	34	54	25	13	22	48	

MOVABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday	February	6	
Sexagesima Sunday	"	13	
Quinquagesima Sunday	"	20	
Shrove Tuesday	"	22	
Ash Wednesday	"	23	
Quadragesima Sunday	"	27	
Mid-Lent Sunday	March	20	
Passion Sunday	"	27	
Palm Sunday	April	3	
Good Friday	"	8	
Easter Sunday	"	10	
Rogation Sunday	May	15	
Ascension Thursday	"	19	
Whit-Sunday (Pentecost)	"	29	
Trinity Sunday	June	5	
Corpus Christi	"	9	

Advent Sunday.....November 27

CONJUNCTIONS OF PLANETS AND OTHER PHENOMENA 1898.

Month.	Aspect.	Wash'n mean time.	Distance apart.	Month	Aspect	Wash'n mean time	Distance apart.
		D. H. M	°			D. H. M	° '
Jan.	☿ in ♈	1		July	☌ ♄ ☾	1 9 48 mo.	☌ 5 20 N.
"	⊕ in per'lion	2 8 mo		"	⊕ in aphelion	2 11 "	
"	☌ ☿ ☉, Inf	6 11 "		"	☾ eclipsed	3 See Eclip.	
"	☾ eclipsed	7 See Eclip.		"	☌ ♂ ☾	13 3 45 eve.	☌ 4 56 S.
"	☌ ♃ ☾	14 0 22 eve.	♃ 7 5 N.	"	☉ eclipsed	8 See Eclip.	
"	☌ ♄ ☾	18 1 29 "	♄ 5 40 N.	"	☌ ☿ ☾	21 6 11 mo	☿ 5 55 N.
"	☌ ♂ ☾	20 8 45 "	♂ 0 22 "	"	☌ ♃ ☾	24 9 53 "	♃ 6 59 N
"	☌ ☿ ☾	21 3 53 "	☿ 0 42 S.	"	☌ ♄ ☾	28 5 14 eve.	♄ 5 18 N.
"	☉ eclipsed	22 See Eclip.					
"	♄ stationery	24 9 eve.		Aug.	☌ ♂ ☾	11 0 11 eve.	♂ 3 4 S.
"	☿ gr. elong. W.	29 9 mo.	☿ 25 5 W.	"	☿ in ♈	14 5 mo.	
				"	☌ ♃ ☾	19 1 "	☿ 1 38 S.
Feb.	☿ in aphelion	4 8 eve.		"	☌ ♃ ☾	20 11 39 eve	♃ 6 60 N.
"	☌ ♃ ☾	10 5 15 "	♃ 7 9 N.	"	☌ ☿ ☾	21 3 6 mo.	☿ 5 3 N.
"	☌ ☿ ♂	11 1 "	☿ 0 1 N.	"	☌ ☿ ☾	25 0 7 "	♄ 5 4 N.
"	☌ ♄ ☾	14 11 41 "	♄ 5 30 N.	"	□ ♄ ☉, E.	29 3 "	♄ 90 E.
"	☌ ☿ ☉, Sup.	15 5 "					
"	☌ ♂ ☾	18 7 43 "	♂ 2 2 S.	Sept.	☌ ♂ ☾	9 7 33 "	♂ 0 54 S.
"	☌ ☿ ☾	20 8 16 "	☿ 5 2 S.	"	☿ in aphelion	17 1 eve.	
				"	☌ ♃ ☾	17 3 32 "	♃ 6 39 N.
Mar.	□ ♄ ☉, W.	2 7 mo.		"	☌ ♄ ☾	19 1 38 "	☿ 1 28 N
"	☌ ♃ ☾	9 7 40 eve.	♃ 7 4 N.	"	☌ ♄ ☾	21 7 29 mo	♄ 4 39 N.
"	☌ ☿ ☾	14 6 33 mo.	♄ 5 38 N.	"	☿ gr. elong. E.	22 4 mo.	☿ 46 32 E.
"	☌ ♂ ☾	19 8 eve.	♂ 4 25 "				
"	☌ ☿ ☾	23 1 58 "	☿ 6 38 S.	Oct.	☌ ♂ ☾	8 0 12 "	♂ 1 26 N
"	☌ ♃ ♉	25 7 "	♃ 180 0 E	"	☿ gr. lleL. L S.	10 1 "	
"	☌ ☿ ☿	26 9 mo	☿ 1 15 "	"	☌ ☿ ♂	10 8 "	☿ 4 53 S.
				"	☌ ♃ ♉	13 6 eve.	
April	☌ ♃ ☾	5 10 36 eve.	♃ 6 59 N	"	☌ ☿ ☾	♓ 1 31 "	☿ 2 19 S
"	☌ ♄ ☾	10 0 12 "	♄ 5 9 N	"	☌ ☿ ♄	22 10 mo.	☿ 6 47 S.
"	☌ ♂ ☾	17 8 32 "	♂ 6 14 S		☿ brightest.	27 11 "	
"	☌ ☿ ☿	18 0 "	☿ 3 20 N.				
"	♂ in per'lion	30 4 "		Nov.	☌ ♂ ☾	5 10 31 "	♂ 3 41 S.
				"	☿ stationary.	11 5 "	
May	☌ ♃ ☾	3 3 50 mo.	♃ 6 58 N.	"	☌ ☿ ☾	15 0 7 eve.	☿ 2 19 S.
"	☌ ♄ ☾	7 6 31 eve.	♄ 5 8 N.	"	☌ ☿ ☿	20 3 mo.	☿ 1 18 N.
"	☌ ♂ ☾	16 8 12 "	♂ 6 48 S.	"	☌ ☿ ♄	24 3 "	☿ 4 14 S.
"	☌ ♂ ♉	22	♂ 180 0 E.	"	☌ ♂ ♉	25 7 eve.	
"	☌ ☿ ☾	22 0 44 "	☿ 0 51 S.				
"	☿ in per'lion	28 6 mo.		Dec.	☌ ☿ ☉ Inf.	1 0 eve.	
"	☌ ♄ ♉	30 5 "	♄ 180 0 E.	"	☌ ♂ ☾	3 8 9 mo.	♂ 5 36 N.
"	☌ ♃ ☾	30 11 46 "	♃ 7 1 N.	"	☿ in ♌	5 8 "	
				"	☌ ♄ ♉	6 2 eve.	
June	☌ ♄ ☾	4 1 57 "	♄ 5 14 N.	"	☌ ♃ ☾	10 1 3 mo.	♃ 6 15 N.
"	☌ ♂ ☾	14 6 31 eve.	♂ 6 17 S.	"	☾ eclipsed	12 See Eclip.	
"	☌ ☿ ☾	21 10 50 "	☿ 3 18 N.	"	☌ ♆ ☉	15 2 mo.	♆ 180 E.
"	□ ♃ ♉	22 11 mo.	♃ 90 0 E.	"	☿ stationary.	21 5 mo.	
"	☌ ♃ ☾	26 9 55 eve.	♃ 7 3 N.	"	☾ eclipsed	27 See Eclip.	
"	♃ in aphelion	26 3 mo		"	☌ ♂ ☾	30 9 40 mo.	♂ 6 38 N.
				"	⊕ in perihelion	31 8 eve.	

SIGNS OF PLANETS, ETC.

☉ Sun. ⊕ Earth. ☾ Moon. ☿ Mercury. ♀ Venus. ♂ Mars. ♃ Jupiter.
♄ Saturn. ♅ Uranus. ♆ Neptune. □ 90° apart. ☍ 180° apart. ☌ Conjunction.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	B	Roman Indiction	11
Epact	7	Julian Period	6611
Lunar Cycle (Golden Number)	18	Dionysion Period	227
Solar Cycle	3	Jewish Lunar Cycle	15

Mohammedan Era, Year 1316.....begins May 22
Jewish Era, Year 5659.....begins at Sunset, Sept. 16

THE SEASONS, 1898. (Eastern Standard Time.)

			D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Winter begins	1897	December	21	8	12	morn., and lasts	89	0	46
Spring "	1898	March	20	8	58	" " "	92	20	1
Summer "	1898	June	21	4	59	" " "	93	14	28
Autumn "	1898	September	22	7	27	eve., " "	89	18	47
Winter "	1898	December	21	2	14	" Trop. Year	365	6	2

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark. Local time.	Calendar for Me., N.S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn.. N. and S. Dak..Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho. So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Cal. for Wash., D.C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona. So. California.			
				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Ch't'n.
				H. M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	1	Sa	12 4 1	7 37	4 31	1 57	7 30	4 38	1 50	5 45	7 25	4 43	1 47	2 40	7 19	4 49	1 44	7 35	5 5	1 33	2 18
2	2	S	12 4 29	7 37	4 32	3 2	7 30	4 39	2 53	6 39	7 25	4 44	2 49	3 36	7 19	4 50	2 44	7 35	5 6	2 31	3 15
3	3	M	12 4 57	7 37	4 33	4 5	7 30	4 40	3 54	7 33	7 25	4 45	3 49	4 22	7 19	4 51	3 43	7 35	5 7	3 27	4 10
4	4	Tu	12 5 24	7 37	4 34	5 6	7 30	4 41	4 53	8 28	7 25	4 46	4 47	5 18	7 19	4 52	4 41	7 35	5 7	4 22	5 5
5	5	W	12 5 51	7 37	4 35	6 2	7 30	4 42	5 48	9 20	7 25	4 47	5 42	6 15	7 19	4 52	4 35	7 35	5 8	5 16	5 57
6	6	Th	12 6 17	7 37	4 36	6 52	7 29	4 43	6 38	10 9	7 25	4 48	6 32	7 8	7 19	4 53	6 25	7 34	5 9	6 6	6 44
7	7	Fr	12 6 43	7 37	4 37	rises	7 29	4 44	rises	10 56	7 25	4 49	rises	7 58	7 19	4 54	rises	7 34	5 10	rises	7 29
8	8	Sa	12 7 8	7 36	4 38	5 23	7 29	4 45	5 32	11 37	7 24	4 50	5 36	8 38	7 19	4 55	5 41	7 34	5 11	5 55	8 13
9	9	S	12 7 33	7 36	4 39	6 30	7 29	4 46	6 37	ev 17	7 24	4 51	6 40	9 20	7 19	4 56	6 44	7 34	5 12	6 55	8 52
10	10	M	12 7 57	7 36	4 40	7 37	7 29	4 47	7 41	57	7 24	4 52	7 44	10 1	7 19	4 57	7 46	7 34	5 12	7 53	9 30
11	11	Tu	12 8 20	7 36	4 41	8 44	7 29	4 48	8 46	1 35	7 24	4 53	8 47	10 39	7 19	4 58	8 48	7 33	5 13	8 52	10 7
12	12	W	12 8 43	7 35	4 42	9 53	7 28	4 50	9 53	2 14	7 23	4 54	9 53	11 15	7 18	4 59	9 53	7 33	5 14	9 52	10 45
13	13	Th	12 9 6	7 35	4 44	11 2	7 28	4 51	11 0	2 54	7 23	4 55	10 58	11 53	7 18	5 0	10 57	7 33	5 15	10 53	11 25
14	14	Fr	12 9 28	7 34	4 45	mo.	7 28	4 52	mo	3 38	7 23	4 56	mo.	ev 36	7 18	5 1	mo.	7 33	5 16	11 56	ev 11
15	15	Sa	12 9 49	7 34	4 46	16	7 27	4 53	10	4 29	7 22	4 57	8	1 24	7 18	5 2	5 7	7 33	5 17	mo.	1 3
16	16	S	12 10 9	7 33	4 47	1 32	7 27	4 54	1 24	5 31	7 22	4 59	1 20	2 20	7 17	5 3	1 16	7 33	5 18	1 4	2 7
17	17	M	12 10 29	7 32	4 49	2 51	7 26	4 55	2 41	6 41	7 21	5 0	2 35	3 26	7 17	5 5	2 30	7 32	5 19	2 14	3 17
18	18	Tu	12 10 48	7 32	4 50	4 9	7 26	4 56	3 56	7 50	7 21	5 1	3 50	4 39	7 16	5 6	3 44	7 32	5 20	3 25	4 31
19	19	W	12 11 6	7 31	4 51	5 20	7 25	4 58	5 6	9 2	7 21	5 2	4 59	5 53	7 16	5 7	4 53	7 32	5 21	4 33	5 40
20	20	Th	12 11 24	7 30	4 53	6 20	7 24	4 59	6 7	10 7	7 20	5 3	6 1	7 5	7 15	5 8	5 55	7 32	5 21	5 36	6 42
21	21	Fr	12 11 41	7 30	4 54	7 7	7 24	5 0	6 56	11 4	7 19	5 4	6 51	8 7	7 15	5 9	6 45	7 31	5 22	6 29	7 38
22	22	Sa	12 11 57	7 29	4 55	sets	7 23	5 1	sets	11 51	7 18	5 5	sets	8 56	7 14	5 10	sets	7 31	5 23	sets	8 28
23	23	S	12 12 12	7 28	4 57	6 59	7 22	5 3	7 3	mo.	7 17	5 7	7 5	9 32	7 14	5 11	7 8	7 30	5 24	7 14	9 9
24	24	M	12 12 26	7 27	4 58	8 14	7 22	5 4	8 16	36	7 17	5 8	8 17	10 23	7 13	5 12	8 18	7 30	5 25	8 20	9 51
25	25	Tu	12 12 40	7 26	4 59	9 25	7 21	5 5	9 24	1 19	7 16	5 9	9 24	11 2	7 12	5 13	9 23	7 30	5 26	9 22	10 31
26	26	W	12 12 53	7 25	5 1	10 34	7 20	5 6	10 31	2 0	7 16	5 10	10 29	11 39	7 12	5 15	10 27	6 59	5 27	10 22	11 11
27	27	Th	12 13 5	7 24	5 2	11 43	7 19	5 8	11 37	2 40	7 15	5 11	11 34	mo.	7 11	5 16	11 31	6 58	5 28	11 22	11 54
28	28	Fr	12 13 16	7 23	5 4	mo.	7 18	5 9	mo.	3 22	7 14	5 13	mo.	19	7 10	5 17	mo.	6 58	5 29	mo.	mo.
29	29	Sa	12 13 27	7 22	5 5	49	7 17	5 10	41	4 9	7 13	5 14	37	1 8	7 9	5 18	33	6 57	5 30	20	42
30	30	S	12 13 36	7 21	5 6	1 55	7 16	5 12	1 44	5 0	7 12	5 15	1 39	1 58	7 8	5 19	1 34	6 57	5 31	1 18	1 35
31	31	M	12 13 45	7 20	5 8	2 56	7 15	5 13	2 44	5 57	7 12	5 16	2 38	2 55	7 8	5 20	2 32	6 56	5 32	2 14	2 33

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
Full Moon . . .	7	8 24 ev.	7 24 ev.	6 24 ev.	5 24 ev.	4 24 ev.
Last Quarter . . .	15	11 44 mo.	10 44 mo.	9 44 mo.	8 44 mo.	7 44 mo.
New Moon	22	3 25 mo.	2 25 mo.	1 25 mo.	0 25 mo.	21 11 25 ev.
First Quarter . . .	29	10 33 mo.	9 33 mo.	8 33 mo.	7 33 mo.	6 33 mo.

INTER-COL. EASTERN. CENTRAL. MOUNTAIN. PACIFIC.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	6		
Last Quarter	13	2	24 ev.
New Moon	20	8	35 ev.
First Quarter	28	7	13 mo.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	1	24	ev.
Last Quarter	7	35	ev.
New Moon	15	42	ev.
First Quarter	22	6	13 mo.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	1	24	ev.
Last Quarter	7	35	ev.
New Moon	15	42	ev.
First Quarter	22	6	13 mo.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	0	24	ev.
Last Quarter	6	35	ev.
New Moon	15	42	ev.
First Quarter	22	5	13 mo.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	0	24	mo.
Last Quarter	5	35	ev.
New Moon	0	42	ev.
First Quarter	7	4	13 mo.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	10	24	mo.
Last Quarter	4	35	ev.
New Moon	11	42	mo.
First Quarter	18	3	13 mo.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark. Local time.	Calendar for Me., N.S., Ont., York, Mich., Wis., Minn.. N. and S. Dak..Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin. North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Cal. for Wash., D.C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona. So. California.			
				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Ch't'n.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
32	1	Tu	12 13 53	7 19	5 9	3 55	7 14	5 14	3 41	7 9	7 10	5 18	3 35	3 56	7 6	5 22	3 28	6 55	5 33	3 9	3 35
33	2	W	12 14 0	7 18	5 11	4 48	7 13	5 15	4 34	7 58	7 9	5 19	4 27	4 54	7 5	5 23	4 21	6 54	5 34	4 1	4 36
34	3	Th	12 14 6	7 16	5 12	5 32	7 12	5 17	5 19	8 53	8 8	5 20	5 13	5 50	7 4	5 24	5 6	6 54	5 35	4 47	5 30
35	4	Fr	12 14 11	7 15	5 13	6 9	7 11	5 18	5 57	9 43	7 7	5 22	5 52	6 41	7 3	5 25	5 46	6 53	5 36	5 30	6 20
36	5	Sa	12 14 16	7 14	5 15	6 39	7 10	5 19	6 30	10 31	7 6	5 23	6 26	7 27	7 2	5 26	6 21	6 52	5 37	6 8	7 4
37	6	S	12 14 20	7 13	5 16	rises	7 8	5 20	rises	11 9	7 5	5 24	rises	8 6	7 1	5 27	rises	6 51	5 37	rises	7 47
38	7	M	12 14 22	7 11	5 18	6 34	7 7	5 22	6 37	11 51	7 4	5 25	6 39	8 47	7 0	5 28	6 40	6 50	5 38	6 45	8 26
39	8	Tu	12 14 25	7 10	5 19	7 44	7 6	5 23	7 44	ev 27	7 3	5 26	7 45	9 25	6 59	5 30	7 45	6 50	5 39	7 46	9 1
40	9	W	12 14 26	7 9	5 20	8 53	7 4	5 25	8 51	1 6	7 1	5 28	8 50	10 10	6 58	5 31	8 49	6 49	5 40	8 46	9 38
41	10	Th	12 14 27	7 7	5 22	10 6	7 3	5 26	10 2	1 46	7 0	5 29	9 59	10 40	6 57	5 32	9 57	6 48	5 41	9 50	10 17
42	11	Fr	12 14 26	7 6	5 23	11 21	7 2	5 27	11 13	2 28	6 59	5 30	11 10	11 22	6 56	5 33	11 6	6 47	5 42	10 55	10 59
43	12	Sa	12 14 25	7 4	5 25	mo.	7 0	5 29	mo.	3 15	6 58	5 31	mo.	ev 13	6 55	5 34	mo.	6 46	5 43	mo.	11 47
44	13	S	12 14 24	7 3	5 26	39	6 59	5 30	29	4 11	6 56	5 32	25	1 10	6 54	5 35	20	6 45	5 44	5	cv 44
45	14	M	12 14 21	7 1	5 27	1 54	6 58	5 31	1 42	5 17	6 55	5 34	1 37	2 15	6 52	5 36	1 31	6 44	5 45	1 13	1 52
46	15	Tu	12 14 18	7 0	5 29	3 7	6 56	5 32	2 53	6 30	6 54	5 35	2 47	3 28	6 51	5 38	2 40	6 43	5 46	2 21	3 6
47	16	W	12 14 15	6 58	5 30	4 9	6 55	5 34	3 55	7 44	6 52	5 36	3 49	4 41	6 50	5 39	3 42	6 42	5 46	3 23	4 21
48	17	Th	12 14 10	6 57	5 32	4 59	6 53	5 35	4 47	8 54	6 51	5 37	4 42	5 51	6 49	5 40	4 36	6 41	5 47	4 18	5 31
49	18	Fr	12 14 5	6 55	5 33	5 38	6 52	5 36	5 28	9 52	6 50	5 38	5 23	6 50	6 47	5 41	5 18	6 40	5 48	5 4	6 29
50	19	Sa	12 13 59	6 54	5 34	6 8	6 51	5 37	6 1	10 43	6 48	5 40	5 57	7 38	6 46	5 42	5 54	6 39	5 49	5 43	7 17
51	20	S	12 13 52	6 52	5 36	sets	6 49	5 39	sets	11 27	6 47	5 41	sets	8 21	6 45	5 43	sets	6 38	5 50	sets	8 3
52	21	M	12 13 45	6 50	5 37	7 2	6 48	5 40	7 2	mo.	6 46	5 42	7 2	9 4	6 43	5 44	7 2	6 37	5 51	7 3	8 42
53	22	Tu	12 13 38	6 49	5 39	8 13	6 46	5 41	8 11	6	6 44	5 43	8 10	9 42	6 42	5 45	8 9	6 36	5 52	8 5	9 17
54	23	W	12 13 29	6 47	5 40	9 24	6 45	5 42	9 19	44	6 43	5 44	9 17	10 20	6 41	5 46	9 14	6 35	5 52	9 7	9 56
55	24	Th	12 13 20	6 45	5 41	10 32	6 43	5 44	10 24	1 24	6 41	5 45	10 21	10 59	6 39	5 47	10 17	6 34	5 53	10 6	10 35
56	25	Fr	12 13 10	6 44	5 43	11 38	6 42	5 45	11 29	2 4	6 40	5 47	11 25	11 40	6 38	5 49	11 20	6 32	5 54	11 6	11 18
57	26	Sa	12 13 00	6 42	5 44	mo.	6 40	5 46	mo.	2 47	6 38	5 48	mo.	mo.	6 37	5 50	mo.	6 31	5 55	mo.	mo.
58	27	S	12 12 49	6 41	5 45	42	6 38	5 47	31	3 33	6 36	5 49	25	31	6 35	5 51	20	6 30	5 56	3	5
59	28	M	12 12 38	6 39	5 47	1 43	6 37	5 49	1 30	4 25	6 35	5 50	1 24	1 24	6 34	5 52	1 17	6 29	5 56	58	59

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				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.			D.	H. M.	INTER-COL.	EASTERN.	CENTRAL.	MOUNTAIN.	PACIFIC.
			H. M. S.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.		H.M.	H.M.	H. M.		Full Moon . . .	8		D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
60	1	Tu	12 12 26	6 37	5 48	2 37	6 36	5 51	2 23	5 22	6 35	5 53	2 17	2 20	6 33	5 54	2 10		6 28	5 59	1 51		Last Quarter . . .	15		5 29 mo.	4 29 mo.	3 29 mo.	2 29 mo.	1 29 mo.
61	2	W	12 12 14	6 35	5 49	3 25	6 35	5 52	3 12	6 25	6 34	5 53	3 6	3 23	6 32	5 55	3 0		6 27	5 59	2 41		New Moon . . .	22		3 48 mo.	2 48 mo.	1 48 mo.	0 48 mo	0 48 mo.
62	3	Th	12 12 1	6 34	5 51	4 6	6 33	5 53	3 54	7 25	6 32	5 54	3 49	4 22	6 30	5 56	3 43		6 26	6 0	3 25	4 1	First Quarter . . .	30		4 37 mo.	3 37 mo.	2 37 mo.	1 37 mo.	0 37 mo.
63	4	Fr	12 11 48	6 32	5 52	4 39	6 31	5 54	4 29	8 21	6 30	5 55	4 24	5 18	6 29	5 57	4 19		6 25	6 0	4 4	4 59				3 40 mo.	2 40 mo.	1 40 mo.	0 40 mo.	28 11 40 ev.
64	5	Sa	12 11 34	6 30	5 53	5 7	6 30	5 55	4 59	9 12	6 29	5 56	4 55	6 10	6 27	5 57	4 51		6 23	6 1	4 40	5 49								
65	6	S	12 11 20	6 28	5 55	5 31	6 28	5 56	5 26	9 58	6 27	5 57	5 23	6 56	6 26	5 58	5 21		6 22	6 1	5 12	6 33								
66	7	M	12 11 5	6 26	5 56	5 51	6 26	5 57	5 49	10 40	6 25	5 58	5 47	7 35	6 24	5 59	5 46		6 21	6 2	5 42	7 14								
67	8	Tu	12 10 50	6 25	5 57	rises	6 23	5 58	rises	11 19	6 24	5 59	rises	8 13	6 23	6 0	rises		6 20	6 3	rises	7 55								
68	9	W	12 10 34	6 23	5 58	7 53	6 23	5 59	7 49	11 56	6 22	6 0	7 48	8 54	6 21	6 1	7 46		6 19	6 3	7 40	8 32								
69	10	Th	12 10 19	6 21	6 0	9 9	6 21	6 0	9 3	ev 38	6 20	6 1	9 0	9 36	6 20	6 2	8 57		6 17	6 4	8 47	9 11								
70	11	Fr	12 10 3	6 19	6 1	10 26	6 20	6 2	10 17	1 23	6 19	6 2	10 12	10 20	6 18	6 3	10 8		6 16	6 5	9 55	9 55								
71	12	Sa	12 9 46	6 17	6 2	11 44	6 18	6 3	11 32	2 9	6 17	6 3	11 27	11 4	6 17	6 4	11 23		6 15	6 6	11 5	10 40								
72	13	S	12 9 30	6 15	6 4	mo.	5 16	6 4	mo.	3 3	6 16	6 4	mo.	12 0	6 15	6 5	mo.		6 13	6 6	mo.	11 34								
73	14	M	12 9 13	6 14	6 5	57	6 14	6 5	44	4 4	6 14	6 5	38	ev 63	6 13	6 6	32		6 12	6 7	13	ev 37								
74	15	Tu	12 8 56	6 12	6 6	2 3	6 13	6 6	1 49	5 14	6 12	6 6	1 43	2 12	6 12	6 7	1 36		6 11	6 8	1 17	1 49								
75	16	W	12 8 38	6 10	6 7	2 55	6 11	6 7	2 43	6 26	6 11	6 8	2 37	3 24	6 10	6 8	2 31		6 10	6 9	2 12	3 2								
76	17	Th	12 8 21	6 8	6 9	3 37	6 9	6 9	3 26	7 36	6 9	6 9	3 21	4 33	6 9	6 9	3 16		6 8	6 9	3 0	4 13								
77	18	Fr	12 8 3	6 6	6 10	4 9	6 7	6 10	4 1	8 37	6 7	6 10	3 57	5 34	6 7	6 10	3 53		6 7	6 10	3 41	5 14								
78	19	Sa	12 7 45	6 4	6 11	4 35	6 6	6 11	4 30	9 29	6 6	6 11	4 27	6 27	6 6	6 11	4 24		6 6	6 11	4 16	6 6								
79	20	S	12 7 23	6 3	6 12	4 58	6 4	6 12	4 56	10 15	6 4	6 12	4 54	7 12	6 4	6 12	4 53		6 4	6 12	4 49	6 50								
80	21	M	12 7 10	6 1	6 14	5 18	6 2	6 13	5 18	10 52	6 2	6 13	5 18	7 51	6 3	6 13	5 18		6 3	6 12	5 18	7 31								
81	22	Tu	12 6 51	5 59	6 15	sets	6 0	6 14	sets	11 36	6 1	6 14	sets	8 31	6 1	6 14	sets		6 1	6 13	sets	8 12								
82	23	W	12 6 33	5 57	6 16	8 12	5 59	6 15	8 6	mo	5 59	6 15	8 3	9 12	5 59	6 15	8 0		5 59	6 14	7 51	8 48								
83	24	Th	12 6 15	5 55	6 18	9 21	5 57	6 17	9 12	13	5 58	6 16	9 8	9 51	5 58	6 16	9 4		5 58	6 14	8 51	9 26								
84	25	Fr	12 5 57	5 53	6 19	10 27	5 55	6 18	10 16	53	5 56	6 17	10 11	10 31	5 56	6 17	10 6		5 57	6 15	9 50	10 7								
85	26	Sa	12 5 33	5 51	6 20	11 29	5 53	6 19	11 17	1 35	5 54	6 18	11 11	11 12	5 54	6 18	11 5		5 56	6 16	10 47	10 49								
86	27	S	12 5 20	5 49	6 21	mo.	5 52	6 20	mo.	2 18	5 52	6 19	mo.	mo.	5 53	6 19	mo.		5 55	6 16	11 42	11 36								
87	28	M	12 5 2	5 48	6 23	27	5 50	6 21	14	3 5	5 51	6 20	7	2 5	51	6 19	1		5 54	6 17	mo.	mo.								
88	29	Tu	12 4 43	5 46	6 24	1 17	5 48	6 22	1 4	3 54	5 49	6 21	57	53	5 50	6 20	51		5 52	6 18	32	27								
89	30	W	12 4 25	5 44	6 25	2 1	5 46	6 23	1 48	4 51	5 47	6 22	1 42	1 49	5 48	6 21	1 36		5 51	6 19	1 18	1 26								
90	31	Th	12 4 7	5 42	6 26	2 35	5 45	6 24	2 25	5 49	5 46	6 23	2 19	2 47	5 47	6 22	2 14		5 50	6 19	1 58	2 25								

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	INTER-COL.	EASTERN.	CENTRAL.	MOUNTAIN.	PACIFIC.
		D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
Full Moon	6	5 19 ev.	4 19 ev.	3 19 ev.	2 19 ev.	1 19 ev.
Last Quarter . .	13	10 28 mo.	9 28 mo.	8 28 mo.	7 28 mo.	6 28 mo.
New Moon	20	6 21 ev.	5 21 ev.	4 21 ev.	3 21 ev.	2 21 ev.
First Quarter . .	28	10 5 ev.	9 5 ev.	8 5 ev.	7 5 ev.	6 5 ev.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN AT NOON MARK. Local time.	Calendar for Me., N.S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Cal. for Wash. D.C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.		
				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Ch'tn.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. W. N. Y.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
91	1	Fr	12 3 48	5 40	6 27	3 5	5 43	6 25	2 57	5 44	6 24	2 52	5 46	6 23	2 48	5 48	6 20	2 35	3 23
92	2	Sa	12 3 30	5 38	6 29	3 31	5 41	6 27	3 25	5 42	6 26	3 22	4 38	5 44	6 24	3 19	5 47	6 21	3 9	4 18
93	3	S	12 3 13	5 36	6 30	3 54	5 40	6 28	3 50	5 41	6 27	3 48	5 39	6 25	3 46	5 46	6 21	3 39	5 10	
94	4	M	12 2 55	5 35	6 31	4 15	5 38	6 29	4 14	9 21		4 13	6 19		4 12	5 45	6 22	4 10	5 58	
95	5	Tu	12 2 37	5 33	6 32	4 36	5 36	6 30	4 37	10 5		4 37	7 35	6 29	4 38	5 43	6 23	4 39	6 40	
96	6	W	12 2 20	5 31	6 34	rises	5 35	6 31	rises	10 50		rises	7 45	6 30	rises	5 42	6 23	rises	7 24	
97	7	Th	12 2 2	5 29	6 35	8 6	5 33	6 32	7 58	11 31		7 54	8 26	6 32	7 50	5 41	6 24	7 39	8 7	
98	8	Fr	12 1 45	5 27	6 36	9 26	5 31	6 33	9 16	ev 17		9 11	9 16	6 33	9 6	5 39	6 25	8 50	8 52	
99	9	Sa	12 1 29	5 26	6 37	10 44	5 30	6 34	10 31	1 1		10 25	10 5	6 34	10 19	5 38	6 26	10 1	9 39	
100	10	S	12 1 12	5 24	6 39	11 54	5 28	6 36	11 41	2 1		11 34	10 55	6 35	11 28	5 37	6 26	11 9	10 32	
101	11	M	12 0 56	5 22	6 40	mo.	5 26	6 37	mo.	2 58		mo.	11 55	6 36	mo.	5 36	6 27	mo.	11 29	
102	12	Tu	12 0 40	5 20	6 41	52	5 25	6 38	59	4 15		33	ev 60	6 36	27	5 34	6 28	8 ev	34	
103	13	W	12 0 25	5 19	6 42	1 46	5 23	6 39	1 25	5 8		1 20	2 5	6 37	1 15	5 33	6 28	59	1 43	
104	14	Th	12 0 10	5 17	6 44	2 12	5 21	6 40	2 3	6 11		1 59	3 9	6 38	1 54	5 32	6 29	1 41	2 46	
105	15	Fr	11 59 55	5 15	6 45	2 38	5 20	6 41	2 32	7 15		2 29	4 12	6 39	2 26	5 31	6 30	2 17	3 51	
106	16	Sa	11 59 40	5 13	6 46	3 2	5 18	6 42	2 59	8 18		3 0	5 7	6 40	2 57	5 30	6 31	2 50	4 48	
107	17	S	11 59 26	5 12	6 47	3 22	5 16	6 43	3 21	9 16		3 32	5 56	6 41	3 21	5 28	6 31	3 19	5 36	
108	18	M	11 59 13	5 10	6 48	3 44	5 15	6 45	3 46	9 43		4 6	6 41	6 42	3 46	5 27	6 32	3 49	6 20	
109	19	Tu	11 58 59	5 8	6 50	4 37	5 13	6 46	4 33	10 27		4 31	7 23	6 43	4 29	5 26	6 33	4 23	7 0	
110	20	W	11 58 47	5 7	6 51	sets	5 12	6 47	sets	11 5		sets	8 0	6 42	sets	5 25	6 33	sets	7 41	
111	21	Th	11 58 34	5 5	6 52	8 12	5 10	6 48	8 2	11 45		7 57	8 42	6 45	7 52	5 24	6 34	7 38	8 21	
112	22	Fr	11 58 22	5 3	6 53	9 16	5 9	6 49	9 5	mo.		8 59	9 25	6 46	8 54	5 23	6 35	8 17	9 1	
113	23	Sa	11 58 11	5 2	6 55	10 15	5 7	6 50	10 2	27		9 56	10 8	6 47	9 50	5 21	6 36	9 31	9 42	
114	24	S	11 58 0	5 0	6 56	11 9	5 6	6 51	10 56	1 10		10 48	10 50	6 48	10 44	5 20	6 36	10 25	10 25	
115	25	M	11 57 49	4 58	6 57	11 56	5 4	6 52	11 43	1 54		11 37	11 35	6 49	11 31	5 19	6 37	11 12	11 10	
116	26	Tu	11 57 39	4 57	6 58	mo.	5 3	6 53	mo.	2 39		mo.	mo.	6 50	mo.	5 18	6 38	11 55	11 58	
117	27	W	11 57 27	4 55	7 0	34	5 1	6 55	22	3 26		17	24	6 51	17	5 17	6 38	mo.	mo.	
118	28	Th	11 57 21	4 54	7 1	1 6	5 0	6 56	57	4 17		53	1 16	6 52	48	5 16	6 39	34	51	
119	29	Fr	11 57 12	4 52	7 2	1 33	4 58	6 57	1 25	5 10		2 22	2 8	6 53	1 18	5 15	6 40	1 7	1 45	
120	30	Sa	11 57 4	4 51	7 3	1 54	4 57	6 58	1 49	6 0		2 55	2 58	6 54	1 47	5 14	6 41	1 37	2 38	

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun at Noon Mark. Local time.	Calendar for Me., N.S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn. R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Cal. for Wash., D.C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.			
				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	E. W. Ch't'n.
			H. M. S.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.
121	1	S	11 56 56	4 49	7 5	2 16	4 56	7 0	2 14	6 54	4 59	6 56	2 13	3 55	5 2	6 52	2 12	5 13	6 42	2 8	3 34
122	2	M	11 56 49	4 48	7 6	2 36	4 54	7 1	2 36	7 40	4 58	6 57	2 36	4 46	5 1	6 53	2 36	5 12	6 43	2 36	4 28
123	3	Tu	11 56 43	4 46	7 7	2 58	4 53	7 2	3 0	8 41	4 56	6 58	3 1	5 38	5 0	6 54	3 2	5 11	6 44	3 6	5 18
124	4	W	11 56 37	4 45	7 8	3 22	4 52	7 3	3 27	9 31	4 55	6 59	3 29	6 29	4 59	6 55	3 32	5 10	6 45	3 40	6 8
125	5	Th	11 56 31	4 44	7 9	3 48	4 51	7 4	3 56	10 21	4 54	7 0	3 59	7 18	4 58	6 56	4 3	5 9	6 45	4 15	6 56
126	6	Fr	11 56 26	4 42	7 11	rises	4 49	7 5	rises	11 11	4 53	7 1	rises	8 6	4 57	6 57	rises	5 8	6 46	rises	7 47
127	7	Sa	11 56 22	4 41	7 12	9 38	4 48	7 6	9 25	ev 2	4 52	7 2	9 19	9 0	4 55	6 58	9 12	5 7	6 47	8 53	8 38
128	8	S	11 56 18	4 40	7 13	10 43	4 47	7 7	10 30	57	4 51	7 3	10 24	9 55	4 54	6 59	10 17	5 7	6 47	9 58	9 29
129	9	M	11 56 15	4 38	7 14	11 34	4 46	7 8	11 22	1 55	4 49	7 4	11 17	10 49	4 53	7 0	11 11	5 6	6 48	10 54	10 26
130	10	Tu	11 56 13	4 37	7 15	mo.	4 44	7 9	mo.	2 51	4 48	7 5	11 57	11 48	4 52	7 1	11 53	5 5	6 49	11 39	11 22
131	11	W	11 56 11	4 36	7 16	11	4 43	7 10	2	3 47	4 47	7 6	mo.	ev 46	4 51	7 2	mo.	5 4	6 49	mo.	ev 20
132	12	Th	11 56 10	4 35	7 18	42	4 42	7 11	35	4 45	4 46	7 7	32	1 44	4 50	7 2	28	5 3	6 50	16	1 19
133	13	Fr	11 56 9	4 33	7 19	1 8	4 41	7 12	1 4	5 45	4 45	7 8	1 2	2 43	4 49	7 3	59	5 2	6 51	53	2 21
134	14	Sa	11 56 9	4 32	7 20	1 29	4 40	7 13	1 27	6 41	4 44	7 9	1 26	3 38	4 49	7 4	1 26	5 2	6 51	1 23	3 17
135	15	S	11 56 9	4 31	7 21	1 48	4 39	7 14	1 49	7 34	4 43	7 10	1 50	4 31	4 48	7 5	1 50	5 1	6 52	1 52	4 11
136	16	M	11 56 10	4 30	7 22	2 11	4 38	7 15	2 13	8 25	4 42	7 11	2 14	5 22	4 47	7 6	2 16	5 0	6 53	2 21	5 2
137	17	Tu	11 56 12	4 29	7 23	2 30	4 37	7 16	2 35	9 11	4 41	7 12	2 38	6 9	4 46	7 7	2 41	5 0	6 54	2 50	5 48
138	18	W	11 56 14	4 28	7 24	2 56	4 36	7 17	3 4	9 56	4 40	7 13	3 8	6 54	4 45	7 8	3 12	4 59	6 54	3 23	6 31
139	19	Th	11 56 16	4 27	7 25	3 25	4 35	7 18	3 35	10 41	4 39	7 14	3 40	7 36	4 44	7 9	3 45	4 58	6 55	4 0	7 15
140	20	Fr	11 56 20	4 26	7 26	sets	4 34	7 19	sets	11 23	4 39	7 15	sets	8 17	4 43	7 10	sets	4 58	6 55	sets	7 59
141	21	Sa	11 46 24	4 25	7 28	9 3	4 33	7 20	8 50	mo.	4 38	7 16	8 44	9 3	4 43	7 10	8 38	4 57	6 56	8 19	8 41
142	22	S	11 56 28	4 24	7 29	9 53	4 32	7 21	9 40	5	4 37	7 17	9 34	9 46	4 42	7 11	9 27	4 57	6 57	9 8	9 21
143	23	M	11 56 33	4 23	7 30	10 32	4 31	7 22	10 20	48	4 36	7 18	10 15	10 27	4 41	7 12	10 9	4 56	6 57	9 52	10 3
144	24	Tu	11 56 38	4 23	7 31	11 6	4 31	7 23	10 56	1 31	4 36	7 19	10 51	11 9	4 41	7 13	10 46	4 56	6 58	10 31	10 45
145	25	W	11 56 44	4 22	7 32	11 35	4 30	7 24	11 27	2 14	4 35	7 20	11 23	11 53	4 40	7 14	11 19	4 55	6 59	11 7	11 27
146	26	Th	11 56 50	4 21	7 33	11 59	4 29	7 25	11 53	2 56	4 34	7 20	11 50	mo.	4 39	7 14	11 47	4 55	7 0	11 39	mo.
147	27	Fr	11 56 57	4 20	7 34	mo.	4 29	7 26	mo.	3 40	4 34	7 21	mo.	38	4 39	7 15	mo.	4 54	7 0	mo.	13
148	28	Sa	11 57 4	4 20	7 35	19	4 28	7 27	16	4 26	4 33	7 22	14	1 25	4 38	7 16	12	4 54	7 1	7	1 0
149	29	S	11 57 12	4 19	7 35	39	4 27	7 28	38	5 16	4 32	7 23	38	2 14	4 38	7 17	37	4 54	7 1	36	1 51
150	30	M	11 57 20	4 18	7 36	1 0	4 27	7 28	1 1	6 9	4 32	7 23	1 2	3 7	4 37	7 17	1 2	4 53	7 2	1 4	2 44
151	31	Tu	11 57 28	4 18	7 37	1 21	4 26	7 29	1 25	7 54	4 31	7 24	1 27	4 2	4 37	7 18	1 29	4 53	7 2	1 35	3 41

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	D. H. M.	INTER-COL.	D. H. M.	EASTERN.	D. H. M.	CENTRAL.	D. H. M.	MOUNTAIN.	D. H. M.	PACIFIC.
Full Moon . . .	6										
Last Quarter . .	12	5 36 ev.		1 34 mo.		0 34 mo.		5 11 34 ev.		5 10 34 ev.	
New Moon . . .	20	8 58 mo.		4 36 ev.		3 36 ev.		2 36 ev.		1 36 ev.	
First Quarter . .	28	1 14 ev.		7 58 mo.		6 58 mo.		5 58 mo.		4 58 mo.	
				0 14 ev.		11 14 mo.		10 14 mo.		9 14 mo.	

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark. Local time.	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Cal. for Wash., D.C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.			
				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Ch't'n.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
152	1	W	11 57 37	4 17	7 38	1 46	4 25	7 30	1 53	8 2	4 31	7 24	1 55	4 58	4 36	7 19	1 59	4 52	7 3	2 9	4 40
153	2	Th	11 57 47	4 17	7 39	2 16	4 25	7 30	2 25	9 1	4 30	7 25	2 29	5 59	4 36	7 19	2 34	4 52	7 3	2 47	5 35
154	3	Fr	11 57 56	4 16	7 40	2 56	4 25	7 31	3 7	10 0	4 30	7 26	3 13	6 58	4 36	7 20	3 18	4 52	7 4	3 35	6 39
155	4	Sa	11 58 6	4 16	7 40	rises	4 24	7 32	rises	10 59	4 30	7 26	rises	7 53	4 35	7 21	rises	4 52	7 4	rises	7 33
156	5	S	11 58 17	4 15	7 41	9 23	4 24	7 32	9 10	11 52	4 29	7 27	9 4	8 50	4 35	7 21	8 58	4 52	7 5	8 40	8 28
157	6	M	11 58 27	4 15	7 42	10 8	4 24	7 33	9 58	ev 49	4 29	7 28	9 53	9 47	4 35	7 22	9 48	4 51	7 5	9 32	9 22
158	7	Tu	11 58 38	4 15	7 43	10 43	4 23	7 33	10 35	1 44	4 29	7 28	10 31	10 38	4 34	7 23	10 27	4 51	7 6	10 16	10 15
159	8	W	11 58 50	4 14	7 43	11 10	4 23	7 34	11 5	2 35	4 29	7 29	11 2	11 30	4 34	7 23	11 10	4 51	7 6	10 52	11 5
160	9	Th	11 59 1	4 14	7 44	11 33	4 23	7 35	11 31	3 24	4 28	7 30	11 30	ev 22	4 34	7 24	11 28	4 51	7 7	11 24	11 56
161	10	Fr	11 59 13	4 14	7 44	11 55	4 23	7 36	11 55	4 14	4 28	7 30	11 55	1 3	4 34	7 24	11 55	4 51	7 7	11 55	ev 47
162	11	Sa	11 59 25	4 14	7 45	mo.	4 22	7 36	mo.	5 8	4 28	7 31	mo.	2 6	4 34	7 25	mo.	4 51	7 8	mo.	1 43
163	12	S	11 59 37	4 14	7 46	16	4 22	7 37	18	6 2	4 28	7 31	19	3 0	4 34	7 25	20	4 51	7 8	24	2 37
164	13	M	11 59 50	4 14	7 46	37	4 22	7 37	42	6 53	4 28	7 32	44	3 50	4 34	7 26	46	4 51	7 8	54	3 29
165	14	Tu	12 0 2	4 13	7 47	59	4 22	7 38	1 7	7 46	4 28	7 32	1 10	4 43	4 34	7 26	1 14	4 51	7 9	1 25	4 23
166	15	W	12 0 15	4 13	7 47	1 27	4 22	7 38	1 36	8 41	4 28	7 32	1 40	5 38	4 34	7 26	1 45	4 51	7 9	1 59	5 18
167	16	Th	12 0 28	4 13	7 47	2 0	4 22	7 38	2 12	9 31	4 28	7 33	2 17	6 29	4 34	7 27	2 23	4 51	7 9	2 39	6 8
168	17	Fr	12 0 41	4 13	7 48	2 38	4 22	7 39	2 51	10 18	4 28	7 33	2 57	7 15	4 34	7 27	3 3	4 51	7 10	3 22	6 53
169	18	Sa	12 0 54	4 14	7 48	sets	4 22	7 39	sets	11 2	4 28	7 33	sets	7 57	4 34	7 28	sets	4 51	7 10	sets	7 39
170	19	S	12 1 7	4 14	7 48	8 30	4 22	7 39	8 18	11 44	4 28	7 34	8 13	8 41	4 34	7 28	8 7	4 52	7 10	7 49	8 20
171	20	M	12 1 20	4 14	7 49	9 8	4 23	7 40	8 57	mo.	4 29	7 34	8 52	9 54	4 34	7 28	8 47	4 52	7 11	8 31	9 0
172	21	Tu	12 1 33	4 14	7 49	9 38	4 23	7 40	9 30	26	4 29	7 34	9 25	10 18	4 34	7 28	9 21	4 52	7 11	9 8	9 37
173	22	W	12 1 46	4 14	7 49	10 4	4 23	7 40	9 57	1 17	4 29	7 34	9 54	10 56	4 35	7 28	9 51	4 52	7 11	9 41	10 18
174	23	Th	12 1 59	4 15	7 49	10 24	4 23	7 40	10 20	1 47	4 29	7 34	10 18	11 36	4 35	7 29	10 16	4 52	7 11	10 10	10 56
175	24	Fr	12 2 12	4 15	7 49	10 43	4 23	7 40	10 42	2 25	4 29	7 35	10 41	mo.	4 35	7 29	10 40	4 53	7 11	10 37	11 35
176	25	Sa	12 2 25	4 15	7 49	11 4	4 24	7 41	11 4	3 4	4 30	7 35	11 5	19	4 35	7 29	11 5	4 53	7 11	11 6	mo.
177	26	S	12 2 38	4 16	7 49	11 24	4 24	7 41	11 27	3 46	4 30	7 35	11 28	1 2	4 36	7 29	11 30	4 53	7 12	11 34	21
178	27	M	12 2 50	4 16	7 49	11 46	4 24	7 41	11 52	4 35	4 30	7 35	11 54	1 50	4 36	7 29	11 57	4 54	7 12	mo.	1 9
179	28	Tu	12 3 2	4 17	7 49	mo.	4 25	7 40	mo.	5 29	4 29	7 35	mo.	2 27	4 37	7 29	mo.	4 54	7 12	6	2 5
180	29	W	12 3 14	4 17	7 49	13	4 25	7 40	21	6 28	4 29	7 35	25	3 26	4 37	7 29	29	4 54	7 12	41	3 4
181	30	Th	12 3 26	4 18	7 49	45	4 26	7 40	56	7 34	4 29	7 35	1 1	4 31	4 37	7 29	1 6	4 55	7 12	1 22	4 11

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	D. H. M. INTER-COL.	D. H. M. EASTERN.	D. H. M. CENTRAL.	D. H. M. MOUNTAIN.	D. H. M. PACIFIC.
Full Moon	4	10 11 mo.	9 11 mo.	8 11 mo.	7 11 mo.	6 11 mo.
Last Quarter	11	2 4 mo.	1 4 mo.	0 4 mo.	10 11 4 ev.	10 4 ev.
New Moon	18	19 0 19 mo.	11 19 ev.	10 19 ev.	9 19 ev.	8 19 ev.
First Quarter	26	27 0 54 mo.	11 54 ev.	10 54 ev.	9 54 ev.	8 54 ev.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mean Local time.	Calendar for Me., N.S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Cal. for Wash., D.C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.				Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.									
				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Ob't'n.								
			H. M. S.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.		H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.								
																						Full Moon . . .	D. 3	Last Quarter . . .	10	New Moon . . .	18	First Quarter . . .	26
182	1	Fr	12 3 38	4 18	7 49	1 30	4 26	7 40	1 43	8 42	4 32	7 35	1 49	5 39	4 38	7 29	1 55		4 55	7 12	2 13	5 19		D. H. M.		5 12 ev.		0 43 ev.		9 40 mo.
183	2	Sa	12 3 49	4 19	7 49	2 30	4 26	7 40	2 43	9 47	4 32	7 35	2 49	6 45	4 38	7 29	2 55		4 55	7 12	3 14	6 24	INTER-COL.							
184	3	S	12 4 0	4 19	7 49	rises	4 27	7 40	rises	10 50	4 33	7 34	rises	7 45	4 39	7 29	rises		4 56	7 12	rises	7 24								
185	4	M	12 4 11	4 20	7 48	8 38	4 28	7 40	8 29	11 42	4 33	7 34	8 24	8 39	4 39	7 28	8 20		4 56	7 11	8 7	8 18								
186	5	Tu	12 4 21	4 21	7 48	9 10	4 29	7 39	9 4	ev 34	4 34	7 34	9 1	9 32	4 40	7 28	8 58		4 57	7 11	8 48	9 7								
187	6	W	12 4 31	4 21	7 48	9 35	4 29	7 39	9 31	1 24	4 35	7 34	9 30	10 21	4 41	7 28	9 29		4 57	7 11	9 23	10 6		D. H. M.		4 12 ev.		0 43 ev.		9 40 mo.
188	7	Th	12 4 41	4 22	7 47	9 58	4 30	7 39	9 57	2 9	4 35	7 33	9 57	11 4	4 41	7 28	9 56		4 58	7 11	9 55	10 40	EASTERN.							
189	8	Fr	12 4 50	4 23	7 47	10 19	4 30	7 38	10 21	2 53	4 36	7 33	10 22	11 50	4 42	7 27	10 23		4 58	7 11	10 25	11 24								
190	9	Sa	12 4 59	4 24	7 46	10 42	4 31	7 38	10 46	3 38	4 37	7 33	10 48	ev 36	4 42	7 27	10 50		4 59	7 11	10 57	ev 11		D. H. M.		4 12 ev.		0 43 ev.		9 40 mo.
191	10	S	12 5 7	4 25	7 46	11 4	4 32	7 38	11 11	4 27	4 37	7 32	11 14	1 26	4 43	7 27	11 16		4 59	7 10	11 27	1 1	CENTRAL.							
192	11	M	12 5 16	4 26	7 45	11 30	4 33	7 37	11 39	5 20	4 38	7 32	11 43	2 18	4 44	7 26	11 48		5 0	7 10	mo.	1 55								
193	12	Tu	12 5 23	4 27	7 45	mo.	4 33	7 37	mo.	6 15	4 39	7 31	mo.	3 13	4 44	7 26	mo.		5 0	7 10	1	2 50		D. H. M.		3 12 ev.		0 43 mo.		9 40 mo.
194	13	W	12 5 30	4 27	7 44	2	4 34	7 36	12	7 16	4 39	7 31	18	4 13	4 45	7 26	23		5 1	7 9	39	3 52	MOUNTAIN.							
195	14	Th	12 5 37	4 28	7 43	38	4 35	7 36	51	8 13	4 40	7 30	57	5 10	4 46	7 25	1 35		5 2	7 9	1 21	4 51								
196	15	Fr	12 5 44	4 29	7 43	1 22	4 36	7 35	1 35	9 6	4 41	7 30	1 41	6 4	4 46	7 24	1 47		5 2	7 9	2 6	5 44		D. H. M.		2 12 ev.		0 43 mo.		9 40 mo.
197	16	Sa	12 5 49	4 30	7 42	2 13	4 37	7 34	2 26	9 56	4 42	7 29	2 32	6 54	4 47	7 24	2 39		5 3	7 8	2 58	6 31	PACIFIC.							
198	17	S	12 5 55	4 30	7 41	3 12	4 37	7 34	3 24	10 43	4 43	7 29	3 30	7 38	4 48	7 23	3 36		5 3	7 8	3 53	7 17								
199	18	M	12 5 59	4 31	7 40	sets	4 38	7 33	sets	11 22	4 44	7 28	sets	8 16	4 49	7 23	sets		5 4	7 7	sets	7 58								
200	19	Tu	12 6 4	4 32	7 40	8 7	4 39	7 32	8 0	12 0	4 44	7 27	7 56	8 58	4 50	7 22	7 53		5 5	7 7	7 42	8 36								
201	20	W	12 6 7	4 33	7 39	8 30	4 40	7 31	8 25	mo.	4 45	7 26	8 23	9 36	4 51	7 21	8 20		5 5	7 6	8 13	9 11								
202	21	Th	12 6 10	4 34	7 38	8 50	4 41	7 30	8 48	38	4 46	7 26	8 47	10 12	4 52	7 21	8 46		5 6	7 6	8 42	9 47								
203	22	Fr	12 6 13	4 35	7 37	9 10	4 42	7 30	9 10	1 15	4 47	7 25	9 10	10 46	4 52	7 20	9 9		5 6	7 5	9 9	10 23								
204	23	Sa	12 6 15	4 36	7 36	9 30	4 43	7 29	9 32	1 52	4 48	7 24	9 33	11 26	4 53	7 19	9 34		5 7	7 5	9 38	11 1								
205	24	S	12 6 16	4 37	7 35	9 51	4 44	7 28	9 56	2 30	4 48	7 23	9 58	mo.	4 54	7 18	10 0		5 8	7 4	10 7	11 44								
206	25	M	12 6 17	4 39	7 34	10 15	4 45	7 27	10 22	3 12	4 49	7 23	10 25	10	4 55	7 18	10 29		5 8	7 4	10 40	mo.								
207	26	Tu	12 6 17	4 40	7 33	10 46	4 46	7 26	10 55	4 2	4 50	7 22	10 59	1 1	4 56	7 17	11 4		5 9	7 3	11 18	35								
208	27	W	12 6 16	4 41	7 32	11 23	4 47	7 25	11 35	4 58	4 51	7 21	11 40	1 56	4 57	7 16	11 46		5 10	7 2	mo.	1 33								
209	28	Th	12 6 15	4 42	7 31	mo.	4 48	7 24	mo.	6 6	4 52	7 20	mo.	3 5	4 58	7 15	mo.		5 10	7 1	3	2 41								
210	29	Fr	12 6 14	4 43	7 30	12	4 49	7 23	25	7 19	4 53	7 19	31	4 16	4 58	7 14	38		5 11	7 1	57	3 55								
211	30	Sa	12 6 11	4 44	7 28	1 16	4 50	7 22	1 29	8 32	4 54	7 18	1 35	5 29	4 59	7 13	1 42		5 12	7 0	2 1	5 9								
212	31	S	12 6 8	4 45	7 27	2 33	4 51	7 21	2 43	9 38	4 55	7 17	2 50	6 36	4 59	7 12	2 55		5 12	6 59	3 12	6 15								

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.
Full Moon	1	2 0 29 mo
Last Quarter	9	2 13 mo.
New Moon	17	6 34 mo.
First Quarter	24	4 32 ev.
Full Moon	31	8 51 mo.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark. Local time. H. M. S.	Calendar for Me., N.S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. N. Y. H. M.	Cal. for Wash., D.C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. Ch't'n. H. M.	INTER-COL. D. H. M.	EASTERN. D. H. M.	CENTRAL. D. H. M.	MOUNTAIN. D. H. M.	PACIFIC. D. H. M.
213	1	M	12 6 5	4 46	7 26	rises	4 52	7 20	rises	10 38	4 56	7 16	rises	7 34	5 0	7 11	rises	5 13	6 58	rises	7 11						
214	2	Tu	12 6 1	4 47	7 25	7 36	4 53	7 18	7 31	11 28	4 57	7 14	7 28	8 22	5 1	7 10	7 26	5 14	6 58	7 18	8 4						
215	3	W	12 5 56	4 48	7 23	8 0	4 54	7 17	7 58	ev 12	4 58	7 13	7 57	9 11	5 2	7 9	7 56	5 15	6 57	7 52	8 47						
216	4	Th	12 5 50	4 50	7 22	8 23	4 55	7 16	8 24	57	4 59	7 12	8 24	9 55	5 3	7 8	8 24	5 15	6 56	8 25	9 30						
217	5	Fr	12 5 44	4 51	7 21	8 45	4 56	7 15	8 48	1 39	5 0	7 11	8 49	10 33	5 4	7 7	8 51	5 16	6 55	8 55	10 10						
218	6	Sa	12 5 38	4 52	7 19	9 7	4 57	7 14	9 13	2 21	5 1	7 10	9 15	11 15	5 5	7 6	9 18	5 17	6 54	9 27	10 52						
219	7	S	12 5 31	4 53	7 18	9 33	4 58	4 12	9 41	3 5	5 2	7 9	9 44	ev 2	5 6	7 5	9 48	5 17	6 53	10 0	11 36						
220	8	M	12 5 23	4 54	7 16	10 2	4 59	7 11	10 12	3 51	5 3	7 7	10 17	50	5 6	7 4	10 22	5 18	6 52	10 37	ev 24						
221	9	Tu	12 5 15	4 55	7 15	10 37	5 0	7 10	10 49	4 44	5 4	7 6	10 55	1 43	5 7	7 2	11 1	5 19	6 51	11 18	1 18						
222	10	W	12 5 6	4 57	7 14	11 18	5 1	7 8	11 31	5 45	5 5	7 5	11 37	2 43	5 8	7 1	11 44	5 19	6 50	mo.	2 21						
223	11	Th	12 4 57	4 58	7 12	mo.	5 2	7 7	mo.	6 45	5 6	7 4	mo.	3 42	5 9	7 0	mo.	5 20	6 49	3	3 21						
224	12	Fr	12 4 47	4 59	7 11	7	5 3	7 6	20	7 43	5 7	7 2	26	4 40	5 10	6 59	32	5 21	6 48	51	4 20						
225	13	Sa	12 4 36	5 0	7 9	1 2	5 4	7 4	1 15	8 40	5 8	7 1	1 21	5 37	5 11	6 58	1 27	5 21	6 47	1 45	5 17						
226	14	S	12 4 25	5 1	7 7	2 3	5 5	7 3	2 14	9 30	5 9	7 0	2 18	6 28	5 12	6 56	2 25	5 22	6 46	2 41	6 7						
227	15	M	12 4 14	5 2	7 6	3 6	5 6	7 1	3 15	10 14	5 10	6 58	3 19	7 11	5 13	6 54	3 23	5 23	6 45	3 37	6 50						
228	16	Tu	12 4 2	5 4	7 4	4 10	5 7	7 0	4 17	10 55	5 11	6 57	4 20	7 49	5 14	6 53	4 24	5 23	6 44	4 34	7 29						
229	17	W	12 3 49	5 5	7 3	sets	5 8	6 58	sets	11 31	5 12	6 55	sets	8 26	5 15	6 52	sets	5 24	6 43	sets	8 7						
230	18	Th	12 3 36	5 6	7 1	7 16	5 10	6 57	7 15	mo.	5 13	6 54	7 15	9 5	5 16	6 51	7 14	5 25	6 42	7 13	8 41						
231	19	Fr	12 3 23	5 7	7 0	7 36	5 11	7 55	7 38	6	5 14	6 53	7 38	9 43	5 17	6 50	7 39	5 25	6 41	7 41	9 18						
232	20	Sa	12 3 9	5 8	6 58	7 58	5 12	6 54	8 2	45	5 15	6 51	8 4	10 21	5 17	6 48	8 6	5 26	6 40	8 12	9 56						
233	21	S	12 2 54	5 9	6 56	8 21	5 13	6 52	8 28	1 24	5 16	6 50	8 31	10 58	5 18	6 47	8 34	5 27	6 38	8 43	10 34						
234	22	M	12 2 39	5 11	6 55	8 47	5 14	6 51	8 56	2 3	5 17	6 48	9 0	11 45	5 19	6 45	9 5	5 28	6 37	9 18	11 19						
235	23	Tu	12 2 24	5 12	6 53	9 27	5 15	6 49	9 34	2 48	5 17	6 47	9 38	mo.	5 20	6 44	9 45	5 28	6 36	10 1	mo.						
236	24	W	12 2 8	5 13	6 51	10 8	5 16	6 48	10 21	3 41	5 18	6 45	10 27	39	5 21	6 43	10 33	5 29	6 35	10 51	14						
237	25	Th	12 1 51	5 14	6 49	11 3	5 17	6 46	11 16	4 43	5 19	6 44	11 22	1 42	5 22	6 41	11 29	5 30	6 34	11 48	1 17						
238	26	Fr	12 1 35	5 15	6 48	mo.	5 18	6 44	mo.	5 54	5 20	6 42	mo.	2 52	5 23	6 40	mo.	5 30	6 32	mo.	2 30						
239	27	Sa	12 1 18	5 17	6 46	12	5 19	6 43	24	7 9	5 21	6 41	30	4 6	5 24	6 38	36	5 31	6 31	54	3 45						
240	28	S	12 1 0	5 18	6 44	1 29	5 20	6 41	1 39	8 21	5 22	6 39	1 44	5 18	5 25	6 37	1 49	5 32	6 30	2 5	4 59						
241	29	M	12 0 42	5 19	6 42	2 49	5 21	6 39	2 57	9 23	5 23	6 37	3 1	6 21	5 26	6 35	3 5	5 32	6 29	3 16	6 0						
242	30	Tu	12 0 24	5 20	6 41	4 10	5 22	6 38	4 15	10 17	5 24	6 36	4 18	7 14	5 26	6 34	4 20	5 33	6 28	4 28	6 52						
243	31	W	12 0 5	5 21	6 39	rises	5 23	6 36	rises	11 12	5 25	6 34	rises	7 57	5 27	6 32	rises	5 33	6 26	rises	7 38						

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark. Local time.	Calendar for Me., N.S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis. Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Cal. for Wash., D.C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.				Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.			
				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Ch't'n.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Ch't'n.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
244	1	Th	11 59 46	5 22	6 37	6 46	5 24	6 35	6 47	11 45	5 26	6 33	6 48	8 42	5 28	6 31	6 49	8 21	5 34	6 25	6 52	8 21
245	2	Fr	11 59 27	5 24	6 35	7 9	5 26	6 33	7 15	ev 26	5 27	6 31	7 15	9 24	5 29	6 29	7 18	9 0	5 35	6 24	7 24	9 0
246	3	Sa	11 59 8	5 25	6 33	7 34	5 27	6 31	7 41	1 8	5 28	6 29	7 44	10 6	5 30	6 28	7 48	9 40	5 35	6 22	7 58	9 40
247	4	S	11 58 48	5 26	6 32	8 2	5 28	6 29	8 11	1 51	5 29	6 28	8 16	10 45	5 31	6 26	8 20	10 22	5 36	6 21	8 36	10 22
248	5	M	11 58 28	5 27	6 30	8 36	5 29	6 28	8 47	2 33	5 30	6 26	8 52	11 29	5 32	6 25	8 57	11 4	5 37	6 20	9 13	11 4
249	6	Tu	11 58 8	5 28	6 28	9 15	5 30	6 26	9 28	3 21	5 31	6 25	9 34	ev 19	5 33	6 23	9 40	11 53	5 37	6 19	9 58	11 53
250	7	W	11 57 48	5 29	6 26	10 1	5 31	6 24	10 14	4 14	5 32	6 23	10 20	1 13	5 34	6 22	10 27	ev 47	5 38	6 17	10 46	ev 47
251	8	Th	11 57 28	5 31	6 24	10 55	5 32	6 22	11 7	5 12	5 33	6 21	11 13	2 10	5 35	6 21	11 19	1 47	5 39	6 16	11 38	1 47
252	9	Fr	11 57 7	5 52	6 22	11 53	5 33	6 21	mo.	6 11	5 34	6 20	mo.	3 9	5 35	6 20	mo.	2 46	5 39	6 15	mo.	2 46
253	10	Sa	11 56 46	5 33	6 20	mo.	5 34	6 19	5	7 10	5 35	6 18	10	4 7	5 36	6 18	16	3 44	5 40	6 13	32	3 44
254	11	S	11 56 25	5 34	6 19	55	5 35	6 17	1 5	8 7	5 36	6 16	1 9	5 4	5 37	6 17	1 14	4 45	5 41	6 12	1 28	4 45
255	12	M	11 56 4	5 35	6 17	1 56	5 36	6 15	2 4	8 55	5 37	6 15	2 7	5 53	5 38	6 15	2 11	5 33	5 41	6 11	2 22	5 33
256	13	Tu	11 55 43	5 37	6 15	3 2	5 37	6 14	3 7	9 40	5 38	6 13	3 10	6 38	5 39	6 14	3 12	5 42	6 9	3 21	5 6	16
257	14	W	11 55 22	5 38	6 13	4 9	5 38	6 12	4 12	10 22	5 39	6 11	4 13	7 19	5 40	6 12	4 15	5 43	6 8	4 19	6 57	
258	15	Th	11 55 1	5 39	6 11	sets	5 39	6 10	sets	11 1	5 40	6 9	sets	7 55	5 41	6 10	sets	5 43	6 7	sets	7 35	
259	16	Fr	11 54 40	5 40	6 9	6 3	5 40	6 8	6 6	11 39	5 41	6 8	6 7	8 34	5 42	6 9	6 9	5 44	6 5	6 13	8 15	
260	17	Sa	11 54 9	5 41	6 7	6 25	5 41	6 7	6 31	mo.	5 42	6 6	6 33	9 16	5 43	6 7	6 36	5 45	6 4	6 45	8 52	
261	18	S	11 53 58	5 42	6 5	6 52	5 43	6 5	7 0	17	5 43	6 4	7 3	9 56	5 44	6 6	7 7	5 45	6 2	7 19	9 30	
262	19	M	11 53 37	5 44	6 3	7 24	5 44	6 3	7 35	58	5 44	6 3	7 40	10 40	5 44	6 4	7 45	5 46	6 1	8 0	10 17	
263	20	Tu	11 53 16	5 45	6 1	8 7	5 45	6 1	8 19	1 46	5 45	6 1	8 24	11 32	5 45	6 2	8 30	5 46	6 0	8 48	11 7	
264	21	W	11 52 55	5 46	6 0	9 0	5 46	6 0	9 13	2 36	5 46	5 59	9 19	mo.	5 46	6 1	9 25	5 47	5 58	9 44	mo.	
265	22	Th	11 52 34	5 47	5 58	10 3	5 47	5 58	10 16	3 33	5 47	5 58	10 22	31	5 47	5 59	10 28	5 48	5 57	10 46	3	
266	23	Fr	11 52 13	5 48	5 56	11 15	5 48	5 56	11 26	4 38	5 48	5 56	11 30	1 37	5 48	5 58	11 37	5 48	5 56	11 53	1 12	
267	24	Sa	11 51 52	5 50	5 54	mo.	5 49	5 54	mo.	5 49	5 49	5 54	mo.	2 47	5 49	5 55	mo.	5 49	5 54	mo.	2 25	
268	25	S	11 51 32	5 51	5 52	33	5 50	5 53	42	7 0	5 50	5 53	46	3 57	5 50	5 54	50	5 50	5 53	1 3	3 36	
269	26	M	11 51 12	5 52	5 50	1 50	5 51	5 51	1 56	8 3	5 51	5 52	1 59	4 59	5 51	5 53	2 2	5 50	5 52	2 11	4 41	
270	27	Tu	11 50 51	5 53	3 48	3 8	5 52	5 49	3 11	9 0	5 52	5 50	3 13	5 58	5 52	5 51	3 15	5 51	5 50	3 20	5 38	
271	28	W	11 50 31	5 54	5 47	4 21	5 53	5 47	4 22	9 49	5 53	5 48	4 23	6 47	5 53	5 50	4 23	5 52	5 49	4 25	6 26	
272	29	Th	11 50 12	5 56	5 45	rises	5 54	5 46	rises	10 37	5 54	5 46	rises	7 33	5 54	5 48	rises	5 52	5 48	rises	7 10	
273	30	Fr	11 49 52	5 57	5 43	5 34	5 56	5 44	5 39	11 15	5 54	5 44	5 42	8 9	5 55	5 46	5 45	5 53	5 46	5 54	7 51	

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	D. H. M.	INTER-COL.	EASTERN.	CENTRAL.	MOUNTAIN.	PACIFIC.
Last Quarter . .	7	6 51 ev.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
New Moon	15	8 10 ev.	7 10 ev.	7 10 ev.	4 51 ev.	3 51 ev.	2 51 ev.
First Quarter . .	22	10 39 ev.	9 39 ev.	9 39 ev.	6 39 ev.	5 10 ev.	4 10 ev.
Full Moon	29	7 10 ev.	6 10 ev.	5 10 ev.	4 10 ev.	3 10 ev.	2 10 ev.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	INTER-COL. D. H. M.	EASTERN. D. H. M.	CENTRAL. D. H. M.	MOUNTAIN. D. H. M.	PACIFIC. D. H. M.
Last Quarter . .	7	2 5 ev.	1 5 ev.	0 5 ev.	11 5 mo.	10 5 mo.
New Moon	15	8 37 mo.	7 37 mo.	6 37 mo.	5 37 mo.	4 37 mo.
First Quarter . .	22	5 9 mo.	4 9 mo.	3 9 mo.	2 9 mo.	0 9 mo.
Full Moon	29	8 18 mo.	7 18 mo.	6 18 mo.	5 18 mo.	4 18 mo.

Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.

Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, So. New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.

Calendar for New York city; Conn., New Jersey, Penna., Md., Del., Va., N. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, O. Neb., C. Cal.

Calendar for Wash., D.C., Va., W. Va., So. Ohio, Ky., Tenn., North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN AT NOON MARK. Local time. H. M. S.	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises. H.M.	Sun sets. H.M.	Moon rises. H. M.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, So. New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises. H.M.	Sun sets. H.M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	Calendar for New York city; Conn., New Jersey, Penna., Md., Del., Va., N. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, O. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises. H.M.	Sun sets. H.M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. N. Y. H. M.	Calendar for Wash., D.C., Va., W. Va., So. Ohio, Ky., Tenn., North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises. H.M.	Sun sets. H.M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton. H. M.
274	1	Sa	II 49 33	5 58	5 41	6 1	5 57	5 42	6 9	11 56	5 56	5 43	6 13	8 54	5 55	5 43	6 17	5 54	5 45	6 29	8 32
275	2	S	II 49 14	5 59	5 39	6 34	5 58	5 40	6 44	ev 39	5 57	5 41	6 49	9 37	5 56	5 42	6 54	5 54	5 44	7 9	9 12
276	3	M	II 48 55	6 1	5 37	7 10	5 59	5 39	7 22	1 23	5 58	5 39	7 28	10 20	5 57	5 40	7 34	5 55	5 42	7 51	9 55
277	4	Tu	II 48 37	6 2	5 35	7 54	6 0	5 37	8 0	2 7	5 59	5 38	8 13	11 2	5 58	5 39	8 19	5 56	5 41	8 38	10 38
278	5	W	II 48 19	6 3	5 33	8 45	6 1	5 35	8 58	2 54	6 0	5 36	9 4	11 51	5 59	5 37	9 10	5 57	5 40	9 29	11 25
279	6	Th	II 48 2	6 4	5 32	9 42	6 2	5 33	9 53	3 44	6 1	5 35	9 59	ev 43	6 0	5 35	10 5	5 57	5 39	10 22	ev 17
280	7	Fr	II 47 44	6 5	5 30	10 42	6 3	5 32	10 53	4 38	6 2	5 33	10 58	1 37	6 1	5 34	11 3	5 58	5 37	11 18	1 12
281	8	Sa	II 47 28	6 7	5 28	11 44	6 4	5 30	11 52	5 34	6 3	5 31	11 56	2 32	6 2	5 32	12 0	5 59	5 36	mo.	2 10
282	9	S	II 47 12	6 8	5 26	mo.	6 6	5 28	mo.	6 28	6 4	5 30	mo.	3 26	6 3	5 31	mo.	6 0	5 35	13	3 4
283	10	M	II 46 56	6 9	5 25	47	6 7	5 27	54	7 23	6 5	5 28	57	4 20	6 4	5 29	1 0	6 0	5 33	1 9	3 59
284	11	Tu	II 46 41	6 11	5 23	1 53	6 8	5 25	1 57	8 13	6 7	5 27	1 59	5 10	6 5	5 28	2 1	6 1	5 32	2 7	4 51
285	12	W	II 46 26	6 12	5 21	2 59	6 9	5 23	3 1	9 0	6 8	5 25	3 2	5 58	6 6	5 26	3 3	6 2	5 31	3 5	5 38
286	13	Th	II 46 12	6 13	5 19	4 0	6 10	5 22	4 5	9 44	6 9	5 23	4 5	6 42	6 7	5 25	4 3	6 2	5 30	4 3	5 21
287	14	Fr	II 45 59	6 14	5 18	5 14	6 11	5 20	5 11	10 29	6 10	5 22	5 10	7 35	6 8	5 23	5	6 3	5 29	5 4	7 2
288	15	Sa	II 45 45	6 16	5 16	sets	6 13	5 19	sets	11 11	6 11	5 20	sets	8 6	6 9	5 22	sets	6 4	5 27	5 58	7 47
289	16	S	II 45 33	6 17	5 14	5 26	6 14	5 17	5 35	11 54	6 12	5 19	5 40	8 52	6 10	5 21	5 44	6 5	5 25	6 58	8 32
290	17	M	II 45 19	6 18	5 12	6 4	6 15	5 15	6 16	mo.	6 13	5 17	6 21	9 42	6 11	5 19	6 27	6 6	5 25	6 43	9 17
291	18	Tu	II 45	6 20	5 11	6 55	6 16	5 14	7	44	6 14	5 15	7 13	10 32	6 12	5 18	7 19	6 7	5 24	7 38	10 8
292	19	W	II 44 59	6 21	5 9	7 56	6 17	5 12	8	1 36	6 15	5 14	8 14	11 25	6 13	5 16	8 20	6 7	5 23	8 39	11 2
293	20	Th	II 44 48	6 22	5 7	9 6	6 18	5 11	9 18	2 31	6 16	5 13	9 23	mo.	6 14	5 15	9 29	6 8	5 22	9 45	mo.
294	21	Fr	II 44 39	6 23	5 6	10 24	6 20	5 9	10 33	3 28	6 18	5 12	10 37	26	6 15	5 14	10 42	6 9	5 21	10 55	1 4
295	22	Sa	II 44 30	6 25	5 4	11 39	6 21	5 8	11 46	4 30	6 19	5 10	11 49	1 29	6 16	5 13	11 53	6 9	5 19	mo.	1 58
296	23	S	II 44 22	6 26	5 3	mo.	6 22	5 6	mo.	5 34	6 20	5 9	mo.	2 32	6 18	5 11	mo.	6 10	5 18	3	2 10
297	24	M	II 44 14	6 27	5 1	55	6 23	5 5	1 0	6 39	6 21	5 7	1 2	3 36	6 19	5 10	1 4	6 11	5 17	1 10	3 15
298	25	Tu	II 44 5	6 28	5 0	2 8	6 24	5 3	2 10	7 36	6 22	5 6	2 11	4 33	6 20	5 9	2 11	6 12	5 16	2 14	4 13
299	26	W	II 43 56	6 29	4 59	3 22	6 26	5 2	3 21	8 31	6 23	5 4	3 20	5 28	6 21	5 8	3 20	6 13	5 15	3 18	5 8
300	27	Th	II 43 46	6 31	4 58	4 33	6 27	5 1	4 29	9 20	6 24	5 3	4 28	6 18	6 22	5 6	4 26	6 13	5 14	4 21	5 57
301	28	Fr	II 43 36	6 32	4 56	5 42	6 28	4 59	5 37	10 6	6 26	5 2	5 34	7 4	6 23	5 5	5 31	6 14	5 13	5 23	6 41
302	29	Sa	II 43 27	6 34	4 55	sets	6 29	4 57	rises	10 51	6 27	5 1	rises	7 46	6 24	5 4	rises	6 15	5 12	rises	7 25
303	30	S	II 43 17	6 35	4 53	5 8	6 31	4 57	5 19	11 32	6 28	4 50	5 24	8 27	6 25	5 2	5 29	6 16	5 11	5 45	8 8
304	31	M	II 43 8	6 37	4 51	5 50	6 32	4 55	6 2	ev 15	6 29	4 58	6 7	9 14	6 26	5 1	6 13	6 17	5 10	6 31	8 50

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	INTER-COL. D. H. M.	EASTERN. D. H. M.	CENTRAL. D. H. M.	MOUNTAIN. D. H. M.	PACIFIC. D. H. M.
Last Quarter . .	6	10 28 mo.	9 28 mo.	8 28 mo.	7 28 mo.	6 28 mo.
New Moon	13	8 20 ev.	7 20 ev.	6 20 ev.	5 20 ev.	4 20 ev.
First Quarter . .	20	1 5 ev.	0 5 ev.	11 5 mo.	10 5 mo.	9 5 mo.
Full Moon	27	28 0 39 mo.	11 39 ev.	10 39 ev.	9 39 ev.	8 39 ev.

Calendar for Me., N.S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., Or., N. Idaho.

Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.

Calendar for So. New York, E. L., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., No. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.

Calendar for N. York city; Conn.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.

Calendar for Wash., D.C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.

Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN AT NOON DARK. Local time.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
305	1	Tu	11 43 41	6 38	4 49	6 38	6 33	4 54	6 50	6 30	4 57	6 56	6 27	5 0	7 2	6 18	5 9	7 21
306	2	W	11 43 40	6 40	4 48	7 32	6 34	4 53	7 44	6 31	4 56	7 49	6 28	4 59	7 55	6 19	5 8	8 13
307	3	Th	11 43 40	6 41	4 47	8 33	6 36	4 51	8 42	6 32	4 58	8 48	6 30	4 58	8 53	6 19	5 8	9 9
308	4	Fr	11 43 41	6 42	4 45	9 31	6 37	4 50	9 40	6 34	4 59	9 45	6 31	4 57	9 48	6 20	5 7	10 2
309	5	Sa	11 43 43	6 44	4 44	10 33	6 38	4 49	10 40	6 35	4 59	10 44	6 32	4 56	10 47	6 21	5 6	10 58
310	6	S	11 43 46	6 45	4 42	11 57	6 39	4 48	11 42	6 36	5 0	11 44	6 33	4 55	11 47	6 22	5 5	11 54
311	7	M	11 43 49	6 47	4 41	mo.	6 41	4 47	mo.	6 37	5 0	mo.	6 34	4 54	mo.	6 23	5 4	mo.
312	8	Tu	11 43 54	6 48	4 40	43	6 42	4 45	45	6 38	5 1	46	6 35	4 53	47	6 24	5 4	51
313	9	W	11 43 59	6 49	4 39	1 47	6 43	4 44	1 47	6 39	5 2	1 47	6 36	4 52	1 47	6 25	5 3	1 48
314	10	Th	11 44 5	6 51	4 38	2 53	6 44	4 43	2 51	6 41	5 2	2 50	6 37	4 51	2 49	6 26	5 2	2 46
315	11	Fr	11 44 12	6 52	4 37	4 6	6 46	4 42	4 1	6 42	5 3	3 59	6 38	4 50	3 57	6 27	5 2	3 50
316	12	Sa	11 44 20	6 53	4 35	5 20	6 47	4 41	5 13	6 43	5 4	5 9	6 39	4 49	5 6	6 27	5 1	4 55
317	13	S	11 44 28	6 55	4 34	sets	6 48	4 40	sets	6 44	5 4	sets	6 40	4 48	sets	6 28	5 0	sets
318	14	M	11 44 38	6 56	4 33	4 44	6 49	4 39	5 56	6 46	5 5	46	6 41	4 47	5 8	6 29	5 0	5 26
319	15	Tu	11 44 48	6 57	4 32	5 44	6 51	4 39	6 56	6 47	5 6	1 47	6 42	4 46	6 8	6 30	4 59	6 27
320	16	W	11 44 59	6 59	4 31	6 54	6 52	4 38	7 6	6 48	5 6	2 50	6 43	4 45	7 17	6 31	4 59	7 34
321	17	Th	11 45 11	7 0	4 30	8 5	6 53	4 37	8 15	6 49	5 7	3 59	6 44	4 45	8 25	6 32	4 58	8 39
322	18	Fr	11 45 24	7 1	4 30	9 28	6 54	4 36	9 36	6 50	5 7	4 59	6 45	4 44	9 43	6 33	4 58	9 54
323	19	Sa	11 45 38	7 3	4 29	10 46	6 56	4 35	10 51	6 51	5 8	5 53	6 46	4 44	10 55	6 34	4 57	11 3
324	20	S	11 45 52	7 4	4 28	12 0	6 57	4 34	mo.	6 53	5 8	mo.	6 47	4 43	mo.	6 35	4 57	mo.
325	21	M	11 46 8	7 5	4 27	mo.	6 58	4 34	2	6 54	5 8	4	6 48	4 43	5	6 36	4 56	9
326	22	Tu	11 46 24	7 7	4 26	1 11	6 59	4 33	1 11	6 55	5 8	1 11	6 49	4 42	1 11	6 37	4 56	1 11
327	23	W	11 46 40	7 8	4 26	2 21	7 0	4 32	2 19	6 56	5 9	2 18	6 50	4 42	2 17	6 38	4 56	2 13
328	24	Th	11 46 58	7 9	4 25	3 32	7 2	4 32	3 27	6 57	5 9	3 24	6 51	4 41	3 22	6 38	4 55	3 14
329	25	Fr	11 47 16	7 10	4 24	4 41	7 3	4 31	4 39	6 58	5 10	4 30	6 52	4 41	4 27	6 39	4 55	4 15
330	26	Sa	11 47 36	7 11	4 24	5 48	7 4	4 31	5 39	6 59	5 10	5 35	6 53	4 40	5 30	6 40	4 55	5 16
331	27	S	11 47 55	7 13	4 23	rises	7 5	4 30	rises	7 0	5 11	rises	6 54	4 40	rises	6 41	4 55	rises
332	28	M	11 48 15	7 14	4 23	4 31	7 6	4 30	4 43	7 1	5 11	4 49	6 55	4 40	4 55	6 42	4 54	5 14
333	29	Tu	11 48 37	7 15	4 22	5 23	7 7	4 30	5 35	7 2	5 12	5 41	6 56	4 39	5 47	6 43	4 54	6 5
334	30	W	11 48 58	7 16	4 22	6 22	7 8	4 29	6 33	7 3	5 12	6 38	6 57	4 39	6 44	6 44	4 54	7 0

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark. Local time.	Calendar for Me., N.S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., E. L, Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Cal. for Wash., D.C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.										
MOON'S PHASES.																														
Last Quarter . .				D. 6																										
New Moon . . .				13																										
First Quarter . .				19																										
Full Moon . . .				27																										
					INTER-COL.																									
					D. H. M.																									
					6 5 mo.																									
					7 43 mo.																									
					11 21 ev.																									
					7 39 ev.																									
					EASTERN.																									
					D. H. M.																									
					5 5 mo.																									
					6 43 mo.																									
					11 21 ev.																									
					6 39 ev.																									
					CENTRAL.																									
					D. H. M.																									
					4 5 mo.																									
					5 43 mo.																									
					9 21 ev.																									
					5 39 ev.																									
					MOUNTAIN.																									
					D. H. M.																									
					3 5 mo.																									
					4 43 mo.																									
					8 21 ev.																									
					4 39 ev.																									
					PACIFIC.																									
					D. H. M.																									
					2 5 mo.																									
					3 43 mo.																									
					7 21 ev.																									
					3 39 ev.																									
				H. M. S.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. W. Boston	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. W. N. Y.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. W. Ch't'n.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. W.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. W.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. W.
335	1	Th		11 49 21	7 17	4 21	7 21	7 10	4 29	7 31	1 20	7 5	4 34	7 35	10 17	7 0	4 39	7 40	6	6 45	4 54	7 54	9 52								
336	2	Fr		11 49 44	7 18	4 21	8 23	7 11	4 29	8 30	2 1	7 6	4 33	8 34	10 55	7 1	4 39	8 36	6	6 45	4 54	8 49	10 32								
337	3	Sa		11 50 8	7 20	4 21	9 25	7 12	4 28	9 30	2 41	7 7	4 33	9 33	11 37	7 2	4 38	9 36	6	6 46	4 54	9 45	11 12								
338	4	S		11 50 32	7 21	4 20	10 28	7 13	4 28	10 31	3 22	7 8	4 33	10 33	ev 20	7 2	4 38	10 35	6	6 47	4 54	10 40	11 54								
339	5	M		11 50 57	7 22	4 20	11 32	7 14	4 28	11 33	4 6	7 9	4 32	11 34	1 57	7 3	4 38	11 34	6	6 48	4 54	11 36	12 51								
340	6	Tu		11 51 23	7 23	4 20	mo.	7 15	4 28	mo.	4 53	7 10	4 32	mo.	1 51	7 4	4 38	mo.	6	6 49	4 54	mo.	ev 39								
341	7	W		11 51 49	7 24	4 20	35	7 16	4 28	34	5 44	7 11	4 32	34	2 42	7 5	4 38	33	6	6 49	4 54	32	1 28								
342	8	Th		11 52 15	7 25	4 20	1 43	7 17	4 28	1 40	6 39	7 12	4 32	1 38	3 36	7 6	4 38	1 36	6	6 50	4 54	1 31	2 20								
343	9	Fr		11 52 42	7 26	4 20	2 54	7 17	4 28	2 48	7 35	4 13	4 32	2 45	4 32	7 7	4 38	2 43	6	6 51	4 54	2 34	3 15								
344	10	Sa		11 53 9	7 27	4 20	4 8	7 18	4 28	4 0	8 35	7 14	4 32	3 56	5 32	7 8	4 38	3 52	6	6 52	4 54	3 40	4 12								
345	11	S		11 53 37	7 27	4 20	5 25	7 19	4 28	5 15	9 35	7 15	4 32	5 10	6 33	7 9	4 38	5 5	6	6 53	4 55	4 49	5 12								
346	12	M		11 54 6	7 28	4 20	6 41	7 20	4 28	6 29	10 35	7 15	4 32	6 24	7 31	7 9	4 39	6 18	6	6 54	4 55	6 0	6 12								
347	13	Tu		11 54 34	7 29	4 20	sets	7 21	4 28	sets	11 28	7 16	4 33	sets	8 23	7 10	4 39	sets	6	6 54	4 55	sets	7 8								
348	14	W		11 55 3	7 30	4 20	5 47	7 22	4 28	5 57	mo.	7 16	4 33	6 3	9 21	7 11	4 39	6 8	6	6 56	4 55	6 24	8 4								
349	15	Th		11 55 32	7 31	4 21	7 8	7 22	4 29	7 17	23	7 17	4 33	7 21	10 14	7 12	4 39	7 25	6	6 56	4 56	7 38	8 57								
350	16	Fr		11 56 1	7 31	4 21	8 29	7 23	4 29	8 35	1 17	7 18	4 33	8 38	11 2	7 12	4 40	8 40	6	6 56	4 56	8 49	9 49								
351	17	Sa		11 56 31	7 32	4 21	9 47	7 24	4 29	9 50	2 7	7 18	4 33	9 52	11 53	7 13	4 40	9 53	6	6 57	4 56	9 58	10 38								
352	18	S		11 57 1	7 33	4 21	11 1	7 24	4 29	11 2	2 56	7 19	4 34	11 2	mo.	7 14	4 40	11 2	6	6 58	4 57	11 4	11 27								
353	19	M		11 57 30	7 33	4 22	mo.	7 25	4 30	mo.	3 45	7 20	4 34	mo.	44	7 14	4 41	mo.	6	6 58	4 57	mo.	mo.								
354	20	Tu		11 58 0	7 34	4 22	14	7 26	4 30	12	4 37	7 20	4 35	11	1 36	7 15	4 41	10	6	6 59	4 58	7	18								
355	21	W		11 58 30	7 34	4 23	1 23	7 26	4 31	1 19	5 32	7 21	4 35	1 17	2 30	7 15	4 42	1 14	6	6 59	4 58	1 8	1 11								
356	22	Th		11 59 0	7 35	4 23	2 33	7 26	4 31	2 26	6 27	7 21	4 36	2 23	3 25	7 16	4 42	2 19	7	0 4	4 59	2 9	2 8								
357	23	Fr		11 59 30	7 35	4 24	3 40	7 27	4 32	3 31	7 25	7 22	4 37	3 27	4 22	7 16	4 43	3 23	7	0 4	4 59	3 9	3 3								
358	24	Sa		12 0 0	7 36	4 25	4 44	7 27	4 32	4 34	8 21	7 22	4 37	4 28	5 18	7 17	4 43	4 23	7	1 5	0	4 7	4 1								
359	25	S		12 0 30	7 36	4 25	5 45	7 28	4 33	5 33	9 15	7 23	4 38	5 28	6 13	7 17	4 44	5 22	7	1 5	1	5 4	4 57								
360	26	M		12 0 59	7 36	4 26	6 40	7 28	4 33	6 28	10 5	7 23	4 39	6 22	7 3	7 17	4 44	6 16	7	1 5	1	5 57	5 52								
361	27	Tu		12 1 29	7 37	4 26	rises	7 28	4 34	rises	10 50	7 23	4 39	rises	7 44	7 18	4 45	rises	7	2 5	2	rises	6 40								
362	28	W		12 1 58	7 37	4 27	5 12	7 29	4 35	5 23	11 33	7 23	4 40	5 28	8 28	7 18	4 46	5 33	7	2 5	2	5 48	7 24								
363	29	Th		12 2 27	7 37	4 28	6 14	7 29	4 36	6 22	ev 13	7 24	4 40	6 26	9 12	7 18	4 47	6 30	7	2 5	3	6 43	8 48								
364	30	Fr		12 2 56	7 37	4 29	7 16	7 29	4 37	7 23	52	7 24	4 41	7 26	9 50	7 19	4 47	7 29	7	2 5	4	7 38	8 48								
365	31	Sa		12 3 25	7 37	4 30	8 19	7 30	4 37	8 23	1 30	7 24	4 42	8 25	10 46	7 19	4 48	8 27	7	3 5	4	8 33	9 25								

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Sec. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 6. The Senators and Representa-

tives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless Congress by their adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish postoffices and postroads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding an office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

Sec. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Sec. 2. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose ap-

pointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all of the officers of the United States.

Sec. 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sec. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or part of States, without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent,

shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New-Hampshire—
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts—
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut—
WM. SAML. JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New-York—
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New-Jersey—
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLY,
WM. PATERSON,
JONA DAYTON.

Pennsylvania—
B. FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEO. CLYMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware—
GEO. READ.
GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun'r,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACO. BROOM.

Maryland—
JAMES McHENRY,
DAN. OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER,
DANL. CARROLL.

Virginia—
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, Jun'r.

North Carolina—
WM. BLOUNT,
RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HU. WILLIAMSON.

South Carolina—
J. RUTLEDGE,
CH'S. COATESWORTH PINCKNEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia—
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS.

(The first ten amendments were proposed at the first session of the 1st Congress of the United States, which was began and held at the city of New-York on March 4, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of States.—1 vol. Laws of U. S., p. 72.)

(The preamble and resolution following preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and, as they have been supposed by a high equity judge (8 Wendell's Reports, p. 100) to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments, they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session of the 1st Congress.)

Congress of the United States begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1789. The conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added; and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particu-

larly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed $20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of

male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

Section 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

PRESIDENTS: LAW AS TO SUCCESSION.

The act of Congress approved January 19, 1886, providing for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice-President, is as follows:

"That in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of State; or, if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of the Treasury; or, if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of War; or if tnere be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Attorney-General; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Postmaster-General; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of the Navy; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of the Interior; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of Agriculture shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President shall be elected; Provided, That whenever the powers and duties of the office of President of the United States shall devolve upon any of the persons named herein, if Congress be not then in session, or if it would not meet in accordance with law within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom said powers and duties shall devolve to issue a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting.

"Sec. 2. That the preceding section shall only be held to describe and apply to such officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate to the offices therein named, and such as are eligible to the office of President under the Constitution, and not under impeachment by the House of Representatives of the United States at the time the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon them respectively."

LONGEST RIVERS.

Name.	Miles.
Missouri (with the Mississippi connection)	4,506
Missouri (to the Mississippi)	3,096
Nile (Stanley's)	4,100
Nile (old survey)	3,000
Amazon, Brazil	3,994
Mississippi (proper)	3,200
Murray, Australasia	3,000
Yang-tse-Kiang, China	2,990
Hoang-Ho, China	2,800
Obi, Siberia	2,800
Yenesei, Siberia	2,580
Lena, Siberia	2,500
Niger, Africa	2,500
Mackenzie, British America	2,500
Congo, Africa	2,500
Amoor, Siberia	2,300
Parana (with Platte), Argentina	2,130
St. Lawrence, Canada	2,060
Volga, Russia	2,030
Madeira, Brazil	2,000
Rio Grande, U. S.	1,800
Indus, Hindostan	1,795
Danube, Russia	1,630

Name.	Miles.
Orinoco, South America	1,600
Sandeo, Hindostan	1,600
Brahmapootra, Thibet	1,500
St. Francisco, Brazil	1,400
Columbia, U. S.	1,090
Colorado, U. S.	1,000
Yellowstone, U. S.	1,000
Ohio, U. S.	980
Arkansas, U. S.	900
Rhine, Germany	810
Tennessee, U. S.	800
Red River of the North, U. S.	700
Cumberland, U. S.	600
Alabama, U. S.	600
Susquehanna, U. S.	500
James, U. S.	500
Connecticut, U. S.	450
Seine, France	425
Delaware, U. S.	400
Potomac, U. S.	400
Hudson, U. S.	325
Thames, England	233
Shannon, Ireland	200
Kennebec, U. S.	160

REPUBLICAN.

The eleventh Republican National Convention assembled at St. Louis, Mo., on June 16, 1896, and was in session three days. C. W. Fairbanks was temporary chairman, and Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, permanent chairman. The Convention was composed of 924 delegates. William McKinley, of Ohio, was nominated for President, and Garret A. Hobart, of New-Jersey, was nominated for Vice-President. On June 18 the following were put in nomination for President: William McKinley, by Joseph B. Foraker; Levi P. Morton, of New-York, by Chauncey M. Depew; William B. Allison, of Iowa, by J. N. Baldwin; Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, by H. Cabot Lodge; Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, by Governor Hastings. Mr. McKinley was chosen on the first ballot, and upon motion of Senator Lodge, seconded by Governor Hastings, Thomas C. Platt, of New-York, and Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, the nomination of Mr. McKinley was made unanimous.

The nominations for Vice-President were: Garret A. Hobart, by Judge John F. Fort; C. W. Lippitt, of Rhode Island, by Mr. Allen; H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, by Mr. Randolph; James A. Walker, of Virginia, by I. C. Walker.

The following table gives the vote by States for President and Vice-President.

States and Territories.	President.		Vice-President.	
	McKinley.	Reed.....	Hobart...	Evans....
Alabama	19	2	10	11
Alaska	4	—	4	—
Arizona	6	—	4	1
Arkansas	16	—	10	5
California	18	—	14	3
Colorado	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	7	5	—	—
Delaware	6	—	6	—
Dis. of Columbia	—	1	2	—
Florida	6	—	5	3
Georgia	22	2	5	21
Idaho	—	—	—	—
Illinois	46	2	44	4
Indiana	30	—	12	16
Indian Territory.	6	—	6	—
Iowa	—	—	8	5
Kansas	20	—	20	—
Kentucky	26	—	8	17
Louisiana	11	4	8	8
Maine	—	12	2	5
Maryland	15	1	14	1
Massachusetts ..	1	28	14	12
Michigan	28	—	21	7
Minnesota	18	—	6	12
Mississippi	17	—	13	5
Missouri	34	—	10	23
*Montana	1	—	1	—
Nebraska	16	—	16	—
Nevada	3	—	3	—
New-Hampshire.	—	8	8	—
New-Jersey	19	1	20	—
New-Mexico	5	—	—	6
New-York	17	—	72	—
North Carolina..	19½	2½	1½	20½
North Dakota...	6	—	3	3
Ohio	46	—	25	15
Oklahoma	4	1	4	2
Oregon	8	—	8	—
Pennsylvania ...	6	—	64	—
Rhode Island ...	—	8	—	—
South Carolina..	18	—	3	15
South Dakota ..	8	—	8	—
Tennessee	24	—	—	24
Texas	21	5	11	12
Utah	3	—	5	1
Vermont	8	—	8	—
Virginia	23	1	—	—
Washington	8	—	8	—
West Virginia ..	12	—	12	—
Wisconsin	24	—	3	20
Wyoming	6	—	6	—
Totals	661½	84½	535½	277½

The votes for other candidates for President were: Morton—1, Alabama; 2, Florida; 55, New-York; total, 58. Quay—2, Georgia; ½, Louisiana; 1, Mississippi; 58, Pennsylvania; total, 61½. Allison—26, Iowa; ½, Louisiana; 3, Texas; 3, Utah, and 1 each from District of Columbia, New-Mexico and Oklahoma. *Four votes were blank and one was for Senator Cameron. The total number of delegates present was 906. The scattering vote for Vice-President was: Bulkeley, 39; Walker, 24; Lippitt, 8; Reed, 3; Depew, 3; Thurston, 2; Frederick D. Grant, 2; Morton, 1.

THE PLATFORM.

There were a majority and minority report from the Committee on Platform. The majority report was adopted in the Committee on the Platform by a vote of 40 out of its 51 members; and in the Convention, June 18, by a vote of 812½ to 110½. It was as follows:

"The Republicans of the United States assembled, by their representatives in National Convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

"For the first time since the Civil War the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the Government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by $262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates, and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad ef-

fect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production, while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the Government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of conducting it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequalled success and prosperity. And in this connection we heartily indorse the wisdom, patriotism and the success of the Administration of President Harrison."

PROTECTION.—"We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm, and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and prices; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism. We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement, and then it wants rest."

RECIPROCITY.—"We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican Administration was a National calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories. Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established. Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interest which gain open markets for us in return for our open market to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus."

SUGAR.—"We condemn the present Administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country; the Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use and for which they pay other countries more than $100,000,000 annually. To all our products—to those of the mine and the field as well as those of the shop and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woollens of the mill—we promise the most ample protection."

MERCHANT MARINE.—"We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce."

MONEY.—"The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payment in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote; and, until such agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

WAR VETERANS.—"The veterans of the Union armies deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfilment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the Pension Bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present Administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls, as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people."

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—"Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the Western Hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign Power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaragua Canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States, and, by the purchase of the Danish Islands, we should secure a proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies. The mas-

sacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers, and American property destroyed. There, and everywhere, American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost. We reassert the Monroe Doctrine in its full extent, and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the Doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American State for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered, and shall not interfere, with the existing possessions of any European Power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European Powers from this hemisphere, and to the ultimate union of all of the English-speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants."

CUBA.—"From the hour of achieving their own independence, the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty. The Government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island."

NAVY.—"The peace and security of the Republic, and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth, demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the Navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defences."

IMMIGRATION.—"For the protection of the equality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write."

CIVIL SERVICE.—"The Civil Service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable."

FREE BALLOT.—"We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast."

LYNCHINGS.—"We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practices well known as lynching or killing of human beings, suspected or charged with crime, without process of law."

ARBITRATION.—"We favor the creation of a National Board of Arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce."

HOMESTEADS.—"We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party, and urge the passage by Congress of the satisfactory free homestead measure which has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate."

TERRITORIES.—"We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable. We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted."

TEMPERANCE AND RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—"We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality. The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populistic mismanagement and misrule.

"Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide, and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the Republican party and prosperity of the people of the United States."

The vote on the platform by States was as follows:

States and Territories.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	19	3
Arkansas	15	1
California	4	14
Colorado	—	8
Connecticut	12	—
Delaware	6	—
Florida	7	1
Georgia	25	1
Idaho	—	6
Illinois	46	2
Indiana	30	—
Iowa	26	—
Kansas	15	5
Kentucky	26	—
Louisiana	16	—
Maine	12	—
Maryland	16	—
Massachusetts	30	—
Michigan	25	3
Minnesota	18	—
Mississippi	18	—

States and Territories.	Yeas.	Nays.
Missouri	33	—
Montana	—	6
Nebraska	13	3
Nevada	—	6
New-Hampshire	8	—
New-Jersey	20	—
New-York	72	—
North Carolina	7½	14½
North Dakota	6	—
Ohio	46	—
Oregon	8	—
Pennsylvania	64	—
Rhode Island	8	—
South Carolina	18	—
South Dakota	7	1
Tennessee	23	1
Texas	30	—
Utah	—	6
Vermont	8	—
Virginia	17	7
Washington	8	—
West Virginia	12	—
Wisconsin	24	—
Wyoming	—	6
Arizona	—	6
New-Mexico	2	4
Oklahoma	—	6
Indian Territory	6	—
District of Columbia	2	—
Alaska	4	—
Totals	812½	110½

The minority report was as follows:

"We, the undersigned members of the Committee on Resolutions, being unable to agree with that part of the majority report which treats of the subjects of coinage and finance, respectfully submit the following paragraph as a substitute therefor:

"The Republican party favors the use of both gold and silver as equal standard money, and pledges its power to secure the free, unrestricted and independent coinage of gold and silver at our mints at the ratio of 16 parts of silver to 1 of gold."

This was defeated by a motion to lay it on the table by the following vote:

States and Territories.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	15	—
Arkansas	15	1
California	3	15
Colorado	—	8
Connecticut	12	—
Delaware	6	—
Florida	6	2
Georgia	23	3
Idaho	—	6
Illinois	47	1
Indiana	30	—
Iowa	26	—
Kansas	16	4
Kentucky	26	—
Louisiana	16	—
Maine	12	—
Maryland	16	—
Massachusetts	30	—
Michigan	27	1
Minnesota	18	—
Mississippi	8	—
Missouri	33	1
Montana	—	6
Nebraska	16	—
Nevada	—	6
New-Hampshire	8	—
New-Jersey	20	—
New-York	72	—
North Carolina	7½	14½
North Dakota	6	—
Ohio	46	—
Oregon	8	—
Pennsylvania	64	—
Rhode Island	8	—
South Carolina	18	—
South Dakota	6	2
Tennessee	23	1
Texas	30	—
Utah	—	6
Vermont	8	—
Virginia	19	5
Washington	8	—
West Virginia	12	—
Wisconsin	24	—
Wyoming	—	6
Arizona	—	6
New-Mexico	3	3
Oklahoma	5	1
Indian Territory	6	—
District of Columbia	2	—
Alaska	4	—
Totals	818½	105½

Twenty-two silver delegates—8 from Colorado, 6 from Idaho, 3 from Nevada, 3 from Utah, and one each from Montana and South Dakota—bolted the Convention; among them were U. S. Senators Teller, Dubois, Cannon and Pettigrew. Three alternates were chosen to take the place of the three regulars who bolted from Utah.

DEMOCRATIC.

The Democratic National Convention met in Chicago, Ill., on July 7, 1896. Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, was temporary chairman, and Senator Stephen M. White, of California, permanent chairman. It was composed of 930 delegates. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was chosen as candidate for President, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for Vice-President. On July 9 the following nominations for President were made: Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, by Senator Vest; J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, by J. S. Rhea; Horace Boies, of Iowa, by Frederick White; William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, by H. T. Lewis; John R. McLean, of Ohio, by A. W. Patrick; Claude Matthews, of Indiana, by Senator Turpie; Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, by W. F. Harrity; Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon, by Mr. Miller. The balloting began on July 10, but there were votes cast for others than the regular nominees, and it was not decided until the fifth ballot, when the result showed that Bryan received 500 of the 930 votes, 162 not voting at all, and one absent. A motion to make the nomination unanimous was carried, but there were some negative votes. The vote for the various candidates on the different ballots was:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Bryan	119	190	219	280	500
Bland	235	283	291	241	103
Boies	85	41	36	33	26
Matthews	37	33	34	36	31
Blackburn	83	41	27	27	—
McLean	54	53	54	46	—
Pattison	95	100	97	97	95

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Pennoyer ..	8	8	—	—	—
Teller	8	8	—	—	—
Stevenson .	7	10	9	8	8
Tillman ...	17	—	—	—	—
Campbell ..	1	—	—	—	—
Russell ...	2	—	—	—	—
Hill	1	1	1	1	1
Turpie	—	—	—	—	1
Not voting.	178	162	162	161	162

The nominations for Vice-President were made on July 11, and were: George F. Williams, Massachusetts; John R. McLean, of Ohio; James H. Lewis, of Washington; Judge Walter Clark, of North Carolina; George W. Fithian, of Illinois; Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon; Arthur Sewall, of Maine; Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania; John W. Daniel, of Virginia. Five ballots were taken, some votes being cast for men not regularly nominated; but one after another withdrew his name until on the fourth and fifth ballots only McLean and Sewall were left in the lead, and on the fifth ballot Sewall received 514 of the 930 votes, and was declared the nominee. The vote on the several ballots was as follows: First ballot—Sewall, 100; McLean, 111; Bland, 62; Sibley, 163; Williams (Mass.), 76; Blackburn, 20; Daniel, 11; Harrity, 21; Boies, 20; Lewis, 11; Clark, 50; Williams (Ill.), 22; Teller, White and Fithian, each 1; not voting, 260. Second ballot—Bland, 294; McLean, 158; Sibley, 113; Sewall, 37; Williams (Mass.), 16; scattering, 57; not voting, 255. Third ballot—Bland, 255; McLean, 210; Sewall, 97; Sibley, 50; Williams (Mass.), 15; scattering, 48; not voting, 255. Fourth ballot—McLean, 296; Sewall, 261; scattering, 121; not voting, 252. Notwithstanding the request of Mr. McLean that his name be withdrawn, the vote on the fifth ballot was: Sewall, 514; McLean, 78; scattering, 103; not voting, 235. The vote for McLean was: Ohio's total of 46; District of Columbia, 6; Vermont, 4; Maryland, 5; California, 2; Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, each 1.

The final vote, by States, on the leading candidates for President and Vice-President was as follows:

States and Territories.	President.				Vice-Pres't.	
	Bland.....	Bryan.....	Pattison...	Not voting.	Sewall.....	Not voting.
Alabama	—	22	—	—	22	—
Arkansas	16	—	—	—	16	—
California	—	18	—	—	16	—
Colorado	—	8	—	—	8	—
Connecticut	—	—	2	10	—	12
Delaware	—	1	3	2	1	2
Florida	—	7	—	—	8	—
Georgia	—	26	—	—	26	—
Idaho	—	6	—	—	6	—
Illinois	—	48	—	—	48	—
Indiana	—	—	—	—	30	—
Iowa	—	—	—	—	26	—
Kansas	—	20	—	—	20	—
Kentucky	—	26	—	—	13	—
Louisiana	—	16	—	—	16	—
Maine	—	4	4	4	12	—
Maryland	—	5	10	1	4	7
Massachusetts ...	—	6	3	18	—	21
Michigan	—	28	—	—	28	—
Minnesota	—	11	—	5	11	7
Mississippi	—	18	—	—	18	—
Missouri	34	—	—	—	34	—
Montana	6	—	—	—	6	—
Nebraska	—	16	—	—	16	—
Nevada	—	6	—	—	6	—
New-Hampshire .	—	—	1	7	—	8
New-Jersey	—	—	2	18	—	20
New-York	—	—	—	72	—	72
North Carolina...	—	22	—	—	—	—
North Dakota ..	—	4	—	—	6	—
Ohio	—	46	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	8	—	—	8	—
Pennsylvania ...	—	—	64	—	5	57
Rhode Island	—	—	6	2	—	—
South Carolina...	—	18	—	—	18	—
South Dakota....	—	8	—	—	8	—
Tennessee	—	24	—	—	24	—
Texas	30	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	3	3	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	4	—	4	—	4
Virginia	—	24	—	—	—	—
Washington	4	4	—	—	8	—
West Virginia...	7	2	—	—	12	—
Wisconsin	—	5	—	19	4	19
Wyoming	—	6	—	—	6	—
Alaska	6	—	—	—	—	6
Arizona	—	6	—	—	6	—
Dis. of Columbia	—	6	—	—	—	—
New-Mexico	—	6	—	—	6	—
Oklahoma	—	6	—	—	6	—
Indian Territory.	—	6	—	—	6	—
Totals	106	500	95	162	514	235

For President, during the ballot, Ohio's vote was changed from McLean to Bryan, and Oklahoma's vote was changed from Bland to Bryan. Other changes were made after the vote was announced, thus increasing Bryan's total. The solid delegation from New-York and many of the gold delegates from other States declined to take part in the proceedings. On the fifth ballot Boies, Bland, Matthews and McLean were withdrawn as candidates. The vote for others than those in the above table for President was: Boies, 26 (Iowa's delegation); Matthews, 31 (Indiana's delegation and 1 from Florida); Stevenson, 8 (2 each from Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Dakota and West Virginia); Hill, 1 (from Massachusetts), and Turpie, 1 (from West Virginia).

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was reported by the majority of the Committee on Resolutions on July 9, and was adopted by the Convention by a vote of 628 to 301, one delegate being absent:

"We, the Democrats of the United States in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty

upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own —freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations. During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this Republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general Government to the exercise of powers granted by the Constitution of the United States."

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—"The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the Constitution."

SILVER.—"Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the money unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver-dollar unit. We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private, the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad, prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people. We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty, which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the War of the Revolution. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract. We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin."

BOND ISSUES.—"We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism."

NATIONAL BANKS.—"Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power should not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by National banks as in derogation of the Constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for duties to the United States, shall be issued by the Government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin."

TARIFF.—"We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in National elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, in which the few, at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets."

INCOME TAX.—"Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws except such as are necessary to meet the deficit caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court there would be no deficit in the revenue law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment, which had previously been overruled by the ablest Judges who had ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that we may all bear our proportion of the expenses of the Government."

IMMIGRATION.—"We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories, and as labor creates the wealth of the coun-

try so demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights."

LABOR.—"We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes, and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle."

RAILROADS.—"The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression."

ECONOMY.—"We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befit a Democratic Government, and a reduction in the number of useless officers, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people."

FEDERAL COURTS.—"We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal Judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate and now pending in the House of Representatives relative to contempts in Federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt."

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.—"No discrimination should be indulged in by the Government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the LIIId Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad Funding bill; denounce the effort of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure."

PENSIONS.—"Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension list, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment."

STATEHOOD.—"We favor the admission of the Territories of New-Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to Statehood, and, while they remain Territories, we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona-fide residents of the Territory or District in which the duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens."

ALASKA.—"We recommend that the Territory of Alaska be granted a Delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory."

MONROE DOCTRINE.—"The Monroe Doctrine, as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding Presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained."

CUBA.—"We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence."

CIVIL SERVICE.—"We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the Civil Service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness."

THIRD TERM.—"We declare it to be the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage of 100 years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office."

WATERWAYS.—"The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the Government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

"Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity."

The platform reported by the minority (signed by David B. Hill, New-York; William F. Vilas, Wisconsin; George Gray, Delaware; John Prentiss Poe, Maryland; Irving W. Drew, New-Hampshire; P. J. Farrell, Vermont; Lynde Harrison, Connecticut; David S. Baker, Rhode Island; C. O. Holman, Maine; Thomas A. C. Weadock, Michigan; James E. O'Brien, Minnesota; John E. Russell, Massachusetts; Robert E. Wright, Pennsylvania; William R. Steele, South Dakota; Allan L. McDermott, New-Jersey, and Charles D. Rogers, Alaska) was as follows:

"To the Democratic National Convention: Sixteen delegates, constituting the minority of the Committee on Resolutions, find many declarations in the report of the majority to which they cannot give their assent. Some of these are wholly unnecessary. Some are ill-considered and ambiguously phrased, while others are extreme and revolutionary of the well-recognized principles of the

party. The minority content themselves with this general expression of their dissent without going into a specific statement of these objectionable features of the report of the majority.

"But upon the financial question, which engages at this time the chief share of public attention, the views of the majority differ so fundamentally from what the minority regard as vital Democratic doctrine as to demand a distinct statement of what they hold to as the only just and true expression of Democratic faith upon this important issue, as follows, which is offered as a substitute for the financial report of the majority:

"We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United States alone of free silver coinage and a change in the existing standard of value independently of the action of other great nations would not only imperil our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed. It would place this country at once upon a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor, and inflict irreparable evils upon our Nation's commerce and industry.

"Until international co-operation among leading nations for the coinage of silver can be secured, we favor the rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our National credit, the redemption of our public pledges, and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor. We insist that all our paper currency shall be kept at a parity with gold. The Democratic party is the party of hard money, and is opposed to legal-tender paper money as a part of our permanent financial system, and we therefore favor the gradual retirement and cancellation of all United States notes and Treasury notes, under such legislative provisions as will prevent undue contraction. We demand that the National credit shall be resolutely maintained at all times and under all circumstances.

"The majority also feel that the report of the majority is defective in failing to make any recognition of the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity of the present Democratic Administration, and they therefore offer the following declaration as an amendment to the majority report:

"We commend the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity of the present Democratic National Administration."

The vote on the financial planks of the minority was: Yeas, 303; nays, 626. On the resolution indorsing the Administration the vote was: Yeas, 357; nays, 564; not voting, 9. The platform as reported by the majority was then adopted by the following vote:

States and Territories.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	22	—
Arkansas	16	—
California	18	—
Colorado	8	—
Connecticut	—	12
Delaware	1	5
Florida	5	3
Georgia	26	—
Idaho	6	—
Illinois	48	—
Indiana	30	—
Iowa	26	—
Kansas	20	—
Kentucky	26	—
Louisiana	16	—
Maine	2	10
Maryland	4	12
Massachusetts	3	27
Michigan	28	—
Minnesota	6	11
Mississippi	18	—
Missouri	34	—
Montana	6	—
Nebraska	16	—
Nevada	6	—
New-Hampshire	—	8
New-Jersey	—	20
New-York	—	72
North Carolina	22	—
North Dakota	6	—
Ohio	46	—
Oregon	8	—
Pennsylvania	—	64
Rhode Island	—	8
South Carolina	18	—
South Dakota	—	8
Tennessee	24	—
Texas	30	—
Utah	6	—
Vermont	—	8
Virginia	24	—
Washington	5	3
West Virginia	12	—
Wisconsin	—	24
Wyoming	6	—
Alaska	—	6
Arizona	6	—
District of Columbia	6	—
New-Mexico	6	—
Oklahoma	6	—
Indian Territory	6	—
Totals	628	301

Absent, 1.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC.

The National Convention of the National Democratic party (Sound Money Democrats) was held at Indianapolis, Ind., on September 2 and 3, 1896. Ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower, of New-York, was temporary chairman, and Senator Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana, was permanent chairman. There were 888 delegates, who, on September 3, nominated John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for President on the first ballot, the result being as follows:

States and Territories.	Palmer.	Bragg.
Alabama	22	—
Arkansas	16	—
California	18	—
Colorado	8	—
Connecticut	12	—
Delaware	6	—
Florida	8	—
Georgia	26	—
Illinois	47	1
Indiana	30	—
Iowa	25½	½
Kansas	20	—
Kentucky	14	12
Louisiana	16	—

States and Territories.	Palmer.	Bragg.
Maine	12	—
Maryland	16	—
Massachusetts	30	—
Michigan	28	—
Minnesota	15	3
Mississippi	18	—
Missouri	17	17
Montana	6	—
Nebraska	8	8
New-Hampshire	8	—
New-Jersey	19	1
New-York	47	25
North Carolina	22	—
North Dakota	6	—
Ohio	30	16
Oregon	4	4
Pennsylvania	63	1
Rhode Island	8	—
South Carolina	18	—
South Dakota	5	3
Tennessee	21	3
Texas	30	—
Vermont	8	—
Virginia	24	—
Washington	8	—
West Virginia	12	—
Wisconsin	—	24
Alaska	6	—
Arizona	6	—
New-Mexico	6	—
Totals	769½	118½

Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, was nominated for Vice-President by acclamation.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform, adopted on September 3, was as follows:

"This Convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people, in order that Democrats throughout the Union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country and ruin from their party. The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the Federal Government in its Constitutional vigor, and to the support of the States in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and it is opposed to paternalism and all class legislation. The declarations of the Chicago Convention attack individual freedom, the right to private contract, the independence of the judiciary and the authority of the President to enforce Federal laws. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation, to the debasement of our monetary standard, and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the Government. They abandon for Republican allies the Democratic cause of tariff reform to court the favor of protectionists to their fiscal heresy. In view of these and other grave departures from Democratic principles, we cannot support the candidates of that convention nor be bound by its acts. The Democratic party has survived defeats, but could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago. The condition, however, which made possible such utterances from a National Convention are the direct result of class legislation by the Republican party. It still proclaims, as it has for years, the power and duty of Government to raise and maintain prices by law, and it proposes no remedy for existing evils except oppressive and unjust taxation."

TARIFF.—"The National Democracy here convened, therefore, renews its declarations of faith in Democratic principles, especially as applicable to the conditions of the times. Taxation tariff, excise or direct, is rightfully imposed only for public purposes, and not for private gain. Its amount is justly measured by public expenditures, which should be limited by scrupulous economy. The sum derived by the Treasury from tariff and excise levies is affected by the state of trade and volume of consumption. The amount required by the Treasury is determined by the appropriations made by Congress. The demand of the Republican party for an increase in tariff taxation has its pretext in the deficiency of the revenue, which has its causes in the stagnation of trade and reduced consumption, due entirely to the loss of confidence that has followed the Populist threat of free coinage and depreciation of our money, and the Republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good government. We arraign and condemn the Populistic conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation with the Republican party in creating these conditions, which are pleaded in justification of a heavy increase of the burdens of the people by a further resort to protection. We therefore denounce protection and its ally, free coinage of silver, as schemes for the personal profit of a few at the expense of the masses, and oppose the two parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the Republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and prosperity are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money. In fine, we reaffirm the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only. We demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies toward American shipping shall take the place of our imitation of the restricted statutes of the eighteenth century, which have been abandoned by every maritime Power but the United States, and which, to the Nation's humiliation, have driven American capital and enterprise to the use of alien flags and alien crews, have made the Stars and Stripes an almost unknown emblem in foreign ports, and have virtually extinguished the race of American seamen. We oppose the pretence that discriminating duties will promote shipping; that scheme is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States, un-American in the light of our great commercial treaties, offering no gain whatever to American shipping, while greatly increasing ocean freights on our agricultural and manufactured products."

MONEY.—"The experience of mankind has shown that, by reason of their natural qualities, gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted

to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be insured only by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measure, and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under suitable safeguards of law. Thus the largest possible enjoyment of both metals is gained with a value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical bimetallic currency, assuring the most stable standard, and especially the best and safest money for all who earn their livelihood by labor or the produce of husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and most defenceless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency, which offers continual profits to the money changer at their cost. Realizing these truths, demonstrated by long and public inconvenience and loss, the Democratic party, in the interests of the masses and of equal justice to all, practically established by the legislation of 1834 and 1853 the gold standard of monetary measurement, and likewise entirely divorced the Government from banking and currency issues. To this long-established Democratic policy we adhere, and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard, and of the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the Government, and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion. But we denounce also the further maintenance of the present costly patchwork system of National paper currency as a constant source of injury and peril. We assert the necessity of such intelligent currency reform as will confine the Government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking business, and afford to all sections of our country uniform, safe and elastic bank currency under Governmental supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business."

CLEVELAND.—"The fidelity, patriotism and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his Administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of the laws, its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs and its sturdy persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the Nation are fully recognized by the Democratic party, and will secure to him a place in history beside the fathers of the Republic."

CIVIL SERVICE.—"We also commend the Administration for the great progress made in the reform of the public service, and we indorse its effort to extend the merit system still further. We demand that no backward step be taken, but that the reform be supported and advanced until the un-Democratic spoils system of appointments shall be eradicated."

ECONOMY.—"We demand strict economy in the appropriations and in the administration of the Government."

ARBITRATION.—"We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes."

PENSIONS.—"We favor a liberal policy of pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors of the United States."

SUPREME COURT.—"The Supreme Court of the United States was wisely established by the framers of our Constitution as one of the three co-ordinate branches of the Government. Its independence and authority to interpret the law of the land without fear or favor must be maintained. We condemn all efforts to degrade that tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly held. The Democratic party ever has maintained, and ever will maintain, the supremacy of law, the independence of its judicial administration, the inviolability of contracts and the obligations of all good citizens to resist every illegal trust, combination or attempt against the just rights of property and the good order of society, in which are bound up the peace and happiness of our people.

"Believing these principles to be essential to the well-being of the Republic, we submit them to the consideration of the American people."

POPULISTS.

The second National Convention of the Populist party met at St. Louis, Mo., on July 22, 1896. Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, was temporary chairman, and Senator William V. Allen, of Nebraska, was permanent chairman. William J. Bryan, the Democratic nominee for President, was indorsed, and Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, was nominated for Vice-President.

The convention reversed the order of procedure in nominations, by a vote of 785 to 615, to nominate the candidate for Vice-President first. The names presented were Congressman Harry Skinner, of North Carolina; Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia; Frank Burkitt, of Mississippi; A. L. Mimms, of Tennessee; Mann Page, of Virginia, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine. The balloting began after midnight, July 24, and the result of the first ballot gave Watson 469¾; Sewall, 257⅞, and the others ranging lower. A motion to declare Watson the nominee was carried.

On the following day William J. Bryan, nominee of the Democratic Convention, was made the head of the Populist ticket, notwithstanding he had telegraphed to Senator Jones to withdraw his name if Sewall, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, was not indorsed for Vice-President. James B. Weaver nominated Mr. Bryan; Henry W. Call nominated S. F. Norton, of Chicago; Mr. Livingston nominated J. S. Coxey, but withdrew the name later. The ballot showed the following result: Bryan, 1,042; Norton, 321; Eugene V. Debs, 8; Ignatius Donnelly, 3; J. S. Coxey, 1.

THE PLATFORM.

"The People's party assembled in National Convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that, through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its national life, as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and

that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour.

"We realize that while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our Legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of democracy. To restore the Government intended by the fathers, and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control, by the adoption of the following:

NATIONAL MONEY.—"We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general Government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the Government."

SILVER.—"We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations."

CIRCULATION.—"We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and population, and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production."

BOND ISSUE.—"We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing debt made by the present Administration as unnecessary and without authority of law, and demand that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress. We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract. We demand that the Government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding Administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of Government obligations."

INCOME TAX.—"We demand a graduated income tax, to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent decision of the Supreme Court relative to the Income Tax law as a misinterpretation of the Constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation."

POSTAL BANKS.—"We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange."

RAILROADS.—"Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the Government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people and on a non-partisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations which result in the impairment, if not the destruction, of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizen, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound public policy."

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBTS.—"The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys, and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroads, should never be alienated, mortgaged, or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare as provided by the laws organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof by the debtor companies; and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the Government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interests therein, or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the Government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people, and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all transportation interests equal privileges and equal rates for fares and freights. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts, and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their interest and spirit."

TELEGRAPH.—"The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people."

LAND.—"True policy demands that the National and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should by lawful means be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly, as well as alien ownership, should be prohibited. We condemn the land grant frauds by which the Pacific railroad companies have, through the connivance of the Interior Department, robbed multitudes of actual bona fide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, and we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exception of mineral land from such grants after as well as before the patent. We demand that bona fide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes, as provided in the National Homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand."

DIRECT LEGISLATION.—"We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, under proper constitutional safeguards."

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.—"We demand the election of President, Vice-President, and United States Senators by

a direct vote of the people. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

"We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia and the early admission of the Territories as States.

"All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

"In times of great industrial depression idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

"The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling them by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation.

"We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

"Believing that the elective franchise and an untrammelled ballot are essential to government of, for, and by the people, the People's party condemn the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some of the States as unrepublican and undemocratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State Legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free, and fair ballot and an honest count.

"While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands, and for the vindication of which its organization will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question."

A minority submitted a substitute platform, taking the ground that the one of the majority was too elaborate and too much like that adopted at the Democratic Convention. The substitute denounced "the methods and policies of the Democratic and Republican parties" for their "mutual co-operation with the money power"; also their policies of tariff and the issuance of interest-bearing United States bonds in time of peace; demanded a National currency; the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1; that the circulating medium shall consist of gold, silver and paper currency; a graduated income tax; economy in Federal administration; Government ownership of the telegraph and telephone; the prohibition of alien ownership of land and pauper immigration, and legislation by means of the initiative and referendum. The minority platform was overwhelmingly defeated, and the majority platform, as above, was adopted.

SILVERITES.

The first National Convention of the Silverites met at St. Louis on July 22, 1896. Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, was made temporary chairman, and W. P. St. John, of New-York, was permanent chairman. William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall, the candidates of the Democratic Convention for President and Vice-President, respectively, were indorsed on July 24, by acclamation.

THE PLATFORM.

The following is the platform as adopted on July 23:

MONEY.—"The National Silver party of America, in convention assembled, hereby adopts the following declaration of principles:

"The paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the British gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on the one side, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds, Government currency (and an American policy) on the other. On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctively American financial system. We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration by this Government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality as they existed prior to 1873; the silver coin to be of full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private; and we demand such legislation as will prevent for the future the destruction of the legal-tender quality of any kind of money by private contract. We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money, and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the General Government only, and should be a legal tender."

BOND ISSUE.—"We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and we denounce as a blunder worse than a crime the present Treasury policy, concurred in by a Republican House, of plunging the country into debt by hundreds of millions in the vain attempt to maintain the gold standard by borrowing gold; and we demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the Government and not at the option of the creditor. The demonetization of silver in 1873 enormously increased the demand for gold, enhancing its purchasing power and lowering all prices measured by that standard; and since that unjust and indefensible act the prices of American products have fallen upon an average nearly 50 per cent, carrying down with them proportionately the money value of all other forms of property. Such fall of prices has destroyed the profits of legitimate industry, injuring the producer for the benefit of the non-producer, increasing the burden of the debtor, swelling the gains of the creditor, paralyzing the productive energies of the American people, relegating to idleness vast numbers of willing workers, sending the shadows of despair into the home of the honest toiler, filling the land with tramps and paupers, and building up colossal fortunes at the money centres. In the effort to maintain the gold standard, the country has, within the last two years, in a time of profound peace and plenty, been loaded down with

$262,000,000 of additional interest-bearing debt under such circumstances as to allow a syndicate of native and foreign bankers to realize a net profit of millions on a single deal."

GOLD.—"It stands confessed that the gold standard can only be upheld by so depleting our paper currency as to force the prices of our products below the European, and even below the Asiatic level, to enable us to sell in foreign markets, thus aggravating the very evils of which our people so bitterly complain, degrading American labor and striking at the foundations of our civilization itself. The advocates of the gold standard persistently claim that the real cause of our distress is overproduction; that we have produced so much that it made us poor—which implies that the true remedy is to close the factory, abandon the farm and throw a multitude of people out of employment; a doctrine that leaves us unnerved and disheartened and absolutely without hope for the future. We affirm to be unquestioned that there can be no such economic paradox as over-production, and at the same time tens eof thousands of our fellow-citizens remaining half-clothed and half-fed, and who are piteously clamoring for the common necessities of life. Over and above all other questions of policy, we are in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time-honored money of the Constitution—gold and silver, not one, but both—the money of Washington and Hamilton, and Jefferson and Monroe, and Jackson and Lincoln, to the end that the American people may receive honest pay for an honest product; that the American debtor may pay his just obligations in an honest standard, and not in a dishonest and unsound standard, appreciated 100 per cent in purchasing power and no appreciation in debt-paying power, and to the end, further, that silver-standard countries may be deprived of the unjust advantage they now enjoy, in the difference in exchange between gold and silver—an advantage which tariff legislation cannot overcome. We therefore confidently appeal to the people of the United States to hold in abeyance all other questions, however important and even momentous they may appear; to sunder, if need be, all former party ties and affiliations, and unite in one supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power—a power more destructive than any which has ever been fastened upon the civilized men of any race or in any age. And, upon the consummation of our desires and efforts, we evoke the aid of all patriotic American citizens and the gracious favor of Divine Providence. Inasmuch as the patriotic majority of the Chicago Convention embodied in the financial plank of its platform the principles enunciated in the platform of the American Bimetallic party, promulgated at Washington, D. C., January 22, 1896, and herein reiterated, which is not only the paramount but the only real issue in the pending compaign, therefore, recognizing that their nominees embody these patriotic principles, we recommend that this Convention nominate William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for President, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for Vice-President."

PROHIBITION.

The National Convention of the Prohibition party was held at Pittsburg, Penn., May 28, 1896. Joshua Levering, of Maryland, was nominated for President, and Hale Johnson, of Illinois, for Vice-President. Close to midnight, when contributions to the campaign fund were being received, the Free Silver, Woman's Suffrage and Populist delegates, numbering about 200, bolted the convention.

THE PLATFORM.

The majority of the Committee on Resolutions reported a platform, the first six planks of which were adopted unanimously by the committee, and were denunciatory of the liquor traffic and proposed straightout prohibition. The seventh plank, which declared that no citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, was adopted by only a small majority. The other planks, which referred to one day's rest a week, the English language in non-sectarian schools, the election of President, Vice-President and Senators directly by the people, liberal pensions, exclusion of pauper and criminal emigrants, arbitration, etc., there was some division on.

The minority reported a platform which contained this money plank:

"Resolved, That all money be issued by the Government only and without the intervention of any private citizen, corporation or banking institution. It should be based upon the wealth, stability and integrity of the Nation, and be full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and should be of sufficient volume to meet the demands of the legitimate business interests in this country and for the purpose of honestly liquidating all our outstanding obligations payable in coin. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1 without consulting any other nation." The other points on which the minority asked action were: Preserving public lands from monopoly and speculation; Government control of railroads and telegraphs; favoring an income tax and imposing only such import duties as are necessary to secure equitable commercial relations with other nations; favoring the adoption of the initiative and referendum as a means of obtaining free expression of the popular will. On the motion to make these recommendations part of the majority report the fight began. A vote to lay it on the table resulted in 492 nays, 310 yeas. The free silver plank was defeated by a vote of 427 nays to 387 yeas.

A substitute platform was proposed by Mr. Patton, of Illinois, which omitted mention of every subject, woman suffrage included, except prohibition, and it was adopted and became the sole platform of the party. The following is the full text:

"The Prohibition party, in National Convention assembled, declares its firm conviction that the manufacture, exportation, importation and sale of alcoholic beverages has produced such social, commercial, industrial and political wrongs and is now so threatening the perpetuity of all our social and political institutions that the suppression of the same by a national party organized therefor is the greatest object to be accomplished by the

voters of our country, and is of such importance as that it, of right, ought to control the political action of all our patriotic citizens until such suppression is accomplished. The urgency of this cause demands the union without further delay of all citizens who desire the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

"Therefore, be it resolved, That we favor the legal prohibition by State and National legislation of the manufacture, importation, exportation, interstate transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages.

"That we declare our purpose to organize and invite all the friends of prohibition into our party, and in order to accomplish this end we declare it but right to leave every Prohibitionist the freedom of his own conscience upon all other political questions, and trust our representatives to take legislative action upon other political questions as the changes occasioned by prohibition and the welfare of the whole people shall demand."

PROHIBITION BOLTERS.

The new National party (Prohibition bolters) held its first convention at Pittsburg, Penn., on May 28, 1896. Rev. Charles E. Bentley, of Nebraska, was nominated for President, and J. H. Southgate, of North Carolina, was nominated for Vice-President. On the money question the platform said:

"All money should be issued by the general Government only, and without the intervention of any private citizen, corporation, or banking institution. It should be based upon the wealth, stability and integrity of the nation. It should be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and should be of sufficient volume to meet the demands of the legitimate business interests of the country. For the purpose of honestly liquidating our outstanding coin obligations we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold, at the ratio of 16 to 1, without consulting any other nation."

SOCIALIST-LABOR.

The National Convention of the Socialist-Labor party held in New-York City on July 9, 1896, nominated Charles H. Matchett, of New-York, for President, and Mathew Maguire, of New-Jersey, for Vice-President. The platform, divided into twenty-one items, was as follows:

"With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands: Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, waterworks, gasworks, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons. The public lands to be declared inalienable, revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals the conditions of which have not been complied with. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation. Progressive income tax and tax on inheriances; the smaller incomes to be exempt. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, State and Nation). All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States; equalization of women's wages with those of men where equal service is performed. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (National, State and municipal), wherever it exists. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers. Municipal self-government. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections; universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex; election days to be legal holidays; the principle of proportional representation to be introduced. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States; administration of justice to be free of charge; abolition of capital punishment."

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

August 26, 1896.—"We heartily indorse the platform adopted at St. Louis by the National Republican Convention, June 17, 1895. The Republican party was right when it elected Abraham Lincoln. It was right in its effort to save the Union. It was right when it struck the chains from 4,000,000 slaves and made them free men. It was right in carrying into successful operation the resumption of specie payment. It was right in making Protection to American industries a cardinal doctrine of the American people. It was right in insisting that Reciprocity should be come the permanent law of the land. It is right now and always has been right in advocating a safe and stable currency, worth its face the world over, whether in the hands of rich or poor. It was right when it confided in the leadership of Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Harrison. It was right when it nominated William McKinley, of Ohio, and Garret A. Hobart, of New-Jersey, and we pledge them our hearty and loyal support.

"We believe that a return to the Republican policy of protection is as essential to the solvency of the Nation as is the maintenance of the present financial standard to her credit and honor. A cheap dollar means low wages, a financial panic, distress to the people, obligations repudiated, a dishonored country, a blot on our fair history. The Republican party stands for honest money, honest treatment of our country's defenders, an honest system of revenue, protecting our industries and producing sufficient income to conduct the affairs of the Nation, an honest system of exchange with foreign countries, as embodied in the reciprocity idea of the immortal Blaine, an honest administration of public affairs.

"The names of its candidates are synonymous with honesty, patriotism, statesmanship and the highest ideal of life, duty and government. Our policies and candidates inspire the student, quicken the best thought of the voter, elevate the citizen and add new lustre to our country's history."

Detroit, Mich., July 14, 1897.—The following is the full text of the platform adopted:

The representatives of the National League of the Republican Clubs of the United States, in convention assembled in the city of Detroit, reaffirm their unfaltering allegiance to the principles and policies of the party of protection, sound money, reciprocity and patriotism, as expressed in the St. Louis platform. The faith which prompted the nomination and election of William McKinley and a Republican Congress has been justified, and we congratulate the country upon the evidence of returning prosperity. We pledge anew the energy and support of the great army of organized League men in every state of the Republic for the advancement and continued success of the party of Abraham Lincoln.

We view with satisfaction the progress that has been made during the short period of the present Republican Administration toward the fulfilment of every pledge made to the people, and commend the President and Congress for their prompt and decisive action in sending a monetary commission to confer with other great Powers of the world in the interests of international bimetallism. We rejoice in the conclusion of a treaty providing for the annexation of Hawaii, and expect that, pending the ratification thereof by the Senate of the United States, the Administration will protect the islands against all interference.

The Republican party proclaimed in 1896 its active interest in and sympathy with the Cuban patriots in their long and heroic struggle against foreign misrule and oppression, as well as the fact that Spain has lost control of Cuba. The first and practical evidence of the sincerity of these declarations is the great and unmistakable lessening of Spanish atrocities and butcheries in Cuba at the demand of this Nation since March 4, 1897. The verdict of the American people and the voice of humanity are that the useless and inhuman efforts of Spain to govern Cuba have lasted long enough, and we believe that President McKinley may be relied upon to interpose his good offices to end that struggle, with the greatest promptitude consistent with wise administration.

In order to carry into effect the policy advocated in the last National Republican platform, we earnestly urge upon Congress the earliest possible passage of a discriminating duty measure for the protection and upbuilding of our shipping in the foreign trade.

We earnestly ask of Congress such legislation by bounties as will encourage our beet-sugar industries.

We again commend to the consideration of the Republican clubs of the United States, as a matter of education, the question of granting suffrage to women.

We emphatically condemn the partisan action of the last Democratic President in summarily removing from office Union soldiers and other tried and competent public servants, and in extending the protection of the classified service over his own appointees, without requiring any examination as to their fitness and without regard to their qualifications, as a sham and a fraud and a subversion of the intent and purpose of the Civil Service law; and we favor a modification of the rules and provisions of said law for the benefit of the public service and to remedy the gross injustice thus perpetrated.

We request that new safeguards be incorporated into our immigration laws to prevent unworthy immigrants from landing upon our shores and from entering into competition with the citizen labor of our country.

We sympathize with the miners and other laboring men of the land in their peaceful struggles for living wages; and believe that the Tariff bill soon to be passed by Congress will restore the good times enjoyed by all citizens under former Republican Administrations and destroyed by Democratic free-trade legislation.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Officers—President, James M. Greenwood, Kansas City, Mo.; first vice-president, Charles R. Skinner, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, Irwin Shepard, Winona, Minn.; Treasurer, I. C. McNeill, West Superior, Wis.; chairman of Board of Trustees, Albert G. Lane, Chicago, Ill. (These constitute the Executive Committee, which has direct charge over the general affairs of the Association. There is a Board of Trustees of seven members, to which is intrusted the financial management.)

OBJECTS.—To elevate the character and advance the interests of the profession of teaching and to promote the cause of popular education in the United States. Aside from the general association there are seventeen different departments, as follows: National Council, kindergarten, elementary, secondary, higher, normal, superintendence, manual and industrial, art, music, business, child study, physical training, science, school administration, library, education of the deaf.

The annual meetings of the general association and departments are held in July. The association has about two hundred life members, an associate membership of 8,000, and a permanent fund of about $60,000.

POLITICAL STATE PLATFORMS.

ALABAMA.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

April 28, 1896.—We contend for honest money, for a currency of gold, silver and paper, with which to measure our exchange, that shall be as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor, and to that end we favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, under such restrictions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parities of the values of the two metals; also, that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of gold, silver or paper, shall be at all times equal, and we believe the best way to continue the parity of our dollars and at the same time enlarge the circulating medium commensurate with the growth of population is the unlimited use of the domestic silver product of our own monetary system and the prohibition of foreign silver, modified by financial reciprocity.

We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated and debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only that its parity with gold can be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to a free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. We believe that every American dollar should be an honest 100-cent dollar, always and everywhere, whether gold, silver or paper.

DEMOCRATIC.

April 22, 1896.—The platform favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, as the standard money of the country, without discrimination against either metal and without the consent of foreign nations. It also calls for the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State bank issues, and for the government of the State by white men. President Cleveland was commended for his attitude on the Monroe Doctrine, but his financial policy was condemned. The minority report, which was in opposition to free coinage, was tabled by a vote of 331 to 173. The National Convention delegates were instructed to vote as a unit for free silver.

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

August 27, 1896. — Resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing Secretary Herbert's course in bolting the Chicago Convention; declaring in favor of nominating a National Democratic candidate in each district in Alabama; deploring the death of ex-Governor Russell of Massachusetts; indorsing the action of the National Provisional Executive Committee, and especially the work of J. M. Falkner, Alabama's member; providing for a thorough organization in every county in Alabama; demanding that the National Democracy be treated fairly at the polls in Alabama; declaring in favor of the Indianapolis Convention placing a National ticket in the field.

POPULISTS.

April 29, 1896.—The platform demanded a free ballot and a fair count; declared for free coinage of silver; the abolition of National banks, and the expansion of currency. A tariff plank said: "We favor a tariff for revenue so adjusted as to protect, as far as practicable, the farmers and the labor in our shops, mines, factories and mills, and their products, against foreign pauper labor."

ARIZONA.

REPUBLICAN.

April 30, 1896.—The "McKinley Wing" adopted a platform, in part, as follows:

"We declare that it is the unanimous demand of the people of the Territory of Arizona that silver should be remonetized and restored to its place in the currency of the Nation as a money metal accorded it by the founders of the Republic. We assert that we are for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and we hereby instruct the delegates to the National Convention to use every means in their power to secure a clause in the National platform favoring free and unlimited coinage of silver."

The platform also urges Congress to grant Statehood to the Territory; favored liberal pensions to veterans; advocated "protection to American labor and American industries," and the policy of reciprocity, and indorsed William McKinley for President.

The "Stoddard-Christy Wing" adopted this money plank:

"That it is the belief of this convention that the people of Arizona, without regard to party, are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of not less than 16 to 1, and the delegates elected by this convention to St. Louis are held instructed to use all honorable means to secure the adoption of a silver plank in the National Republican platform."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 8, 1896.—Resolved, That we, the Democratic party of Arizona, in convention, repudiate the financial policy of the present National Administration.

We indorse the language used by John G. Carlisle in 1878, when he denounced the "conspiracy" to destroy silver as a standard money, as "the most gigantic crime of this or any other age," and we agree with him in the declaration then made that "the consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that have ever occurred in the history of the world."

We are not willing to be parties to such a crime and in order to undo a wrong already done and to prevent a further rise in the purchasing power of the dollar, we favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

We are opposed to the retirement of the greenback, and demand that the Secre-

tary of the Treasury, instead of issuing interest-bearing bonds for the purchase of gold, shall recognize silver as money of redemption and exercise the right to redeem greenbacks, treasury notes and all other coin obligations in silver when silver is more convenient.

POPULIST.

August 21, 1896.—The platform indorsed the nominations of Bryan and Sewall on the National ticket; favored free silver; declared for Statehood for Arizona, and the reclamation of desert lands by Governmental aid, and opposed the present irrigation laws of the Territory.

ARKANSAS.

REPUBLICAN.

March 3, 1896.—The platform favored "true bimetallism, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal."

Favored protection to American industries, and added: "Whatever the next Republican tariff law may provide, its rates will measure the difference between American and European conditions and will be fully adequate to protect ourselves from the invasion of our market by Oriental products, to the injury of American labor, and will in no case be too low to protect and exalt American labor and promote and increase American production. We are not contending for any particular tariff law or laws, or for any special schedules or rates, but for the great principle—the American protective policy—the temporary overthrow of which has brought distress and ruin to every part of our beloved country."

It also condemned the action of the Democratic party in Congress in voting to place the forest products on the free list, which would cripple the industry of Arkansas and greatly reduce the price of labor; expressed sincere sympathy for the Cubans in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 19, 1896.—"We favor bimetallism, and to that end we insist upon the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, as money of final redemption, with equal legal tender power, independent of the action of any other nation.

"We are opposed to the issue of interest-bearing bonds for any purpose in time of peace. We demand that the Government shall not surrender, but shall always exercise the lawful option to redeem its obligations in either gold or silver, as may be most convenient.

"We demand the repeal of the present laws discrediting the silver money of the Nation and permitting the making of private contracts payable in gold alone.

"We favor the collection of an income tax as part of the revenue of the General Government, and demand such Constitutional amendments as may be necessary to authorize the same. We affirm the oft-repeated declaration of the Democratic party in favor of a tariff for revenue only. We favor the election of United States Senators by the vote of the people in primary elections."

PROHIBITION.

May 7, 1896.—The platform favored free silver, woman suffrage, Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, and the enactment of laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

CALIFORNIA.

REPUBLICAN.

May 6, 1896.—The platform had this money plank:

"We favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and the making of silver, as well as gold, a legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private."

The platform also demanded such legislation as might be necessary for highway improvement; amendments to the immigration laws such as will keep out of the country all contract laborers, criminals, paupers, diseased persons, and other unfit persons; amendments to the naturalization laws necessary to prevent unfit foreign-born persons from becoming citizens; declared that none but non-sectarian free public schools shall receive public aid; demanded a revision of the tariff laws upon the basis of the American protective system; favored reciprocity, and instructed the National Convention delegates to vote for William McKinley.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 17, 1896.—"The Democratic party of the State of California is unalterably in favor of free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for or depending on the action of any other nation; and it demands the use of silver as well as gold as a full legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private."

On tariff and taxation it said: First—We reaffirm our adherence to the principles of the tariff platform of the National Democratic Convention of 1892. Second—In view of the universal decrease in the price of all products of all labor in the State and in the value of land and all other property, justice demands a material reduction in the public expenditures. Notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, we adhere to the position of the last Democratic Congress in favor of an income tax; and, if necessary, of amending the Constitution of the United States, so as to obviate the objection of the Supreme Court.

Other planks indorsed the administration of President Cleveland, opposed the Pacific railroads funding bill pending in Congress, or any similar measure; demanded that the Southern Pacific Company and all other corporations subsidized by the Government be compelled to fulfil their obligations in the same way that private debtors are compelled to liquidate theirs; denounced the American Protective Association, and declared that no public money shall ever be appropriated for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, or any school not

under the exclusive control of the officers of the public schools.

PROHIBITION.

May 14, 1896.—The platform declared for the usual prohibition principles, favored the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, woman suffrage, election of the President and Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, and declared against the refund of the Pacific Railway indebtedness.

COLORADO.

REPUBLICAN.

May 15, 1896.—The money plank read: "We therefore declare that the free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1 is for the time now being of paramount and controlling importance, and the most pressing question connected with our political duty and action. The doctrine of bimetallism has never been denied by any National Republican convention, but often asserted, and they who now deny it are false to the party, and not we who still maintain it. International bimetallism can only be achieved through National bimetallism adopted by the United States. To the maintenance of this principle as well as to the restoration of silver as a money metal to the full standard of the Constitution, we, as Republicans, pledge our most arduous and persistent effort."

Other planks declared that bimetallism and protection are vital to the prosperity of the country, and that Oriental competition would render protection futile with the gold standard; that Democratic free trade and the gold standard were the causes of a destruction of values one-half; bond issues were denounced; restriction of immigration was demanded, and Senator Teller was declared to be the "ablest living exponent of the true principles of American finance, and the most fearless and intelligent advocate in public life of the financial system which will best promote the comfort and prosperity of the whole people and the whole world." The delegates to the National Convention were instructed to follow the lead of Senator Teller.

DEMOCRATIC.

April 15, 1896.—There was but one plank in the platform, closing as follows: "We favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation; such gold and silver to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private."

SILVERITES.

June 25, 1896.—"The paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on the one side and the bimetallic standard, no bonds and Government currency on the other. On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctly American financial system. We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard and demand immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver by the restoration by the Government independently of any foreign Power of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver in standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality as they existed prior to 1873, the silver coin to be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts and dues, private and public.

"We therefore confidently appeal to the people of the United States to leave in abeyance for the moment all other questions, however important and even momentous they may seem, to sunder if need be all former party ties and affiliations and unite in one supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power, and upon the consummation of our desires and efforts we invoke the gracious favor of Divine Providence."

CONNECTICUT.

REPUBLICAN.

April 22, 1896.—"Republicans of Connecticut reaffirm their belief in the doctrine of protection, with reciprocity, as advocated by James G. Blaine, believing that upon its maintenance depends the development of American industry, the elevation of American labor and the protection of the products of the American farm.

"We believe in maintaining the flag of America, in protecting every citizen of the United States in his legal rights, at home and abroad, and in preserving the homes of Americans. We are unalterably opposed to the issue of unsecured paper currency, either by the Government or the banks; the free coinage of silver at any ratio, and favor a single standard of value, and that standard gold.

"We believe that this policy, with a sound and stable currency upon a gold basis, will furnish sufficient revenue to meet all requirements of the Government and properly support it. We believe in such discriminating duties in favor of American bottoms as will again revive our shipping interests, and extend our trade and commerce to every land.

"We believe in the Monroe Doctrine, and in supplying the Government with ships and fortifications, and men to man them, sufficient at all times to uphold and maintain it. We are opposed to the immigration of paupers, insane and criminals.

"We are firm in our convictions that the maintenance of those principles, and the enactment of laws to carry them into effect, under a Republican Administration, charged with the duty of enforcing such laws, will, in the near future, guarantee to our country the financial and industrial supremacy of the world.

"So long as a deserving Union soldier or sailor, his widow or orphan, remains in the land, a due sense of gratitude demands that the Nation extend to all such its special care and protection."

REPUBLICAN.

September 2, 1896.—The platform adopted read:

"We, the Republicans of Connecticut, in convention assembled, while reaffirming the principles of the Republican party as enunciated in the platform adopted by the National Convention at St. Louis and

in the masterly letter of acceptance of our Presidential nominee, William McKinley, and in the admirable platform recently adopted by our State Convention, recognize in the crisis which has been forced upon this country by the un-American and revolutionary action of the so-called Democratic Convention held at Chicago that the question of supreme importance at present is the preservation of the life, honor and integrity of our Nation.

"We realize that this can only be accomplished by the maintenance of our judicial system, which is the bulwark of our liberties and the admiration of the world, and by the continuance of a financial policy which makes gold the standard of value until a different policy is adopted by international agreement.

"We favor a tariff which will provide revenues sufficient to meet the ordinary necessary expenses of the Government, and so adjusted as to place American labor, without the sacrifice of our high-wage system, on at least equal terms in our own market with the labor of other lands."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 10, 1896.—On money the platform said: "As a necessary consequence the honest payment of public debts and the preservation of the public faith and credit require that the gold standard of money, as a measure of value, shall be maintained. While we favor the most liberal use of silver consistent with the enforcement of a gold standard, we are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver, deeming it a device for the debasement of our currency and the compulsory purchase of silver by the Government."

On tariff it said: "The purpose of all taxation is revenue. In establishing a system of tariff taxation for revenue, careful consideration should be given to the schedules with due regard for the cost of raw materials and the interests of labor. We are opposed to any further general revision of the tariff as tending to unsettle business and deprive labor of employment; and we believe that only such changes should be made from time to time as are necessary to provide revenue. These revenues should be made equal to the expenditures and should provide a surplus for the payment of the Federal debt."

September 16, 1896.—The platform indorsed that of the National Convention at Chicago, and pledged support to Bryan and Sewall; declared that "the growing industrial disaster and distressing poverty and idleness have been the ever increasing result of the demonetization of silver in 1873; we therefore invite the united support of the electors in the effort to restore the coinage system which existed during the years of our National prosperity, and which is the coinage system recognized in our National Constitution"; denounced the "bond issue and the useless increase of the National debt in time of peace"; invited "labor to unite to save itself from the danger which threatens it if money shall continue to increase in purchasing power, and all else to decrease in exchangeable value in the markets of the world."

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

October 8, 1896.—The principal feature of the platform read as follows:

"The Democrats of Connecticut believe that the fundamental principles of the party, declared by its founder, Thomas Jefferson, and reaffirmed by Jackson, Tilden and Cleveland, are binding at all times. Among them are the following essential doctrines in the creed of the party:

"The honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith.

"Economy in the public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened.

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political—freedom of religion."

DELAWARE.

REPUBLICAN.

May 12, 1896.—The Anti-Addicks men bolted the convention and held one of their own. The "regulars," controlled by J. Edward Addicks, adopted a platform, which contained this money plank: "We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, except after international agreement, and until such agreement can be obtained we believe that the existing standard should be firmly maintained. The credit of the United States must be kept unquestioned at home and abroad, the reserves of the Treasury must be scrupulously maintained, and every coin obligation must be paid in gold, or in whatever coin the creditor chooses to demand."

The platform also indorsed the McKinley tariff bill, favored liberal pensions to veterans, and denounced the Democratic administration of the State.

The Anti-Addicks delegates, led by Mr. Hastings, adopted a platform which contained this money plank: "Believing that the people are entitled to the use of the best money, and being anxious to restore the industrial and commercial prosperity of the Nation, we demand the maintenance of the present gold standard of value; we favor international bimetallism, but until that can be established upon a secure basis we are opposed to the free coinage of silver by the United States."

It also declared "faith in the principles of protection to American industries, and of reciprocity with other nations; and to this end we demand an adequate revision of the tariff in the interest of the agriculturist, the artist, the manufacturer and the miner"; demanded discriminating duties in favor of goods carried in American vessels; demanded adequate additions to the Navy and to the seacoast and frontier defences; denounced J. Edward Addicks for betraying the Republican party by conspiracy with the Democrats to defeat the election of a Republican to the Senate of the United States, and as being unfit, morally and politically, to represent the State in any capacity; also instructed the delegates to vote for William McKinley for Presidential candidate.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 16, 1896.—The money plank read: "The Democracy of Delaware, in convention assembled, declare again their alle-

giance to the cardinal doctrines of their political faith, and that therefore we are in favor of maintaining the present monetary standard and are opposed to the free coinage of silver at any ratio, or to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the Government. We believe that the true interests of the people require that the earnings of agriculture and trade and the wages of labor should be paid in money that is intrinsically worth, in all markets of the world, what it purports to be worth, and that the Government should keep all its obligations at all times redeemable and payable in money of the standard adopted and now in use by ourselves and by the most advanced civilized nations of the world. As the party of the plain people of this country, who, for the most part depend upon the wages and salaries they receive, we are opposed to experiments in finance which will lessen the purchasing power of the money they earn. We believe that a fluctuating currency or a falsified money would be fatal to the interests of agriculture and labor, and would only inure to the benefit of the gold speculator and gambler."

Other planks opposed the issue of bonds; opposed alteration of the present tariff law in the direction of higher duties; expressed sympathy for the Cubans in their struggle for freedom, and commended President Cleveland's Administration.

August 18, 1896.—The platform was a compromise, the silver men omitting a silver plank, but securing the indorsement of the candidates in the following plank:

"Pledging the electors this day nominated to the support of the candidates, William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall, nominated for President and Vice-President by the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago on the 7th of July last, it presents to the thoughtful consideration of the citizens of Delaware the high character and citizenship of the candidates nominated for the trusts which the votes of a free people alone can confer."

FLORIDA.

REPUBLICAN.

March 5, 1896.—The platform urged upon Congress to take favorable action looking toward the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and sympathized with "the Cuban patriots in their efforts to secure the liberty which we enjoy, and will joyfully hail the day when the banner bearing the single star will float over a free people and the 'Queen of the Antilles' is added to the free governments of the American continent."

The "Gunbyites," or bolters, also held a convention after withdrawing from the "regulars," and adopted resolutions favoring "adequate protection to American industries," absolute protection to Americans and American interests abroad, sound money and indorsing the action of Congress on the Cuban question."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 17, 1896.—The Committee on Resolutions voted, 25 to 22, against free silver; subsequently, in convention, a motion to instruct the delegates to vote for free silver was defeated by a vote of 175 to 171. The following was adopted: "Whereas questions of coinage and the finance are matters prescribed by the Constitution for National legislation, and we recognize that it is the proper function of the Democratic National Convention to assemble at Chicago at an early date to prescribe the policy of the party on such questions, as well as all other National issues,

"Therefore, be it resolved that all such questions are properly referred for determination to the National Democratic Convention, and we pledge our support to the policy of the party which may be so enunciated."

POPULIST.

August 6, 1896.—The following was the principal feature of the platform: "In accepting Bryan, the Democratic nominee, the Populist party has done all that reason and justice can demand. We desire a union of all reformers, and a failure by Democrats to withdraw Sewall or substitute Watson places the onus of possible defeat of reform forces upon the Democratic, and not upon the Populist party."

GEORGIA.

REPUBLICAN.

April 29, 1896.—The platform pledged allegiance to the principles advocated by the Republican party; commended the party as the only one adapted to the success and interest of all the people; condemned the lynch law, and urged that every means be used to abolish it; favored National aid to education; demanded a protective tariff for American industries and protection to American ship-owners; demanded the adoption of a sound-money plank in the National platform.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 25, 1896.—The money plank read: "Resolved, That Congress has no power to discriminate at the mints against either gold or silver as metals for the coinage of primary money, or against gold or silver coin of the United States as to their debt-paying functions. Such discriminations deprive the citizens of the use of one kind of standard money provided by the Constitution for the payment of debts, and we demand the repeal of all laws or parts of laws making such discriminations, and the restoration of the standard silver dollar to the rank of primary money which it held prior to 1873, by opening the mints to the coinage of silver on a perfect equality with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1."

"Resolved, That we condemn the financial policy which necessitates the increase of the bonded debt of the country in time of peace to maintain an unnecessary gold reserve or to pay the current expenses of the Government. We also condemn a policy which seeks to retire the United States Treasury notes, as they constitute an absolutely safe circulating medium, based on gold and silver coin and backed by the entire wealth of the country. Such a policy would not only intensify the present evil of contraction, but place the exclusive right to issue a circulating medium in the control of a concentrated money power and above the laws and will of the people, and foster the Federal doctrine of centralization and class government through financial control

—a doctrine which is a standing menace to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people; and we demand the repeal of laws which clothe a Secretary of the Treasury with the more than imperial power to issue bonds and increase the public debt at his will and pleasure without specific authority from Congress.

"Resolved, That we favor the payment of the public debt as rapidly as possible."

Other planks declared for a "tariff for revenue only"; a repeal of the tax upon State bank issues, and an income tax; deplored lynchings, and favored such laws as would effectually prevent them.

POPULIST.

August 7, 1896.—A resolution authorized the State Committee to negotiate with the Democrats for a fusion on the electoral ticket whenever the Democrats would withdraw Mr. Sewall as Vice-President. Other resolutions indorsed the Populist National platform of 1896; condemned barrooms, and declared against the sale of liquor as a beverage; demanded that the convict lease system be abolished and that the convicts be employed by the State in some way which shall not compete with free labor. Liberal appropriations for public schools and for pensions for the old Confederate veterans were recommended. The use of railroad passes and telegraph franks by public officials was condemned, and so was lynching. Speedy trials were demanded for accused persons. The fee system was condemned, and it was demanded that all public officers be put on salaries. A demand was made for a free ballot and a fair count.

IDAHO.

REPUBLICAN.

May 16, 1896.—This was the money plank:

"Whereas, The Republican Convention of 1888 declared in favor of gold and silver as standard money of the United States, and condemned the action of the Democratic party for its efforts in attempting to demonetize silver; and

"Whereas, The Republican National Convention of 1892 substantially reiterated the declaration of 1888; and

"Whereas, The question of crystallizing into law the utterances of the last two conventions named, and of every utterance heretofore made by the Republican party of this State, recently arose in the United States Senate; and

"Whereas, Senators Henry M. Teller, Fred T. Dubois, Thomas H. Carter, Lee Mantle and Frank Cannon demanded the re-enforcement of said platform and utterances under conditions known to all; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we heartily indorse the action of Senator Dubois in joining with his associates named in the fearless position named in behalf of the free coinage of silver and protection to American industry and reciprocity, one and inseparable."

August 28, 1896.—The platform indorsed that of the National Convention, and adopted a plank indorsing "the faithful and laborious services of George L. Shoup" in the United States Senate "in his efforts to protect the interests of Idaho, and in maintaining the integrity of the Republican party."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 16, 1896.—The platform demanded the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the action of any other Nation on earth, such gold and silver to be full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

Resolutions were offered condemning the financial policy of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle, but there were such fiery speeches made that the resolutions were withdrawn.

August 22, 1896.—The platform affirmed allegiance to that adopted by the National Convention of 1896.

POPULIST.

August 22, 1896.—The platform favored woman suffrage.

ILLINOIS.

REPUBLICAN.

April 30, 1896.—The platform declared that the Administration of President Cleveland had demonstrated that the Democratic party is constitutionally incapable of managing the affairs of the Nation. On money and tariff, it said:

"Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Illinois, are emphatic in our demands for honest money. We are opposed, as we ever have been, to any and every scheme that will give to this country a currency in any way depreciated or debased, or in any respect inferior to the money of the most advanced and intelligent nations of the earth. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only, and under such restrictions, that parity with gold can be maintained. The Republican party, from the days of Lincoln, has been devoted irrevocably to the doctrine of protection to home industry, and we hereby renew and reaffirm our faith in this fundamental principle. We believe in a tariff that will produce revenue sufficient to meet the wants of government honestly and economically administered, and high enough to insure to home labor regular and remunerative employment. We advocate the unrestricted exchange of non-competitive articles. We believe in reciprocity—the reciprocity of James G. Blaine—reinforced by experience and an earnest wish to extend our foreign commerce to the fullest extent consistent with the control of our own market in the sale of articles that can be profitably produced at home."

Other planks declared that the Monroe Doctrine should be upheld, and that there should be a firm, vigorous and dignified policy toward all nations, with a strengthening of the coast defences and an enlargement of the Navy to command the respect of other Governments; expressed sympathy for the Cubans in their struggle for independence, and condemned Governor Altgeld for failing to enforce the laws in perilous times, and for not keeping his promise to prevent competition of convict labor with free labor, and for the extravagant, insufficient and partisan management of the State institutions.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 23, 1896.—The financial plank declared: "We favor the soundest and safest money known to men, and, as experience has shown that this consists of both gold and silver, with equal rights of coinage and full legal-tender power, we demand the repeal of that Republican and plutocratic legislation which demonetized silver and reduced it to the basis of token money, destroying by one-half the stock of real money, and by doubling the work to be done by gold doubled its purchasing power, so that the farmers and producers had to give twice as much work to get a dollar as they formerly had, and found it hard to meet the debts, interest, taxes and fixed charges, which were not lowered. In this way the market for those things which the mechanic and laborer made was destroyed and the factories had to shut down. . . . We believe that the benefits of the independence which we gained a hundred years ago—the war for which was inititated upon a matter of tribute—should not be lost by yielding vassalage to a monetary system preferred by other Governments. . . . We demand the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver as standard money at the ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 of gold of equal fineness, with full legal-tender power to each metal, without waiting for or depending on any other nation on earth. We are also opposed to the contraction of the currency by the retirement of any part of the present outstanding Treasury notes.'

The platform also declared for a tariff for revenue only, demanded "the abolition of Government injunction," denounced "the arbitrary interference on the part of the Federal Government in local affairs by ignoring lawful authorities," and favored a Constitutional amendment authorizing an income tax.

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

August 25, 1896.—The platform declared that the Democratic party is primarily and solemnly pledged to liberty regulated by law; to equal justice to all men of whatsoever condition or persuasion, religious or political; to economy, to peace and honest friendship with all nations, and entangling alliances with none; to the payment of debts in honest money, and to the maintenance of the public faith, and is opposed to class legislation, and indorses "every act, Executive, legislative and judicial of the present Democratic National Administration."

The second section declares that the gold dollar is now and for more than sixty years has been the American standard of value fixed by Democratic statesmen, who were opposed to a debased and fluctuating currency, and that it is the measure upon which private and public faith has rested and now rests; and declares unreservedly in favor of maintaining that standard.

Section 3 favors the use of silver as currency and the coinage and circulation of such quantities thereof as can be kept at parity with gold coin, but opposes "the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States Government as a measure certain to impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor, inflict irreparable injury upon commerce and industry, and fasten an ineffaceable stigma upon the financial honor of the American people."

Succeeding sections demand the retirement of the United States from the banking business and the gradual redemption and cancellation of all United States and Treasury notes; charge to the McKinley tariff and the McKinley-Sherman Silver Purchase Act the panic and depression of 1893 and succeeding years; denounce Republican protection as a fraud and robbery of the many for the few; declare for tariff for revenue only; rebuke the Republican National Convention as dominated by the intriguing attorneys of favored interests, and the Democratic National Convention as controlled by agents of the silver-mining interests, agitators and demagogues; commend the "honesty, economy, courage and fidelity" of the present National Administration, and declare "uncompromisingly in favor of the constitutional independence of the United States Supreme Court as one of the three co-ordinate powers in this Government."

INDIAN TERRITORY.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 10, 1896.—The platform declared for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

INDIANA.

REPUBLICAN.

May 7, 1896.—"The Republicans of Indiana are in favor of protection. We demand a tariff that will not only secure the necessary amount of revenue, but will also afford adequate and certain protection to the wage-workers and producers of this country. We demand that American sellers shall have the first chance in American markets. From Lincoln to Harrison, under a wise policy of Protection and Reciprocity, we steadily decreased our bonded debt, resumed specie payment, maintained the public credit, kept unimpaired the gold reserve, increased the wealth of the whole country and added to the comfort and happiness of the people to a degree unparalleled in the history of nations. The reversal of this beneficent and patriotic policy by the Democratic party has brought to the American people nothing but distrust, deficit and disaster. We therefore demand a return to the sound Republican policy of Protection and Reciprocity.

"We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We believe that our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened nations of the earth. We are unalterably opposed to every scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

"We demand a rigid enforcement of all existing immigration laws by the National Government and the enactment of such further legislation as will better protect our people against the influx of the crimi-

nal and vicious classes of foreign countries.

"We believe in a liberal construction of our pension laws, and condemn the unjust and unfair policy of the present Administration in depriving ex-soldiers of their pensions without notice and without a hearing, upon charges filed against them. We believe it to be the duty of the State, as well as the Nation, to make suitable provision for the care and maintenance of all unfortunate soldiers, their wives and widows, and we therefore commend the act of the last Legislature of Indiana in providing a suitable home for such soldiers, their wives and widows as may be overtaken by adversity."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 24, 1896.—The principal planks of the platform were these: "We reaffirm our adherence to and faith in the Democratic doctrine, bimetallism, and therefore demand the immediate restoration of bimetallism by the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold as primary money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting the co-operation of Great Britain or any other foreign Power, all such coinage to be full legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private.

"Resolved, That we believe the existing tariff laws will be fully equal to all demands for needed revenue for the expenses of the Government, economically administered, under the conditions which will arise from the restoration of bimetallism.

"We are opposed to the redemption and final cancellation of the United States notes (greenbacks), or any other notes or certificates issued by the United States to circulate as money, such redemption and cancellation necessarily involving an increase of the public debt by the issue of bonds and a reduction of the currency.

"We demand a sufficient stable volume of money, gold, silver and paper, to meet the requirements of our growing population and the constant increase of our productive industries."

Other planks protested against the "increase of the public debt by the issue of interest-bearing bonds, or otherwise in time of peace"; demanded that "obligations of the Government in every form be paid and redeemed in conformity with the laws under which they were issued in coin, gold and silver, at the option of the Government of the United States, and not at the option of the creditor"; sympathized with the Cubans, and believed that they ought to be accorded all the rights of belligerents, and indorsed Governor Matthews as a candidate for the Presidency.

POPULISTS.

July 28, 1896.—The platform reaffirmed those of the National conventions of 1892 and 1896, and declared that the Indiana party is in favor of maintaining the party organization.

IOWA.

REPUBLICAN.

August 18, 1897.—The platform reviewed with the utmost satisfaction the campaign of 1896, and highly commended the wisdom and energy of President McKinley in directing the whole force of the Administration toward the early and complete fulfilment of all pledges of the platform at St. Louis. It applauded Congress for so quickly reforming the tariff from a menace against the interests of this country into an adequate protection for the men and women of the United States; it reaffirmed and adopted in every part the declaration of the principles announced by the Republican National Convention in 1896, and pledged for Iowa that the election in November, 1897, should be a still more emphatic evidence of the strength and justice of Republican doctrines; it declared for protection and honest money; it demanded a most rigid economy, consistent with public welfare, in all governments, National, State, and municipal, to the end that the burdens of taxpayers will be lessened; demanded a system of taxation that will justly distribute among the taxpayers the amount necessary for public expenditures, and insisted that all individuals and corporations, in whatever business they may be engaged, shall be so taxed that they shall not escape their fair and proportionate share of the burdens; and it declared against trusts. Upon State questions the platform dwelt at much length, pointing with satisfaction and pride to the long record of wise and economical administration of State affairs by the Republican party, to the benevolent institutions established and splendid edifices erected and paid for, on a rate of taxation uniformly below that of our sister States. It commended the General Assembly for its earnest and thorough efforts to reduce the expenses of government to the lowest practicable point. It indorsed the administration of Governor Drake; it congratulated the farmers of the United States in the selection of James Wilson as Secretary of Agriculture, and commended the laws heretofore enacted by Republican Legislatures, securing to employes of railways the right to indemnity for personal injuries resulting from negligence, and favored such legislation as may be found necessary to perfect such right and prevent its impairment or nullification in letter or spirit.

FUSION (Democrats, Free Silver Republicans and Populists).

June 23, 1897.—The platform approved the Chicago platform entire and reiterated the principle of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; said that prosperity promised by Republicans last year is for the benefit of the few protected trusts which contributed to the Republican campaign fund last year; denounced Secretary Gage's proposed bank-note scheme and Railway Pooling bill, and declared in favor of several railway and other corporation measures which were defeated in the Legislature last winter. The liquor question was not mentioned. This omission brought forth howls of derision and anger in the Democratic Convention. It was agreed to by the Committee on Resolutions after a five-hour struggle, its object being to satisfy the Free-Silver Republicans and the Populists, who are mostly Prohibitionists.

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

August 26, 1896.—The platform reiterates the principles recognized as those of

the Democracy; says that the Chicago Convention surrendered these and declared for a new sectionalism of the West and South against the East and North; declares that the Chicago platform is mischievous in its tendencies and a menace to free government. It denounces the Chicago attitude toward President Cleveland, whom it eulogizes. The attack on the Judiciary is denounced, and the attitude of the Chicago gathering on money is discussed at some length. The declaration on this subject is substantially as follows:

"That platform threatens to debase the coinage through ultimate coinage of silver at an arbitrary and fictitious ratio. It virtually pledges, if placed in power, to repeal the act for the resumption of specie payment. These are not Democratic principles, and cannot receive our support. The election of a President pledged to these principles will precipitate a financial crisis whose consequences cannot be predicted. We favor the use of gold and silver, maintained at parity; we adhere to the gold standard till true bimetallism can be achieved. We demand a reorganization of present financial laws, especially those which compel the issue of Government bonds to maintain National credit. We reaffirm the past declarations of the party on the tariff and on State issues."

KANSAS.

REPUBLICAN.

March 10, 1896.—The platform arraigned and condemned the National Democratic Administration as unstatesmanlike, un-American and without ability to manage the affairs of the Government at home, or diplomatic intelligence and courage to enforce the rights and maintain the dignity and honor of our country in its foreign relations. It has denied the right of American labor to protection against the pauper and criminal labor of foreign nations. It has failed to provide the means of meeting the expenses of the Government with its current income, and has changed the Republican policy of reducing the public debt to the Democratic practice of increasing it, and this, too, in a time of profound peace. It has once more given convincing evidence that the Democratic party has neither the patriotism nor the ability to manage the affairs of our Government with safety to the Constitution or solvency to its finances.

"We recognize a conviction and purpose among the body of the people as universal as intelligent to rid the country of Democratic misrule by placing it once more in the hands of its friends, the same Republican party which has before saved it from Democratic misrule and governmental imbecility."

August 11, 1896.—The platform indorsed the nominations of McKinley and Hobart, declared for protection, reciprocity and sound money as the three cardinal principles of Republicanism; opposed the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by this country alone, although favoring the fullest possible use of gold, silver and paper money consistent with main-

pension policy of the present Administration, and declared for more liberal interpretation of present pension laws; favored better roads; favored State and National aid for irrigation; urged amendments which will make the Interstate Commerce law more effective, and heartily indorsed the administration of Governor Morrill and his associates.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 3, 1896.—This was the most important plank:

"Resolved, That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 without any effort toward international agreement, believing this great country capable of taking care of itself."

The resolution further provided that the delegates to the National Convention be instructed to vote for no man for the Presidential nomination not holding well-known views favoring silver. The resolutions as reported were adopted.

The platform adopted commended the Administration in so far as regards Cleveland's vigorous foreign policy, his efforts for tariff reform, his firm stand toward Spain and the Americans held in Cuban prisons.

POPULISTS.

August 6, 1896.—The platform indorsed the National Populist code of principles; severely arraigned the Republican State administration, and demanded the enactment of a maximum freight rate bill by the next Legislature.

KENTUCKY.

REPUBLICAN.

Aug. 10, 1897.—First—That we reaffirm the principles of the Republican party as set forth in the platform adopted by it at St. Louis in 1896.

Second—That we indorse the Republican National and State administrations, and especially commend the action of our present State officials in their efforts to suppress mob violence and to preserve the financial credit of the State.

Third—We commend the action of the representatives of the Republican party in the passage of the Tariff bill, which will raise revenue sufficient to support the Government, prevent the issue of interest-bearing bonds, protect American labor and maintain the National credit.

Fourth—We are opposed to a system of Civil Service that builds up an official class of practically life tenure in almost all branches of the public service, and we demand that the Civil Service be so modified as to limit the terms of service to four years, with the privilege of reappointment or promotion, subject to such restrictions as will secure competent officials and to every section of the country its proper portion of them.

Fifth—We heartily sympathize with the struggling people of Cuba in their efforts to secure liberty and independence.

Sixth—That we recommend to the people the adoption of the constitutional amendments submitted by the last Legislature, allowing all cities and towns the privilege of regulating under legislative

taxes they impose on themselves for city and town expenses.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

July 14, 1897.—The platform adopted was, in part, as follows: "The National Democracy of Kentucky, in convention assembled, cordially approve the action taken last year resulting in the Indianapolis convention, the nomination of Palmer and Buckner, and the complete reorganization and perpetuation of the Democratic party, not only for that campaign, but for all time. We reaffirm as the pledge of the Democratic party that when intrusted with federal power it will enact such tax laws as will produce sufficient revenue and framed for revenue only, levying necessary taxes only and impartially, and without bounties, bonuses, or favors; will reform the currency laws so as to maintain the standard of the world and furnish a sound, stable, and sufficient currency of gold and silver, interchangeable with each other at equal commercial value; will regain, with suitable revenue and navigation laws, the supremacy of the seas; enforce a proper Civil Service system; preserve the public order; maintain the public peace, and protect the rights, liberties and property of the citizens by such means as may be necessary, at home and abroad. We denounce the free and unlimited coinage of silver as inevitably producing silver monometallism, and we advocate a gold standard and the coinage of silver to the requirements of commerce as offering the only means of maintaining bimetallism, and denounce any attempt to fix the ratio between the metals arbitrarily by law without reference to their commercial value as unsafe and dangerous to public welfare and private interests. The Democrats of Kentucky renew their allegiance to the principles of true Democracy, as exemplified by the administration of Grover Cleveland, and as illustrated by his eminent Secretary of the Treasury, John G. Carlisle, and pledge themselves to renewed and unceasing efforts to embody and substantiate them in the National policy."

SILVER DEMOCRATS.

June 2, 1897.—The platform adopted, in part, was as follows:

"Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm our faith in the principles set forth and enumerated in the platform adopted by the Democratic party in National Convention held at Chicago, in July, 1896, and we adopt said platform as that of the Democracy in Kentucky. The principles adopted and set forth in that platform are the true principles of Democratic faith, and we urge upon all true Democrats to stand by them at all times and under all circumstances and conditions.

"We indorse the canvass made by William J. Bryan, the nominee of the Democratic party for the Presidency in the last election. We commend its wisdom and approve it as just and fair to all parties and all interests of our common country. We recognize in him the fearless orator and statesman and the great champion of the people's rights against the moneyed power, the monopolists, the syndicates and trusts. We pledge him the support of a united Democracy in our State."

POPULISTS.

July 20, 1896.—The platform declared that "the People's party of Kentucky is unalterably opposed to the indorsement by the National Convention of the People's party at St. Louis of the Democratic platform and ticket nominated at Chicago. . . . We favor a union of all reform forces on an honorable basis if one preserving intact the organization and principles of the People's party can be devised. This may be done by an equitable division of electors, and not by surrender or fusion."

LOUISIANA.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 15, 1896.—The money plank adopted was as follows:

"Resolved, That we are in favor of the soundest and best money the ingenuity of man can invent. And that as experience has demonstrated that this money consists of both gold and silver, with equal rights of coinage and full equal legal-tender power on the basis of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold, the delegates from this convention to the Chicago Convention are hereby instructed to support a plank in the National platform declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at said ratio, with full legal-tender power, and without reference to the action of other nations, and to support the candidacy before said Convention of such men only as are in full and pronounced sympathy with said plank, and in order that our views may be more effectually enforced, the said delegates are hereby instructed to vote as a unit."

Other planks declared for tariff for revenue only, and urged that "sugar, rice and lumber, a part of Louisiana's industry, be included in any tariff schedule that may be adopted by the general Government;" denounced the American Protective Association, and advocated the improvement of the Mississippi River.

A minority report in favor of the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both metals without discriminating against either, was voted down.

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

August 27, 1896.—The platform reaffirmed the declarations and principles of the Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1892 as the true expressions of sound Democratic doctrine; denounced the action of the Chicago Convention of 1896 as an attempted betrayal of the party to the Anarchists, Socialists, and Populists, and affirmed that its declaration of principles is not binding upon any true Democrat. They favored the organization of some financial plan whereby the Government will redeem all its outstanding circulating notes in gold coin and retire from the banking business and oppose the free coinage of silver except by international agreement that will maintain its parity with gold.

POPULISTS.

August 5, 1896.—The platform denounced both the Democrat and Republican platforms, put a full Bryan and Watson electoral ticket in the field, and refused to consider fusion.

MAINE.

REPUBLICAN.

April 16, 1896.—The platform declared the policy of the party in its indorsement of Thomas B. Reed for the Presidency. It presented Mr. Reed's name "because he stands for Protection as taught by Lincoln, illustrated by the signal prosperity of the country for thirty years and rounded out by the Reciprocity of Blaine; he is opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, except by international agreement, until which he believes that the present gold standard should be maintained; he favors measures for the restriction of immigration, also a just administration of all pension legislation, and is an earnest friend of American shipping and its returning to its former rank in the world; he also stands for the preservation of the National honor at home and abroad."

June 2, 1896.—"We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, except by international agreement, and until such agreement can be obtained we believe that the present gold standard should be maintained.

"We believe in the maintenance of the highest National credit by the utmost faith toward the public creditor—not for the creditor's sake, but for the Nation's sake, for the sound reason that the most valuable possession of any nation in time of war or distress, next to the courage of its people, is an honorable reputation. Whoever pays with honor borrows with ease. Sound finance and certainty at the Treasury and protection for the producers will mean prosperity and peace.

"We are in favor of a foreign policy which shall be at all times and with all nations firm, vigorous and dignified, which will preserve the National honor at home and abroad.

"We are in favor of measures for the restriction of immigration.

"We are in favor of a just administration of all pension legislation.

"We congratulate our delegation in Congress that their long-continued efforts in behalf of American shipping have at last aroused an interest throughout the country that promises to restore this great industry, so important to National defence, to its former prominence. We join our fellow-Republicans of the thirteen States in the advocacy of discriminating duties in favor of American ships, a policy approved by Hamilton, the father of American protection, and which gave us our carrying trade in the early days of the Republic."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 17, 1896.—The following plank was adopted:

"We oppose the free coinage of silver and favor the single gold standard, unless a different standard is adopted through international agreement."

The minority of the committee, lacking two votes of a majority, reported a resolution favoring the use of both gold and silver, and the coinage of both without discrimination against either, but it was defeated by 193 to 101. Other planks indorsed President Cleveland's Administration, expressed sympathy for the Cubans, and asked for a resubmission of the prohibitory liquor law to the people.

August 6, 1896.—The platform declared that "we take from our State platform the following declaration: 'We oppose free coinage and favor the single gold standard, unless a different standard is adopted through international agreement'; and that we indorse the National Democratic platform with Bryan and Sewall."

POPULISTS.

June 4, 1896.—"We demand the coinage of both silver and gold in a ratio of 16 to 1, without asking the consent of any other nation. We demand the payment of our bonded debt, and that hereafter no bonds shall be issued under any circumstances, that Congress shall assume its Constitutional right to issue a greenback currency, which shall be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, until the sum total of the money in circulation shall reach $50 per capita."

Other planks demanded that all railroad, telegraph and telephone systems should be owned and operated by the Government; that all undesirable foreign immigration shall be absolutely prohibited; that all trusts and combinations founded for the purpose of speculating in the necessaries of life shall be forever prohibited and their promoters treated as public outlaws; that all land held for speculative purposes shall be taxed to the full extent of its rental value; the initiative and referendum, so that all laws can be referred back to the people for their approval before they become statutory enactments, and that all persons, firms or corporations in this State employing the labor of unnaturalized foreigners shall pay into the city or town treasury where such persons, firms or corporations are located the sum of 50 cents a day for each foreigner thus employed.

MARYLAND.

REPUBLICAN.

September 15, 1897.—That part of the platform relating to National affairs read:

"The Republicans of Maryland, in State Convention assembled, view with the utmost satisfaction the beneficent results so lately achieved under Republican administration in State and Nation, and we regard a continuance of the Republican party in power as essential for still further enlarged public service and greater public benefit.

"We congratulate the people of this country on the revival of business and the return of prosperity, through the principles and policies of the National Republican party. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That, first—In reaffirming our devotion to the principles espoused in both State and National Republican platforms, we extend to President McKinley, Senator Wellington, the Congressmen and Governor of our State, and all who have aided them in the National and State administrations, our hearty congratulations for the wisdom, courage and fidelity displayed by their strict adherence to our party platform pledges.

"Second—That the supreme duty of maintaining inviolate the National honor and credit renders it imperative that Maryland at this juncture should elect to the United States Senate an advocate and

supporter of sound money and one whose past conduct is a guarantee of his future faithfulness.

"Third—That the action of the Republican House of Representatives, under the able leadership of Speaker Reed, in promptly seconding the efforts of President McKinley to secure a non-partisan Currency Commission meets with our hearty approval."

The resolutions concerning State matters praised the present Election and Assessment laws, indorsed the laws relating to public schools, and pledged the party to maintain separate schools for blacks and whites. Free and fair primary elections were demanded, and the present system of permitting continuous racing was condemned, and legislation to suppress it was demanded.

DEMOCRATIC.

July 28, 1897.—The money planks declared that "the Democracy of Maryland, in common with the Democracy of the Union, believe now, as they always have believed, in honest money, the gold and silver money of the Constitution and the coinage of both metals without discrimination against either into standard dollars of final payment and redemption;" that "while many Democrats have not approved all the expressions of their party in National Convention bimetallism will surely come. It may come through the instrumentalities set in motion by the present Administration, though in truth inspired by the intrepid action of the Democratic voters; but it will come, and the prosperity and happiness that follow in its train will be due to the courage, the undaunted fidelity and the intelligent patriotism of the Democracy."

On tariff, the platform declared that "Congress has adjourned without giving the people the smallest measure of relief and with the sole result of imposing upon them a tariff law more oppressive and iniquitous than has ever disgraced our statute books—a law which taxes the masses for the benefit of the classes, which narrows the field of individual opportunity, which forbids the expansion of our commerce, and which has not even the merit of providing a sufficient revenue for the proper conduct of the Government. It is in all respects a more odious and abhorrent measure than the McKinley act of 1890. That act was overwhelmingly repudiated and rebuked by the people in 1892. The Dingley act will be still more signally condemned in 1898."

On Cuban affairs the platform said: "The appalling atrocities committed in the war now being waged on that island merit the execration of all civilized people, and we demand that the American Government, while observing every treaty obligation, shall take such proper and effective action as will ameliorate the atrocities now being committed and fully protect every American citizen in his life and property."

The other planks dwelt upon State affairs. They condemned the Republican Administration; promised a modification of the existing assessment law if the Democratic party should be restored to power; denounced the appropriations made by the Legislature; decried the existing election law; pledged to improve the public school system and jealously guard the school fund.

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

August 26, 1896.—The resolutions adopted condemned the financial policy of the Chicago platform, stated that unlimited coinage of silver is simply a synonyme for repudiation; indorsed in every detail the platform promulgated by the recent Democratic State Convention; denounced the "assault" by the Chicago Convention upon President Cleveland, and heartily commended his Administration. The resolutions also denounced the Chicago nominee as being undemocratic, and demanded a Democratic platform and candidates "in opposition to the Populist platform and candidates" adopted and named by the Chicago Convention.

PROHIBITION.

June 28, 1896.—The platform confined itself to the liquor question, and held that it overshadowed "all other pending public questions, and should therefore be made the dominant issue before the American people in the National contest of 1896. If it be the supreme issue, as we contend it is, we should bend our every patriotic endeavor to secure its enactment into the organic law of our land by adopting the wise counsel of the great Lincoln of 'fighting one great battle at a time.'"

MASSACHUSETTS.

REPUBLICAN.

September 29, 1897.—"Twelve months ago a party once great put forward a platform of devastation and destruction. Upon it, under a new and strange leadership, stood candidates who violently advocated its purposes of disorder—disorder in our revenue, in our financial system, in the execution of law and the administration of justice. Confidence fled, business cowered and shrank away, doubt and danger alarmed the land. To-day that mass of dream and delusion is spurned even by the Nebraska farmers, who voted for it and who now know the fallacy of the deadly parallel between wheat and the white metal. Calked with free silver heresies, that same platform floats an abandoned derelict upon a turbulent sea, sighted now and then from some volcanic rock, by a Debs, an Altgeld, or even as on yesterday, by somebody or other in our own State, but never again to enter the haven of American confidence, to threaten and affright. To that creed of Bryanism and disorder, the St. Louis platform stood opposed. It won the fight in behalf of principle and National honor. But the Republican party has done more than win; it has scrupulously kept and promptly performed its promises. It has maintained the gold standard. It has given what the people wanted and believed in—a tariff, to protect our labor and our industries; to furnish adequate revenue to our Treasury—an American policy for the American people. We see a Republican President instituting an honest search for honest bimetallism, which an international agreement alone can effect; under severe pressure for place, not merely maintaining, but wisely

extending the merit system in our Civil Service; declaring to other nations a policy dignified and firm without arrogance, patriotic always.

"To the Republicans of Massachusetts State control is not new, but never has the sense of their responsibility been more alert. They maintain their fundamental belief in the unsectarian free public school; they dare insist upon a full enforcement of the liquor law. They believe that the frequent approval of loans outside the debt limit is against wise municipal economy. They think the time has come to restrain the further extension of boards and commissions, and to promote the rational simplification of many now existing. They demand strict enforcement of all statutes and thereby a leaner blue book.

"Recognizing the importance of extending our commercial relations, they recommend the careful study of our consular service so that its efficiency and dignity may be increased. They would secure a safe and high citizenship, and they therefore urge that the laws of naturalization and immigration be so improved that our gates shall be promptly and tightly closed against all who are too ignorant to understand or too vicious to appreciate our institutions and laws. They declare that any man who is capable of assailing the foundations of credit and commerce by an adherence to Bryanism and the Chicago platform, or who maintains a vociferous silence when they are so assailed, should be considered as unfit to hold high municipal office or to administer State or federal functions.

"Fortunate, twice fortunate, does the Republican party find itself to-day in State and Nation. Surrounded by a cabinet, in which Massachusetts has the right to feel especial pride, having an invincible patriotism which obliterates sections and ignores creeds and conditions, stands the President of the whole nation, William McKinley. With a manhood unstained by fear or bravado, by insincerity or selfish ambition, with wisdom in the councils of State, with dignity for the assemblies of men, with a gracious geniality which makes him the friend at every fireside in the commonwealth, stands the man, fit to rank with the great historic Governors of Massachusetts, Roger Wolcott.

DEMOCRAT.

September 28, 1897.—The platform reaffirmed "allegiance to the great principles of Democracy as enunciated in the party's National Convention at Chicago; and we take special pleasure in recording our appreciation and indorsement of the splendid campaign waged in behalf of the people's right by their intrepid champion, who stands in merit and esteem with the historic leaders of the Democracy, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan."

On the money question it said: "Whether it is judicious to abandon half the money in the world is the supreme question. The demonetization of silver, begun in 1873 with little or no thought in Europe and America, has been a potent and increasing factor in the disastrous depression of the last twenty years, not uniform, but with ups and downs, each level being lower than the last. Gold has appreciated in purchasing power more than 3 per cent a year, demoralizing the producing classes with paralysis of trade through falling prices, and causing cruel unemployment of labor and reduction of the wage fund. The destruction of silver money already in process will, if completed, have doubled the demand for gold, its price and its purchasing power, while all other prices will have suffered a ruinous decline, with burden of debts doubled, debtors bankrupted, and a vast share of the world's wealth transferred from debtors to creditors by the malignant magic of an appreciating standard of value. The Democratic party opposes the attempt to fasten on the country gold monometallism and demands the remonetization of silver at the ratio to gold of 16 to 1. The demand for silver would be so enormous and the demand for gold so reduced that the two would meet and remain at parity, and the paralyzing battle of the standards would cease and the world enter upon a period of assured prosperity. Just now a shortage of the world's food crops, culminating in widespread and ghastly Asiatic famine, has raised prices for our products. These abnormal conditions have largely eliminated the competition of silver-using countries. But a recurrence of good crops will renew the fierce competition of these countries, which will again underbid the American farmer and reduce the world's prices of agricultural products. While Republicans may place their reliance upon temporary distress abroad, Democrats demand such just and broad basis of standard money as will maintain a stable standard of value and stable prices, with steady employment of labor and capital. The greenbacks issued by the Government have proved the country's best paper money and should not be cancelled. There can be no privilege more dangerous than the control of our currency supply by private bankers, and we stoutly oppose their attempt to strengthen such a monopoly by the substitution of banknotes for our National notes."

On the tariff question the platform declared: "Democracy means equality. It abhors legislation which builds up the vast wealth of the trusts and syndicates which overshadow the land and dictate laws to Congress for their own excessive gain. We condemn the Dingley law as a measure enacted on the imperious demands of the corporations which contributed to the scandalous Republican campaign fund, and which, against the public welfare and in violation of the common law, use the favors of the Government to crush out all competition and establish industrial monopoly. The Republican party, under bondage to the trusts, has become the political agent of millionaires and taxes all the people for the benefit of these syndicates, enriching the sugar trust alone with an increased market value of $15,000,000. We demand as a partial measure of instant relief that all duties by which trusts are fostered shall be forthwith abolished."

The platform favored an income tax; the popular election of United States Senators; the adoption of the initiative and referendum; expressed sympathy for

the Cuban insurgents; favored the settlement of all international disputes by arbitration; favored public ownership of water supply, gas and electric lighting, street railways and other service of like character, and the establishment and maintenance by the Government of postal savings banks; favored State taxation of personal property, and a tax on inheritance and successions, and expressed sympathy for the strikers in the coal mining regions.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

September 30, 1897.—On the money question the platform read: "We adhere to and insist upon the maintenance of the present gold standard. We believe that the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, when the present commercial ratio is nearly 40 to 1, would be destructive to the interests of wage-earners, of depositors in savings banks, of the insured, of the veterans, and of the whole people. We believe that the payment of debts, public or private, in dollars of less intrinsic value than those in which they were contracted, is dishonorable and dishonest.

"Therefore, we affirm our allegiance to the great financial principle which guided Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland, that it is the sole function of the Federal Government in monetary matters to provide a standard of value and to coin metallic money, every dollar of which shall be of equal intrinsic value; that nothing but this coined money shall be legal tender; and that the Government shall not carry on a banking business.

"We demand that some safe plan be adopted whereby our legal-tender paper, silver and silver certificates shall be withdrawn, and a banking system under proper control be established through which adequate banking facilities may be furnished to all sections of the country.

"We believe that a currency based upon business assets and issued under proper safeguard responds automatically to the necessities of commerce and permits the issue of an elastic medium of exchange in those sections where it is most needed for the creation of new enterprises and the employment of American labor."

Upon the tariff it reaffirmed the "historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only." It declared that raw materials should be free of duty in the interest of consumers; in the interest of manufacturers that they may be able to compete in foreign markets, and in the interest of the laborers that they may find added employment.

The platform also demanded the extension of Civil Service reform to all postoffices, to the Consular service, and within the State to municipal offices; it opposed all attacks on the integrity of the United States Supreme Court and all efforts to make it dependent upon party success; favored arbitration for the settlement of international disputes; opposed all extensions of the boundaries of the United States which would bring under its Government masses of people unfitted for American citizenship and territories difficult to defend in case of war, and requiring burdensome taxation of our own people to maintain increased armies and navies.

MICHIGAN.

REPUBLICAN.

February 23, 1897.—The Republican party of Michigan, in convention assembled, congratulates the country on the magnificent victory of November last and on the return of the Republican party to power. We reaffirm the principles laid down in the last National platform, and we believe that the triumph of Republican principles will restore the country to that condition of prosperity which it has always enjoyed under Republican supremacy.

MINNESOTA.

REPUBLICAN.

March 24, 1896.—The platform advocated a good system of coast defences and a strong army and navy; declared the conviction that the people of Cuba ought to be recognized as belligerents, and urged the preference of William McKinley for President. The financial plank read as follows: "We favor the use of both gold and silver to the extent to which they can be maintained in circulation at the parity in purchasing and debt-paying powers; we are earnestly opposed, under the present restrictions, to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, for the manifest reasons that it would destroy such parity, enormously contract the volume of currency by forcing gold out of circulation and immediately place us on a silver basis. Believing that it is a self-evident fact that the effect of the international demonetization of silver can be overcome only by international remonetization of that metal, the Republican party of Minnesota most heartily favors an international conference of the foreign Powers for that purpose."

It also declared "we are in favor of a tariff duty on foreign importations producing sufficient revenue for the support of the Government, and so adjusted as to protect American industries. We demand the restoration of the principle of reciprocity as a natural policy, and favor, as the logical correlative of our protective tariff laws, such treaty stipulations with foreign countries as will provide a profitable market for our surplus products, and enable us to buy from them on terms mutually advantageous."

Resolutions also declared that the Monroe Doctrine should be upheld; that the Cuban insurgents should be recognized as belligerents, and favored the doctrine of arbitration and a system of stronger coast defence and the development of the Navy.

July 1, 1896.—The platform indorsed that adopted by the National Convention of 1896, also the National ticket; advocated the construction of good roads and pledged to promote the enactment of suitable legislation to that end; favored the taxation of unused railroad lands; recognized the just claims of the laboring people of the State and their equal right to the benefit and protection of its laws. The closing plank read:

"We call upon all citizens of this commonwealth to unite with us in restoring to our country the blessings of prosperity

which we so long enjoyed under Republican rule and to the upholding of the credit of our State and Nation at home and abroad by the wise, patriotic and vigorous measures and principles by which the Republican party has ever been guided."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 11, 1896.—The Committee on Platform made a majority and minority report, one declaring for gold and the other for the free coinage of silver. The former was adopted by a vote of 420 to 323, and the money plank was as follows:

"We are unqualifiedly in favor of the present gold standard of value. We favor the use of both gold and silver as money and believe our Government should coin and keep in circulation as a part of the circulating medium as large an amount of silver as can be employed without destroying or threatening to destroy the existing parity of value between the unit in gold and the unit in silver. We oppose the free coinage of silver by our Government at the ratio of 16 to 1 without co-operation on the part of the other commercial nations of the world."

August 4, 1896.—The platform declared in favor of the proceedings of the National Convention of 1896, denounced the National Republican platform, and demanded an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of the President and Vice-President and United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

MISSISSIPPI.

REPUBLICAN.

March 4, 1896.—The resolutions reaffirmed faith in and all allegiance to the time-honored principles of the Republican party, as set forth in the platform adopted at the last Republican Convention; they hailed with delight recent Republican victories, and accepted them as evidence of a lack of public confidence in the administrative ability of the Democratic party, and the results of the elections in Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri and North Carolina were declared as harbingers of the approach of the dawn that shall ere long usher Mississippi into the light of true political liberty; also urged upon all Republicans to qualify themselves in every particular for citizenship.

A faction, headed by John R. Lynch, bolted the convention and held a convention of its own, at which resolutions were adopted swearing allegiance to Republican principles.

DEMOCRATIC.

April 29, 1896.—"Resolved, By the Democrats of Mississippi in convention assembled, that we favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action or co-operation of any other Nation, and we hereby instruct our delegates to the National Democratic Convention to be held in Chicago in July next to vote for a platform embodying these principles; and we further instruct said delegates to vote for no man for President or Vice-President who is not fully and unequivocally in favor of the principles above expressed.

"Resolved, That the delegates to the National Convention from this State be instructed to vote as a unit on all questions."

A resolution instructing the delegates to present the name of Senator Waltham for Vice-President was adopted with a yell.

A resolution to indorse President Cleveland's foreign policy was referred to the next State Convention.

MISSOURI.

REPUBLICAN.

May 12, 1896.—The platform began by referring to the tariff, noting that under a Democratic schedule labor and capital are idle and the home market largely destroyed, and continued:

"We demand a return to the sound Republican policy of protection and reciprocity under the reign of reciprocity as advocated by Blaine and enforced by Harrison's Administration. . . . We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We believe that our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened nation of the earth. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with the present gold standard can be maintained; and, in consequence, we are opposed to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1."

It also declared that William McKinley was the choice for President.

July 23, 1896.—The platform was a short one and indorsed every plank in the St. Louis platform, indorsed the nomination of McKinley and Hobart, deplored the communistic tendencies of the Democratic party and its reflections on the highest judicial authority, and its censure of the Federal Government. "It should be disowned by all friends of law and order," says the platform. Tampering with the ballot and the gerrymandering of Congress and Senate districts were denounced as vicious and unjust.

DEMOCRATIC.

April 15, 1896.—On money the platform said:

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into primary or redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action or approval of any other government; we are irrevocably opposed to the substitution for metallic money of a panic-breeding corporation credit currency based on a single metal, the supply of which is so limited that it can be cornered at any time by a few banking institutions in Europe and America; we are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by the law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin; we are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and especially are we opposed to placing the Treasury of the Government under the control of any syndicate of bankers and the issuance of

bonds to be sold by them at an enormous profit for the purpose of supplying the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism."

The platform also declared for a tariff for revenue only; condemned the use of Federal troops in the States by the Federal Government for the suppression of domestic riot, no call being made for such troops by the regularly constituted State authority, and unalterably opposed a government by injunction by the Federal courts; favored the imposition of an income tax.

August 5, 1896.—The platform indorsed the nominations and platform of the National Democratic Convention of 1896, and had this plank on silver:

"We demand the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public or private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract."

It also favored liberal appropriations for the public schools, State University and State normals; an efficient road law that will encourage the improvement of the public roads throughout the State; also laws to protect the free labor of the State from competition with prison labor.

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

February 29, 1896.—The platform denounced the attempt of the free-silver advocates to commit the Democratic party of the several States to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold, regardless of the commercial value of the two metals, and regardless of the action of the other commercial nations of the world; and criticised as selfish and undemocratic any move to the debasement of the National currency. It added:

"Public credit is private security. Faith in the integrity of Government is essential to business prosperity. Debasement of the currency means an impairment of all past obligations and uncertainty, as to those of the future. Under such conditions, financial panics and industrial depressions are inevitable. And the people are not blind to the teaching of experience. No party in this country has ever succeeded to power by an attack upon the public credit, and no party ever will. The experiment was tried in 1894, . with what success we know too well."

MONTANA.

REPUBLICAN.

May 11, 1896.—The platform demanded the restoration of silver to its ancient money function as a means of equalizing the difference in exchange, and the re-establishment of the protective tariff policy as a necessary means of equalizing the differences in wages and the cost of living.

Bimetallism, Protection and Reciprocity were the three cardinal principles of Republican faith, and a declaration was made for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, independently by the United States. The Democratic Administration was denounced for its efforts to foist upon the country its twin factors of cheapness, free trade and the gold standard, and for dishonoring the National flag in Hawaii, refusing to recognize Cuba and increasing the National debt.

September 11, 1896.—The resolutions indorsed the National platform, save as to the financial plank. The convention then split, the Silver Republicans indorsing Bryan and Sewall, and the Sound Money Republicans indorsing the McKinley ticket.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 20, 1896.—"As a question overshadowing all others which to-day engages the thoughts and affects the welfare of the people of the United States we are in favor of the restoration of silver as money as it existed prior to its covert demonetization in 1873. For this purpose we demand that the mints of the United States be opened to the free coinage of silver as well as gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting the action of other nations. We declare it our belief that the demonetization of silver is the prime cause of its depreciation, and also of the general stagnation that exists in all branches of industry and trade throughout the United States, and that permanent prosperity can be restored only by the restoration of silver to its former place of money equality with gold. We believe the free coinage of silver will not only revive the drooping industries of the country, but the natural and inevitable result of free coinage will be to enlarge and extend the foreign commerce of the country, particularly with all nations having a like system of currency as our own. We believe that the use of both gold and silver as money will put it beyond the power of any combination of capitalists, whether at home or abroad, to so concentrate money as to be able to raise or depress at will the products of labor throughout the world, a condition not only possible, but probable, if gold is the only money by which values are measured."

The platform also declares for a tariff for revenue, and opposes the issuance of bonds in time of peace.

POPULIST.

June 24, 1896.—The platform declared for free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and for the initiative and referendum; they denounced the Cleveland Administration for its action in Chicago during the A. R. U. strike, and denounced the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs as an outrage. The question of fusion on the silver question with some other National party in the Presidential election was left to the judgment of the delegates, and they went uninstructed, but a majority personally favored a union of silver forces.

NEBRASKA.

REPUBLICAN.

August 26, 1897.—The platform adopted is essentially a reiteration of the St. Louis declarations. It congratulates President McKinley on his successful Administration, indorses the new tariff law, and hails with joy the return of business con-

fidence and financial health. It expresses abhorrence of the crimes committed by defaulting ex-State officials and criticises Governor Holcomb for alleged neglect in allowing such crimes. It also charges the Governor with attempting to array class against class and with discrediting the State in the Eastern press. Sympathy with Cuba is expressed.

FREE SILVER REPUBLICANS.

September 1, 1897.—The platform adopted by the Silver Republicans declared loyalty to the money of the Constitution, and favored free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at 16 to 1.

FREE SILVER DEMOCRATS.

September 1, 1897.—The platform adopted indorsed the Chicago platform; denounced the attempt made to secure the retirement of greenbacks; deplored the delay in settling the Hawaiian question, and extended sympathy to the striking coal miners.

POPULISTS.

September 1, 1897.—The platform reaffirmed the principles of the National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896. It reiterated the loyalty of the party to the free coinage of silver at a ratio 16 to 1. The money plank was:

"We pledge the people that there shall be no faltering until private corporations are stripped of the privilege of issuing money and until all our currency, whether coin or paper, shall be issued by the Government and shall all be standard money of the United States."

The platform congratulated William J. Bryan, "who, though defeated, is still triumphant; who, having neither rank nor riches, is still the most popular citizen in the Republic."

Regarding prosperity the platform said: "We are thankful to Providence rather than to any man for the measure of prosperity with which our State has been blessed, and we attribute the rise in wheat to foreign scarcity rather than suppose it to be the result of dear sugar or an increased tariff on straw."

It favored the independence of Cuba, and condemned the Republican party "for having failed to carry out the specific pledge of their National platform on this question."

It viewed with alarm the settled policy of the present National Administration to retire greenback currency and issue gold interest-bearing bonds; it denounced such a course as a betrayal of the interest of the people; commended the striking coal miners in their fight; condemned the examples of "government by injunction"; congratulated Nebraska on her splendid crops and on the "great exposition soon to be held at Omaha"; commended the administration of Governor Holcomb; commended the action of the Legislature in reducing appropriations half a million dollars; pledged the efforts of the party to secure reduced freight rates; pledged the power of the party to endeavor to rescue the Supreme Court from partisanship, and denounced as un-American the attempt of organized wealth to banish able men from educational institutions because of personal views on social or economic questions.

NEVADA.

REPUBLICAN.

May 9, 1896.—The platform favored the restoration of the currency to the basis existing prior to 1873, with the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; recommended the displacement of Nevada's Senators and Representatives as non-residents and favored tariff protection.

September 11, 1896.—"We pledge anew our faith at the altar of protection to American industries and appeal to the history of our country to sustain us in declaring that the protective tariff principle has been the very keystone in every arch of prosperity which has spanned the boundaries of our Nation, that in every instance of its displacement from our revenue system havoc and ruin have been a certain result. We denounce the threatened Democratic and Populist free trade alliance with England and the cheap labor countries of Europe and Asia as a contemplated federation against well-paid American labor. We insist that many of the languishing industries of Nevada can be revived only by returning to the great Republican doctrine of Protection and to the accomplishment of that result we earnestly invite the co-operation of all earnest citizens.

"We declare that the free coinage of silver by international agreement would satisfactorily adjust the monetary relations between the precious metals. As a feasible measure to lead to an international agreement for the free coinage of silver, to the promotion of which the National Republican party is firmly pledged by its platform, we declare ourselves in favor of the free coinage of the silver product of American mines, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and of accompanying legislation imposing a prohibitive duty upon foreign silver bullion and coins, and a discriminating tariff schedule against all imports from gold standard countries, until an agreement shall be effected between the great commercial nations providing for the free coinage of the precious metals, or until it shall be practicably demonstrated that the volume of coined silver of American production can no longer be increased and maintained in circulation upon an equality in business transactions with our other forms of National currency."

Other planks declared in favor of a non-sectarian system of public instruction; demanded that no one should be elected a United States Senator or Representative in Congress from Nevada, and that no person should be given a Federal appointment in the State, except such person elected or appointed is an actual resident thereof; demanded that there should be the most thorough enforcement of the "Purity of Election Law"; favored the exclusion of immigrant paupers and criminals; also equal settlement of international differences.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 10, 1896.—The platform indorsed the Administration of President Cleveland in everything except its financial policy; commended its course upon the tariff question and the Monroe Doctrine; favored "Home Rule" everywhere, and insisted that it should prevail in Nevada;

opposed for public office in the State every person not an actual resident, and whose interests are not identified with the commonwealth; denounced all societies, secret or otherwise, organized for the purpose of interfering with the rights or privileges of any religious sect or denomination; favored the election of United States Senators by popular vote. The money plank reads: "We most emphatically declare for the free and unlimited coinage and use of silver and gold as money at the established ratio of 16 to 1, without asking permission or waiting for the co-operation of any foreign Government, each to be receivable for all public dues and to be a full legal tender in payment for all debts, public and private. This result, we are confident, can only be secured through the direct instrumentality of the National Democratic party. Metallic money has ever been a cardinal principal of the Democracy, and with the Democracy rests the only hope for the restoration of silver to its former position in the currency volume of the Nation, from which it was displaced by a Republican Congress and President in 1873."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

REPUBLICAN.

March 31, 1896.—"The Republicans of New-Hampshire congratulate their fellow-citizens of all parties on the near approach of an opportunity to rescue their country from the misrule of the Democratic party, which for three years has by its incompetence and wickedness paralyzed their productive industries and crippled their mercantile and commercial enterprise, destroyed much of the value of their property, deprived them of profitable employment and spread among them disappointment, privation and distress; which has added constantly and rapidly to the National debt, impaired the National credit, cast suspicion on the National currency and sullied the National reputation at home and abroad; which has profited none of our people, except sheriffs, assignees and the favored speculators in Government bonds, and which, though rebuked by the voters in 1894 and 1895 with an emphasis never equalled, doggedly refuses to be corrected by its chastisement and persists in using the power it retains to perpetuate and intensify the misery and disgrace it has brought upon us.

"To the end that this great deliverance may be fully accomplished, and our Nation may be restored to the honor, glory and material prosperity to which it attained under a Republican policy, and continue the wonderful development which was brought to a stop by the incoming of President Cleveland and his Congress, we demand of the National Convention soon to assemble at St. Louis the nomination of candidates whose election will mean the speedy repeal of the infamous and ruinous Democratic tariff and the substitution therefor of one based on the principles of the McKinley act for the protection of our domestic industries, the promotion of reciprocal trade with other countries, and the procurement of abundant revenues as far as is possible at the expense of foreigners who market their merchandise in competition with our own productions; the enactment of currency laws that will provide a circulation medium in gold, silver and paper, which will always be interchangeable at its face value because each and every dollar of it is of the same purchasing power as a gold dollar; liberal appropriations for an adequate Navy and coast and harbor defence and internal improvement; fair, generous treatment of the Union veteran; a foreign policy characterized by sturdy Americanism, including the assertion of the Monroe Doctrine, and the moral and material support of the Cuban patriots if they have not already achieved their independence; and an immediate return to all policies in which the Republican party has so successfully illustrated the soundness of its principles and to the methods by which it has demonstrated its ability, and application of those principles in the administration of the Government."

September 3, 1896.—The platform in part read:

"We accept and indorse the platform of the National Republican party because, among other reasons, it stands for honest money, of which every dollar, at all times, shall be as good as gold; because it stands for reciprocity; because it stands for a vigorous and dignified foreign policy, and for the protection of American citizens and American property everywhere, at all hazards, and at any cost; because it stands for a generous recognition of the veterans of the Union Army and for a reform in the administration of pensions; because it stands for a strict enforcement of our immigration laws, and because it stands for all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance, and on this subject is consistent with the settled legislative policy of the Republican party of this State.

"We unite with all patriotic citizens in denouncing the so-called Democratic National platform for its position upon almost every question vitally affecting the interest of the people and the stability of the Republic; for its approval of government by mob rather than by law; for its cowardly assault upon our courts; for its proposition to pack the Supreme Bench of the United States for its partisan purposes; for its seditious attempts to promote sectional jealousies; for its treasonable purpose to incite social war and provoke contests between classes; for its sympathy with Anarchism; for its undertaking to repudiate public and private debts; for its avowed intention to uproot and overturn our existing monetary system, under which, prior to the Chicago Convention, every dollar, whether gold, silver or paper, bearing the stamp of the United States Government, was worth one dollar in gold in every market in the world, and in place thereof to substitute money based on silver monometallism, depreciated and unstable, the purchasing value of which will destroy our industries, endanger every business enterprise and lessen the value of wages of labor."

DEMOCRATIC.

May 20, 1896.—The platform contained these planks, declaring "that under present conditions there can be but one standard of value, and that every kind of cur-

rency should rest upon a gold basis so long as gold is the standard recognized by the great commercial nations of the world, and we heartily commend the action of President Cleveland in so firmly maintaining our public credit and faith in the face of formidable opposition.

"That we favor a system of tariff taxation so adjusted as to produce the necessary revenues to meet the present expenses of honest government, with the least possible burden upon the people, and afford such incidental protection as will meet the requirements of American capital and labor.

"That the Monroe Doctrine embodies our idea of National self-defence, and should be vigorously maintained.

"That the civil and religious rights of all our people, as guaranteed them under the Constitution, should be sedulously guarded, and that no proscription on account of religious opinions should be countenanced or tolerated."

September 2, 1896.—The principal plank in the platform was:

"We, the Democracy of New-Hampshire, in delegate convention assembled, recognizing the action of the National Convention held in Chicago on the seventh day of July last as authority for party action on all political subjects therein stated, hereby adopt the platform of said convention and pledge ourselves to the earnest support of William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall, candidates for President and Vice-President."

Other planks demanded a "well regulated license law, based upon the principle of local option," and denounced the Republican State administration. A resolution indorsing the Cleveland Administration was greeted with cheers and hisses, but was rejected by only 21 votes in the affirmative. Judge Bingham and other gold Democrats bolted the convention.

NEW-JERSEY.

REPUBLICAN.

April 16, 1896.—"The Republicans of New-Jersey affirm their adherence to the Republican policy of protection to American labor. Such a tariff should be imposed upon imports as will afford adequate income for the expenses of the Government, avoid increase of the National debt, revive American industries, restore American wages and re-establish the National prosperity on a sound and stable basis.

"The reciprocity policy adopted by a Republican Administration and destroyed by the Democratic party should be restored.

"We believe that the Monroe Doctrine should be maintained, and that no extension of monarchical institutions should be permitted on this continent on any pretext.

"The honor of the American flag and the influence of the Nation in its relations with other people must be vigorously and fearlessly maintained. In our diplomacy there should be more of the virile force and emphasis which command respect. Our Navy should be enlarged so that it may be made an effective factor in any controversies which may arise, and our harbors and seacoasts (especially the exposed seacoasts of our own State) should be protected by an adequate system of defences.

"Recalling the struggles and the suffering of our forefathers to secure liberty and independence, we believe that the practical sympathy of this Nation should be extended to all peoples who have been driven, by oppression and wrong, to take up arms in behalf of the right of self-government.

"The welfare of the country demands that our immigration laws should be amended so as to prevent the admission of all persons whose presence here endangers the social order and disastrously affects the interests of the workingmen.

"We have always given protection to our shipbuilders. In late years we have neglected to protect our ship-owners. We believe the time has come to return to the policy of Washington and Hamilton, which, by discriminating duties in favor of American bottoms, secured 90 per cent of our carrying trade to American ships, and which, if now restored, would again revive our shipping and cause American freights to be paid to Americans.

"The standard value in this country and in the other principal commercial nations of the world is gold. Wages and prices have been made and fixed in accordance with this standard, and the welfare of the people demands that it should be maintained. We regard the agitation of the free coinage of silver as a serious obstacle to our country's prosperity."

August 27, 1896.—"The Republicans of New-Jersey reaffirm their devotion to the principles and policy which have controlled the party since it came into existence. We indorse and approve in its entirety the platform adopted by the National Convention at St. Louis, and we especially declare our adherence to the principles of protection to American industries and the preservation of the integrity of our currency. We believe that the debasement of the currency by the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would work irreparable injury to every class of our citizens. It means a practical repudiation of public and private debts and the destruction of public confidence, abandonment of enterprises, and a general stagnation of business. It means idle factories, low wages and financial ruin and distress, especially and first of all to the great mass of our people who belong to the wage-earning class. It is to the interest of every voter, and it is the duty of every believer in personal and National honor, to oppose by voice and vote this political and financial heresy. We are unalterably opposed to the proposition to destroy the protection we now enjoy under the Supreme Court of the United States, the most honored and in the last resort the most necessary institution, and the proposition to restrain the arm of the National Executive from the repression of lawless violence, and we call upon all voters of the State, of whatever political party, to aid in repelling the most violent assault that has ever been made upon the interests of the people and the honor of the Nation.

"We extend a cordial welcome to those of our citizens who, while still identified with the Democratic party, intend to vote for McKinley and Hobart. We acknowl-

edge their assistance, their unselfish patriotism and confidently believe their action will not only merit the approval of their conscience, but that the future will show the wisdom of the same.

"We especially commend the fitness and ability of the candidates presented by the Republican National Convention. We recognize them as the representatives of honesty and integrity of the Republican party; as citizens to whose care our National affairs may safely be intrusted, and we pledge ourselves to the support of William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart for President and Vice-President."

DEMOCRATIC.

May 7, 1896.—Money—"We are in favor of a firm, unvarying maintenance of the present gold standard. We are opposed to the free coinage of silver at any ratio and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the Government. We believe that the interests of the people demand that the earnings of trade, agriculture, manufacture and commerce, and especially the wages of labor, should be paid in money of the greatest intrinsic value and of the highest standard adopted by the civilized nations of the world. We are, therefore, unalterably opposed to all devices and schemes for the debasement of our currency."

Bond Issues—"We believe that the Federal Government should be divorced from the business of banking; we, therefore, demand the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue or reissue of legal-tender or Treasury notes by the Government; they should form no part of the currency of the people. We favor the enactment by Congress of such legislation as will insure a banking currency ample in volume for all the needs of business, absolutely secure in every contingency and at all times redeemable in gold."

Tariff—"We are opposed to any effort to alter materially the present just and conservative tariff: 1. Because such tariff is sufficient to provide adequate revenue for an economically administered Government. 2. Because it is ample to protect American workingmen from the competition of foreign labor. 3. Because an attempt to alter the present tariff would tend to unsettle the business of the country."

The platform favored liberal expenditures for coast defence and the Navy; indorsed President Cleveland and his stand on the Monroe Doctrine, and advocated recognizing the Cubans as belligerents.

September 9, 1896.—The platform indorsed the candidates and the platform adopted by the National Convention at Chicago, insisting that the latter is "thoroughly Democratic and purely American, and with its enforcement we firmly believe that relief will come to the toiling masses and will advance the general prosperity of our country"; opposed combines and trusts; demanded that the tax laws of the State be amended so as to provide for equal taxation for property not used for religious, charitable or educational purposes; favored the abolition of grade-crossings, and denounced the interference of any employer of labor, private or corporate, to coerce or intimidate the voter in the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

August 26, 1896.—The platform reaffirmed the policy and principles adopted by the convention on May 7, 1896, and added:

"Since the Democratic party of New-Jersey announced these sound principles, an attempt has been made to commit the Democratic party of the Nation to the policy of free, unlimited coinage of legal-tender silver dollars at the legal ratio of 16 to 1, and to make such silver dollars the money in which shall be paid all debts, public and private, present and future. Such dollars would be worth about half such coinage ratio. We reject the proposed repudiation and spoliation.

"We condemn the assault upon and the threatened degradation of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"We condemn the approval of mob violence, contained in the censure of a Democratic Administration for suppressing mob violence.

"We condemn all appeals to sectional prejudice and passion, and all attempts to excite and array any part of the people against others.

"The principles announced by the Chicago Convention and advocated by the candidates that convention nominated are not the principles of the Democratic party. Such principles, carried into effect, would dishonor and revolutionize the Government. We refuse to support either the platform or the nominees of that convention.

"We approve the call for a convention to nominate Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President who adhere to and will represent the traditional and time-honored principles of the Democratic party."

SILVERITES.

July 6, 1896.—"Resolved, That this convention demands the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without the concerted action of other countries

"Resolved, That we denounce the attempt to retire the greenbacks and Treasury notes, together with silver, and in their place to substitute interest-bearing bonds to the amount of over $800,000,000, upon which to base a National bank currency, as class legislation of the most infamous nature.

"Resolved, That we denounce the establishment by Congress of the National banking system as an unwarranted and unpatriotic usurpation of authority of the Constitution and the privileges of the people delegated to their Government alone. The bimetallists of New-Jersey are of all parties, and in order to unify and make potent our effort we therefore pledge our untiring efforts and support to the election of any candidate whose reputation is a guarantee, if elected to the Presidency, to carry out the principles herein involved. Believing in the sovereignty of the common people, and that all men are created free and equal, we extend our sympathy to the Cubans in their heroic efforts for freedom."

POPULISTS.

May 30, 1896.—The platform reaffirmed the National platform of 1892 and called upon the National Convention to insert a

plank in the platform of 1896 favoring the "initiative and referendum," the system of legislation which is initiated by the people, acted upon by legislators and then referred back to the people for their approval or rejection.

SOCIALIST-LABOR.

August 1, 1896.—The platform affirmed that of the National Convention and added a solemn warning to all Socialists to avoid the Republican, Democratic and Populist parties, with their snares of protection, free trade, free silver and gold standard.

PROHIBITION.

May 6, 1896.—The platform adopted was a sweeping document. After acknowledging allegiance to God and enmity toward rum, it declared the traffic in intoxicating drinks "the prime evil of the day," demanded its total suppression by law, to the end that men may not be led into temptation, and that this "great promoter of unhappiness and poverty may cease to oppress our people." After expressing confidence in the stability of the Prohibition party, the platform declared for women's suffrage and civil service for all branches of the Government. The Democratic party of New-Jersey was arraigned because of its flagrant advocacy of the liquor traffic, and the Republican party because of its continued duplicity to the temperance people. Church members who vote in favor of any party which recognizes, advocates or upholds the license system are jointly held responsible for the evil results of the liquor traffic with those who are directly engaged in the business. The platform concluded by declaring for the referendum.

NEW-MEXICO.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 15, 1896.—The platform favored free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and an income tax, and indorsed Richard P. Bland for the Presidency.

NEW-YORK.

REPUBLICAN.

March 24, 1896.—"The Republicans of New-York, in convention assembled, again declare their firm and unyielding adherence to the doctrine of protection to American industries, protection to the products of the American farm, and protection to American labor. We are in favor of a tariff which, while providing an income sufficient to meet the expenses of government honestly and economically administered, at the same time secures home labor and home capital from unequal foreign competition. We believe in a reciprocity with other nations which shall give our producers and manufacturers an opportunity to dispose of their surplus products and to obtain articles we desire from those countries on the most advantageous terms.

"The agitation for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 seriously disturbs all industrial interests, and calls for a clear statement of the Republican party's attitude upon this question, to the end that the trade of this country at home and abroad may again be placed upon a sound and stable foundation. We recognize in the movement for the free coinage of silver an attempt to degrade the long-established standard of our monetary system, and hence a blow to public and private credit at once costly to the National Government and harmful to our domestic and foreign commerce. Until there is a prospect of international agreement as to silver coinage, and while gold remains the standard of the United States and of the civilized world, the Republican party of New-York declares itself in favor of the firm and honorable maintenance of that standard.

"We believe in a business administration of the Government by business men on business principles, for the benefit of the suffering business interests of this great people. For nearly four years the material progress of the Nation has been blocked; all branches of trade have suffered, and the workmen have been deprived of reasonable and living wages by the utter lack of business common sense among our Democratic rulers. It is the duty and privilege of the Republican party to promptly mend this unhappy state of affairs by nominating and electing a business man for the Presidency, and we ask the aid of thoughtful Republicans everywhere in this great and meritorious work. On this platform we present Governor Levi Parsons Morton as New-York's Republican candidate for President. He is in every way fit for the high honor, and he is peculiarly the man for the hour. He has been a business man with business men. He would prove a business President for the good of all interests of the people. He has been Representative in Congress, Minister to France, Vice-President of the United States, Governor of New-York, and each of these positions he has filled with an ability which has never been surpassed, with lasting credit to himself and great benefit to his State and to his country. His grasp of public affairs was never so clear and comprehensive as it is to-day, and his ability to labor earnestly for the welfare of the Nation was never so distinctly marked as now. Governor Morton's long and varied public career offers proof positive that he is a sincere and earnest Republican, and that fidelity to the principles of his party is with him a second nature. He stands for honesty in public office. There is no shadow of doubt as to the high esteem in which he is held at home. Two years since he polled over 156,000 more votes than the most popular Democrat in the State, receiving by far the greatest majority ever given a Republican candidate for Governor. Governor Morton's long and honorable public service, his spotless character, his great executive ability, his devotion to his party and its principles, eminently fit him for the Presidency, and entitle him to our hearty and enthusiastic support. Therefore we instruct our delegates to the St. Louis Convention to present him as our candidate for President, and urge upon them to use every honorable means to secure his nomination."

August 25, 1896.—The principal features of the platform were:

Silver.—"The allied Democratic and Populist parties say that their success

will lead at once to the free coinage of silver. The Republican party says that the present gold standard must be maintained, and that the way to recover our lost prosperity is to return to the wise industrial policy by which, under Republican rule, prosperity was achieved. The attempt to make an ounce of gold equal in value to only sixteen ounces of silver when it is now worth thirty ounces is hopeless and absurd. The United States could neither take nor use one-half the silver that a free-coinage law would bring to its mints. This fact is so plain to the world of commerce and business that the mere announcement of the success of the Democratic ticket would send gold at once to a premium, drive debtors into cruel liquidation and cause a further withdrawal of capital from investment and a further suspension of industry. No injury could be inflicted upon trade and commerce, no fraud perpetrated upon labor, no shame visited upon the National reputation, more hurtful than would be the enactment of a law compelling the people to accept in the payment of debts a coin for $1 which they could spend for not much more than half that sum. To allege that our stock of money is not now sufficient for the transaction of business is mere assertion, but, if it were true, the evil it implies would not be cured by a law the first and instantaneous effect of which would be to drive out of circulation our entire supply of gold money, more than one-third of the whole. The employment of all the minting resources of the Government in the coinage of silver dollars only could not in a period of fifteen years make up for the deficiency of circulation that would result from the retirement of gold. The currency per capita is to-day greater than it ever has been. The people can take no more money than they can buy with their labor, and what they can buy is value and not mere denomination. To the maintenance of a pure circulation of dollars of full and equal value the Republican party is resolutely pledged, and for the firm establishment of that policy it asks the support of every citizen who wishes neither to cheat nor to be cheated."

Tariff.—"It must be constantly borne in mind that the conditions out of which this agitation for free silver has arisen were created by the Democratic assault on the country's manufacturing industries. If there had been no interruption of the protective policy there would have been no interruption of business, no failure of revenue and no lack of profitable employment for the people. The increase of $262,315,400 to the face of the bonded debt, which four years of Democratic rule has compelled, while in some measure due to the attacks in Congress upon the public credit by the pressure of free-silver bills, had its origin in a tariff act which converted a monthly surplus of revenue into a monthly deficit, and exposed domestic production to unjust competition. The Republican party is wedded to no set of rates and schedules, but its cardinal principle is the protection of American industry. A tariff must be enacted which will provide revenues sufficient to meet the ordinary and necessary expenses of the Government, and so adjusted as to place American labor, without the sacrifice of our high wage-system, on at least equal terms in our own market with the labor of other lands."

The platform and the ticket of the National Convention were emphatically indorsed; the administration of Governor Morton, and also the Legislature of 1896, were commended; the Raines Excise law was praised as a law in the interest of the taxpayer, and equally to the interest of morality, temperance and good government; a plank favored the improvement of the highways and the construction of good roads; and a plank reaffirmed the faith of the Republican party in the great benefits to result from the law establishing the municipality of the Greater New-York.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 24, 1896.—"It would be folly to ignore and impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the conditions under which this convention assembles. Most of the other States of the Union have selected and commissioned their delegates to the National Democratic Convention. By a movement evidently concerted, but, as we believe, ill-advised and ill-considered, instructions have been given to the delegations of a large number of States having for their aim and purpose the adoption of a new policy and a new platform for the Democratic party. No opportunity for a fair and deliberate consideration of such policy and platform has been afforded the Democracy of the State of New-York. Upon such new matter thus proposed to be incorporated among the tenets of the party it becomes the duty of the Democrats of New-York, representing their people, to speak in no equivocal terms.

"Gold and silver, the money of the Constitution and of our fathers—each at a parity with the other in purchasing power—has been the platform of principles proclaimed by every National Democratic Convention which has thus adopted and reaffirmed in each declaration of party faith for a century the wisdom of Thomas Jefferson, who said: 'The monetary unit must stand on both metals.' The action of a Republican Congress and a Republican President deprived silver of its equality with gold for the money and currency of the Nation. From this act (for which the Democratic party was in no-wise responsible), and from the action of other nations following in the same course, it has resulted that silver has greatly declined in commercial value, and there now exists a wide departure of the two metals from the coinage standard of value—bringing disturbance to the financial systems of European countries as well as to our own, and awakening there, as here, the earnest apprehension of statesmen and financiers. The restoration of the equilibrium of the two metals thus disturbed is a problem the solution of which is of the greatest consequence to the prosperity of both this country and of Europe, but is wholly beyond our power without the co-operation of other nations. Such co-operation, by the united efforts of statesmen and wage-earners here and elsewhere, is believed to be near

at hand, and to be possible to secure by earnest and well-directed effort. Free coinage of silver by the United States alone can have no other effect than to change our present standard to one of silver—now a depreciated coin—and to retard, perhaps destroy forever, the success of the movement now general throughout civilized countries for the restoration of free bimetallic coinage in the principal mints of the world. The proposition to separate ourselves from the great nations of the world and adopt the monetary standard of Mexico and China does not comport with the pride and financial dignity of the State of New-York or the United States. It should be resisted with the fervor of both partisanship and patriotism by Democrats everywhere, when the adoption of such a course threatens, as it does, untold evils to our Nation's commerce and industry."

Money.—"For these reasons, and with these convictions, the Democrats of New-York, in convention assembled, make the following declaration of their principles and appeal to the Democrats of other States to join with them in incorporating these principles in the party platform to be adopted at Chicago:

"1. We are in favor of gold and silver as the standard money of the country. We are opposed, as a permanent financial policy, to gold monometallism on the one hand, or to silver monometallism on the other hand. The pledge contained in the repeal of the Sherman law, which repealing act was passed by a Democratic Congress and approved by a Democratic President, should be faithfully carried out, wherein it was declared that "the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts.' We believe that such bimetallism, to which the Nation is solemnly pledged, can only be safely secured and permanently maintained through the concurrent action of the leading nations of the world. Neither this country, nor any other country, independent and alone, is able to maintain it, and it would be folly to attempt it. Being so convinced, we are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the absence of the co-operation of other great nations. We declare our belief that any attempt upon the part of the United States alone to enter upon the experiment of free-silver coinage would not only prove disastrous to our finances, but would retard, or entirely prevent, the establishment of international bimetallism. Until international co-operation for bimetallism can be secured—to which end all our efforts as a Government and as a people should be in good faith directed—we favor the rigid maintenance of the present gold standard as essential to the preservation of our National credit, the redemption of our public pledges and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor. We insist that all our paper and silver currency shall be kept absolutely at a parity with gold.

"2. The Democratic party has ever been and still is the hard-money party, and it will preserve that record. It is opposed to legal-tender paper money as a part of our permanent financial system, and it refuses to sanction any paper currency inconvertible with coin. The United States notes and Treasury notes being, in fact, debts of the Government, shold be gradually paid off, retired and cancelled. This should and must be done in such a manner as to cause no contraction of the circulating money of the country. So long as such paper currency exists, however, and is permitted to circulate as money, it should be redeemable at all times upon demand in the standard money of the country. The Democratic party is pledged to the resolute maintenance of the public credit at all times and under all circumstances, and it is therefore opposed to the repeal of any existing statute which enables the Secretary of the Treasury, by the issue of bonds or otherwise, to provide adequate funds for the redemption in gold of our paper obligations whenever necessary."

Tariff.—"We reiterate our adherence to the principle of a tariff for revenue only. We are opposed to Government partnership with protected monopolies, and we demand that import duties, like other taxes, should be impartially laid and their imposition limited to the necessities of the Government economically administered. Federal taxation should not be imposed to benefit individual interests at the expense of the general welfare. We repudiate the doctrine that it is the province of the Government, by the exercise or abuse of the power of taxation, to build up one man's business at the expense of another's, or to impose burdens upon one class of citizens for the benefit of other classes, and we insist that 'no public taxation except for public purposes' is the true theory upon which our system of government is based, and upon which it should be honestly and impartially administered. Upon this principle of revenue reform the Democratic party takes no step backward."

Other planks indorsed the Administration of President Cleveland; appealed to the Democrats of the South "to avert the possibility of a Force bill by uniting with the Democrats of the East and the West in framing a platform on which all Democrats can stand and the united support of which will lead to a glorious Democratic victory"; also sympathizing with the Cubans in their struggles to achieve their freedom and independence.

September 17, 1896.—The first plank read: "The Democratic party of the State of New-York, in convention assembled, unreservedly indorses the platform adopted by the Democratic party at the National Convention held in Chicago on July 7, 1896; cordially approves the nomination there made, pledges to William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall its hearty and active support, and declares as its deliberate judgment that never in the history of the Democratic party has a platform been written which embodied more completely the interests of the whole people, as distinguished from those who seek legislation for private benefit, than that given to the country by the National Democratic Convention of 1896."

The platform also denounced the Raines Liquor law and pledged the representatives, if elected, "to enact a just and rea-

sonable excise law, restoring the principle of local supervision and regulation," etc.; it arraigned the administration of Governor Morton and the Republican Legislatures; charged that "the administration of the office of Superintendent of Public Works by the present incumbent has been notoriously extravagant, corrupt, regardless of law and defiant of public decency"; reaffirmed adherence to the principle of home rule for municipalities; demanded the strict and honest enforcement of the laws relative to the employment of the war veterans; recommended the building and maintenance of a uniform system of good roads throughout the State, and recommended such a modification and revision of the Employers' Liability and Anti-Conspiracy laws as will offer equal opportunity and secure exact justice to employes and employers.

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

August 31, 1896.—The platform repudiated the platform and ticket of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, and on the nomination of William J. Bryan it said:

"Its candidate for President stands as such upon the Populist platform, with its demands for unlimited paper money, distributed direct to the people, and its Socialistic and anti-American demands for the extension of paternal government, as he does upon the platform adopted at Chicago. He actively sought the Populist nomination. Having obtained it, he has never rejected it, and he has never repudiated the declarations of the Populist platform. More than all we deplore the outburst of sectional hate which attended the adoption of the Chicago platform, and the detestable attempt to divide a democratic people, all standing with equal rights and opportunities before the law, into rich and poor, and under the stimulus of the class prejudice thus aroused to treat with reckless contempt the views of the large and earnest minority in the Convention who sought to confine its utterance to a declaration of Democratic principles. This platform is accepted by the Presidential nominee of the Convention in the spirit in which it was adopted. Every speech he delivers is fired with inflammatory appeals to the poor against the rich in a base, un-American effort to obtain votes by creating and stimulating a passionate class hatred among our people. We appeal to our Democratic fellow-citizens seriously to consider this, which is the gravest feature of the pending elections. How long can our Democratic institutions endure if this assault upon them succeeds?"

As to the Chicago platform, it said:

"The Chicago platform attacks the Constitution both in its letter and spirit. It threatens to overcome decisions of the Supreme Court displeasing to the party caucus by packing the court through an increase of the number of judges, thus striking a deadly blow at the vital constitutional principle of the independence of the judiciary. Under the guise of resenting Federal interference in local affairs, it impliedly condemns the exercise of the constitutional powers of the Federal Executive to protect the transportation of the mails, to insure freedom of commerce among the several States and to enforce the decrees of the Federal courts when resisted by force and riot. In proposing to open the mints of the United States to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, when the relative market values of silver and gold are now in the proportion of 32 to 1, the Chicago platform threatens a partial repudiation of that public debt, the validity of which the Constitution declares 'shall not be questioned.' It reaches a climax of arbitrary interference with individual rights when it seeks to force its debased money upon the public by forbidding contracts which provide for payment in any medium more valuable than the depreciated legal tender which it proposes to establish.

"We repudiate the Chicago platform because it proposes to substitute for our present standard of value, which is equal to the best in the world, an unstable and depreciated standard, which has been rejected by every civilized and prosperous and commercial nation, and which would put us on a monetary level with China, Mexico and other countries where labor is notoriously underpaid. The Chicago platform declares against gold monometallism and advocates legislation which must inevitably lead to silver monometallism; it advocates a monetary system which would offer an unlimited field of speculation to the capitalist, but would materially reduce the purchasing power of every dollar paid to the wage-earner, and punish honest thrift by depreciating the value of every savings-bank deposit and every life insurance policy. It advocates liberal pensions, and at the same time seeks to impair the value of every pension paid by the Government; it condemns the only method provided for keeping inviolate the National credit and favors a policy which must result in partial repudiation of the public debt; it disapproves of the issue of National bank notes secured by the pledge of Government bonds, and suggests no substitute therefor except unlimited paper money, redeemable in debased and fluctuating coin. It covertly attacks the existing Civil Service laws, upon the preservation and extension of which the efficiency of the public service depends. It contemptuously omits all reference to the Administration of the only Democrat who in this generation has had the Presidential office and whose integrity of purpose and firm determination to maintain the National honor have been acknowledged by all classes of his fellow-citizens."

On money, the platform said:

"We hold that it is the duty of the Government of the United States in the exercise of its constitutional functions in respect to coinage and currency to follow and not to force the preferences of the people. The gold standard is a monetary fact which cannot be changed by act of Congress. In the face of the long-continued existence of that standard in the United States and the unmistakable world-wide selection of gold in preference to silver as a monetary standard, any attempt to tamper with that standard is vicious in principle, dishonest in practice, destructive of confidence and thoroughly undemocratic. We are, therefore, in favor of a

firm and unvarying maintenance of the present gold standard of value so long as that standard continues to be a monetary fact. We believe that the Federal Government should be directly divorced from the business of banking, and therefore demand the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue of legal-tender or Treasury notes by the Government, or the reissuing of such notes when they have only been redeemed in gold. We favor the enactment by Congress of such legislation as will permit the establishment of a banking currency ample in volume for the needs of business, readily adjusting itself to such needs, absolutely secure in every contingency and at all times redeemable in gold. The silver agitation began in the efforts of the producers of silver to obtain a higher price for their product, and they have as much right to seek the interference of the Government in their behalf (however fruitless it may be) as have the manufacturers of steel or cottons. The Bland-Allison act of 1878 and the so-called Sherman act of 1890 were measures largely designed to afford protection to the producers of silver, and the latter act, under which from 1890 to 1893 the Government of the United States purchased monthly 4,500,000 ounces of silver —nearly six tons daily—and issued Treasury notes therefor, so threatened the National credit and produced such distrust of the power of the Government to maintain the standard of value that to it far more than to any other influence is due the business depression of the last three years, and the consequent free-silver agitation which finds in that depression its only hope of success."

The platform opposed Republican Protection, adding: "We recognize in Protection, by which the Federal power of taxation on imports is exercised for the benefit of a class, the mainstay of trusts, the parent of monopoly, the fruitful source of the present political dangers which threaten the Nation."

The Cleveland Administration was declared to have been "efficient, honorable and economical"; Civil Service was commended, and it was declared that it was impossible to "indorse candidates nominated at Chicago, or the champion of Republican prohibitory protection nominated at St. Louis."

POPULISTS.

September 2, 1896.—The platform was the Omaha platform of 1892 in condensed form. It favored the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; indorsed Bryan and Watson; condemned the sentence of Eugene V. Debs; favored an income tax, Government ownership of railways, abolishment of National banks, distribution of money by the Government, and the referendum.

PROHIBITION.

September 8, 1897.—The platform confined itself to the liquor question, declaring that the traffic "debases manhood, curses womanhood, menaces childhood, begets immorality and vice, breeds political corruption, blights and oppresses the people, fosters crimes, makes criminals, multiplies the idiotic and insane; is a leech upon wealth, a prime cause of waste, and the chief source of want; is the enemy of the home, the foe of the Church, a parasite upon Christian civilization and a crime against human progress." It protested against the liquor traffic, whether licensed or unlicensed; denounced the Raines law and declared it to be the only issue between the political parties of the State, and that its best feature was the local option provision. The final plank read:

"That as the greater includes the less; as prohibition of the liquor traffic is the largest moral, financial and political issue now before the people of this State and Nation; as the establishment of prohibition in State and Nation would be the first and longest step toward all the other reforms proposed or needed, removing the most active and powerful agent and ally of all public evils, we will stand in solid phalanx for this one dominant issue, inviting to our fellowship all who hold with us in condemnation of the saloon and its allied ungodly forces, and in defence of the home, the school, the church and the commonwealth."

NORTH CAROLINA.

REPUBLICAN.

May 15, 1896.—The money plank of the platform was as follows: "We favor the use of gold and silver as standard money, and the restoration of silver to its function and dignity as a money metal. We are opposed to retiring greenbacks, the money of the people, the money favored by Lincoln. We are opposed to the issue of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and we condemn the policy of Cleveland and Carlisle in contracting the sale of Government bonds to a foreign syndicate on such terms as to enable it to realize the enormous profit of $10,000,000 at the expense of the people. We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of Republicanism, and pledge our united support to the nominees of the National Republican Convention."

The platform also denounced "the policy of the Democratic party in placing on the free list the great bulk of raw materials for the South and agricultural products of the country;" it favored such a rate of duty on raw materials and agricultural products as will insure ample protection to the American people; it favored such protection to shipowners as would revive the shipping and cause American freights to be paid to America.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 25, 1896.—Money.—"That the Constitution recognizes gold and silver as the primary or redemption money of these States, and that, in the words of the National Democratic platform of 1884, 'we believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.' We favor, independently of other nations, the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, without discrimination against either, at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, and we condemn the system which in time of peace, with millions of silver bullion lying idle in the Treasury, has forced the Government within two years to issue

nearly $212,000,000 in bonds. We condemn the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in following the Republican precedent of paying the obligations of the Government in gold, which were specifically made payable in coin. We hereby instruct our delegates to the National Convention, both as to platform and candidates, to advocate and vote as a unit unflinchingly and at all hazards for the restoration of silver and otherwise, in obedience to the letter and spirit of the principles herein enunciated."

Tariff.—"We warn the people against the combined evils of the gold standard and the McKinley tariff. These twin monsters go hand in hand in their mission of destruction, drawing the very sustenance from the body of the people and concentrating all wealth and power in the hands of a few. We denounce the McKinley tariff and all other forms of protective tariff legislation, and favor the constitutional tariff for revenue only."

State Banks.—"We favor the repeal of the unconstitutional tax of 10 per cent on State banks of issue."

Income Tax.—"We declare ourselves in favor of a graduated income tax in order that wealth may bear its due proportion of the burden of supporting the Government, and we favor an immediate amendment of the Constitution of the United States authorizing its levy and collection in express terms, leaving nothing for judicial construction."

POPULIST.

August 13, 1896.—Approved of the platform of the National Convention, 1896; demanded a free ballot and fair count in all elections held in North Carolina; favored the exercise by the State of the reserved constitutional power to make all gold and silver coin of the United States (including the trade dollar) a legal tender for the payment of debts, and that this right be enforced by the passage of an appropriate act by the General Assembly; declared that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States, without preference or discrimination, and therefore favored the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and the making of all money demands solvable in any kind of lawful money of the United States; pledged to maintain the 6 per cent interest law enacted by the Legislature; declared in favor of improving and broadening the public school system; condemned the Democratic State Administration for its failure to execute the anti-trust laws; favored the establishment of equitable and low railroad freight rates; recommended a constitutional prohibition of the purchase, lease or rental of parallel or competing railway lines; condemned the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company, and favored a law forbidding the giving of free passes to public officials, and forbidding their receiving the same.

NORTH DAKOTA.

REPUBLICAN.

April 15, 1896.—The platform instructs its delegates for McKinley, declares in favor of Protection and Reciprocity, in favor of the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, denounces the Democrats for increasing the public debt, expresses sympathy for Cuba, and on the financial question says:

"The Republicans of North Dakota are united in their demand for honest money. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated or debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that its parity with gold can be maintained. We are, therefore, opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver until it can be arranged by international agreement."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 4, 1896.—The resolutions adopted indorsed the Wilson Tariff bill, favored the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and approved the utterances of Senator Roach on currency questions, and demanded legislation that will admit silver and gold to free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1.

OHIO.

REPUBLICAN.

June 23, 1897.—"The Republicans of Ohio rejoice in the magnificent victory of last year, whereby the people of the United States overwhelmingly decided in favor of an honest dollar and a chance to earn it, and elected as President that splendid son of Ohio, William McKinley.

"The platform upon which that victory was won declares the true principles and policy of the Republican party. To all the declarations of that platform we pledge anew our allegiance, and unqualifiedly commend the President and Congress for their wise and statesmanlike execution of its pledges.

"The Republican party has always been the friend of the downtrodden and oppressed, and has always deeply sympathized with the struggle of any people for independence. We extend our sympathy to the patriots of Cuba in their efforts to achieve freedom from Spanish cruelty and oppression, and hope that the day of their deliverance is near at hand. We commend the course of the President, and express our confidence in his speedy and patriotic disposition of the Cuban question in accordance with wise statesmanship and a firm and vigorous foreign policy.

"We believe that the Administration in negotiating the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii has acted wisely, and we express the hope that the Senate will ratify the same.

"We denounce the violation of the spirit of the Civil Service act by President Cleveland in those orders which extended its operation beyond its purpose and intent, and demand such revocation of orders or modification of the law as will accomplish its manifest purpose.

"We commend reforms inaugurated in the Pension Bureau under the present Administration, and regard them an earnest of the sincerity of our pledges to the veterans of the Republic, which we here renew, of a watchful care and recognition and enforcement of their just claims upon a grateful people.

"We favor the passage by Congress of such a law as will provide a National Board of Arbitration to secure, as far as possible, the adjustment and settlement of such differences as may arise between corporations engaged in interstate commerce and their employes.

"Faithfully wedded to the principle of protection, we demand for the wool-growers of Ohio such ample protection for wool as shall speedily increase American flocks sufficiently to supply all American needs.

"We indorse the wise, faithful and satisfactory administration of Governor Bushnell, and congratulate the people of this State upon the financial condition of their commonwealth, which demonstrates that the legislative power of the State was economically and honestly exercised by a Republican Legislature. We promise a continuance of biennial sessions; such legislation as may be necessary to remedy the present inequalities of taxation; the making of only such appropriations as may properly be required for the needs of our rapidly growing State; and the avoidance of unnecessary special legislation, believing that the Republican idea of home rule is best subserved by leaving the broadest possible powers of local government with the people. The success of the Republican party will insure the advantages of better schools, better roads, and all those progressive ideas which keep Ohio at the head of the sisterhood of States.

"The thanks of the people of this State are due to Senators Foraker and Hanna for their splendid efforts during the present session of Congress, and we congratulate the people on their representation in the United States Senate.

"Desiring to continue such representation, and appreciative of his services to the party and to the people of the State and Nation, and his eminent and proved fitness for the place, we indorse the candidacy of the Hon. Marcus A. Hanna for United States Senator to succeed himself, and pledge the support of the party in the next General Assembly to his election to both the short and long terms."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 30, 1897.—The platform reaffirmed and indorsed the declaration of principles contained in the Democratic National platform at Chicago in 1896, "in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, as legal-tender money, without waiting for the consent of any other nation"; it opposed the retirement of non-interest-bearing legal-tender notes of the United States, either by the substitution of National bank notes or by the accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury to enable the Secretary to impound them; declared that a surplus is not only an evidence of excessive, and therefore unconstitutional, taxation, but is a self-evident contraction of the already insufficient volume of the currency; favored a tariff for revenue sufficient to meet the demands of the Government economically administered, and declared that the existing Democratic tariff laws were sufficient; declared all trusts and monopolies hostile and dangerous to the people's interest and a standing menace to the perpetuity of our free institutions; demanded the rigorous enforcement of all anti-trust laws and such additional legislation as may be necessary for their immediate and final suppression; demanded the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Republic of Cuba as an act of justice to an American nation struggling for liberty against foreign oppressors, and denounced and protested against the election of Senator Hanna.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

September 9, 1897.—The platform reaffirmed allegiance to the principles of the party as set forth in the platform adopted at Indianapolis in 1896; and declared that the criticism and attack upon the platform have vindicated its strength and wisdom. So declared for the maintenance of the gold standard, for the retirement of the greenback, and for the extension of the Civil Service merit system wherever possible in the Nation and State. It demanded retrenchment of expenses and scope of Government, so that there be left the utmost freedom of individual effort consistent with safety and peace; denounced the recent tariff legislation as an encouragement of extravagance and an infringement of private right, an unfair tax on all for the benefit of some of the people, and an arbitrary interference by legislation with the natural laws of trade; denounced in the Dingley bill the heavier duties on lumber, wool and hides as increasing the cost of clothing and shelter to the people; condemned the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands as introducing into our Union a large Asiatic and tropical population utterly unfitted for American citizenship, as the beginning of a policy of territorial expansion certain to entail upon our country large taxation to sustain strong armies and navies in distant lands and on distant seas, and as constituting a menace to peaceful industry by exposing our country to foreign wars; and disapproved the hostile action of the Republican party of Ohio in its attack on Civil Service Reform, and expressed thanks to President McKinley for his support and extension of the merit system.

POPULIST.

August 11, 1897.—The preamble declared the party's purposes to be identical with those of the National Constitution; that the Republic can only endure as a free Government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the Nation; that it is the duty of the whole people, acting through National, State and municipal administrations, to see that opportunities for employment are open to all who are in enforced idleness by reason of closing of shops, factories and mines, and because of the improvement of labor-saving machinery. It continued: "It is the crime of the nineteenth century that three millions of our fellow-citizens are in involuntary idleness, thus causing an irretrievable loss of millions of dollars daily, hence we demand that whenever any State, Territory, township, municipality or incorporated town or village deems it necessary to make public improvements they shall be permitted to deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States a non-interest-bearing bond, not to exceed one-tenth the assessed valuation of the property of the

State, Territory, county, township, municipality or incorporated town or village, and said bond to be retired at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. Corporations are creatures of statutes and have no vested rights which may not be altered or abolished by the lawmaking power. When corporations combine to control prices or restrict production, the State is in duty bound to annul their charters, or, if foreign corporations, to deprive them of their privileges of doing business in the State."

The platform reaffirmed adherence to the principles of the People's party as enunciated in the Omaha and St. Louis platforms; denounced the methods of election of United States Senator; also the Republican party for passing the Fifty-Year Franchise bill, and the Democratic party for not having the courage to brand it as an infamous robbery and pledging its repeal. It demanded home rule for counties, cities and municipalities in all things without the interference of the Legislature; the repeal of the Dana law, which denies the citizens of Ohio the right to nominate whom they will and have their nominees printed upon the official ballot; that the several political parties be represented in legislative bodies in proportion to the number of votes each party shall cast; a reduction of all official salaries to conform to reduction in wages of the wealth creators and the price of farm products; that the Constitution of the State of Ohio be so amended that when 10 per centum of the qualified electors of the State, the county or the municipality shall have initiated a movement for an act or proposition it shall be mandatory on the Secretary of the State to refer the act or proposition to the people affected for their acceptance or rejection at the next general election, and if it shall be approved by a majority of the electors voting upon the same it shall become valid and operative from and after the official canvass and declaration of each vote.

Resolutions extending sympathy to the striking miners and extending sympathy to Cuba and denouncing the National Administrations for their action in the Cuban matter, and demanding a service pension of $8 per month to all soldiers and one cent a day for each day of actual service, were adopted.

OKLAHOMA.

REPUBLICAN.

March 28, 1896.—"We contend for honest money, for a currency of gold, silver and paper with which to measure our exchange that shall be as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor, and to that end we favor bimetallism and den.and the use of both gold and silver as standard money, under such restrictions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parities of the values of the two metals; also, that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal, and we believe the best way to continue the parity of our dollars, and at the same time enlarge the circulating medium, commensurate with the growth of the population, is the unlimited use of the domestic silver product in our monetary system and the prohibition of foreign silver, modified by financial reciprocity."

DEMOCRATIC.

May 26, 1896.—Resolutions were passed in favor of the unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. The delegates to the National Convention were instructed to stand individually in favor of free coinage.

POPULIST.

August 5, 1896.—The platform declared the financial question to be paramount, and demanded the immediate free coinage of silver. It asked immediate Statehood, and that the Indian Territory be attached later.

OREGON.

REPUBLICAN.

April 10, 1896.—By a vote of 129 to 8 the platform of the National Convention of 1892 was indorsed. The platform reasserted the doctrine of "Reciprocity, Protection, Sound Money and Prosperity." The following is the financial plank: "The American people from tradition and interest favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of the values of the metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country—its farmers and its workingmen—demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government shall be as good as any other dollar."

PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN.

August 26, 1897.—The Republicans of Pennsylvania ratify and reaffirm the doctrines enunciated in the National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896, and approved by the people at the last Presidential election.

We rejoice with the people of the Nation upon the passage of the Dingley Tariff bill. Its enactment redeems the pledges made by the Republican party to our prostrate manufacturing, commercial and business interests, and holds out to them the bright promise of prosperity and material development, such as has ever attended upon legislation designed for the protection of home industries and the preservation of home markets. Already the hum of reviving industry is heard throughout the land, and the business interests are responding eagerly to the encouraging influence of this legislation.

"Dollar wheat" has sounded the deathknell of the "free coinage" heresy. In the late Presidential campaign the strongest bid made for the agricultural vote by the Democratic party was the promise that their success in that election would raise the market price of wheat to $1 a bushel—payable in silver. They were overwhelmingly defeated at the polls, and the farmer now receives for his wheat $1 a bushel, payable in gold. The dollar he

thus receives will buy in the market $2 35 worth of silver, as measured by the coinage value of that metal. We pledge ourselves anew to the Republican doctrine of

We adhere to and renew again the pledges of the Republican party to maintain a just, reasonable and equitable system of Civil Service, but we denounce President Cleveland for his partisan abuse of its powers and his manipulation and unjust extension of its provisions beyond that which was originally contemplated by the law or required in the interest of good government, so as to protect the unfit appointees of his own party from threatening non-partisan competition. By his violation of the spirit and intent of the law the offices of the Federal Government have been filled with representatives of a single party; the standard of efficiency has been degraded; veterans of the late war have been dismissed to make places for political favorites without just or reasonable cause; promotions and transfers have been made for partisan reasons, regardless of merit and in disregard of the spirit of the Civil Service law. With an earnest desire to sustain the principles of the law and secure an honest, economical and efficient administration of the affairs of the Government, we demand that the President of the United States, by executive order, and Congress, by legislative enactment at the approaching session, shall establish a Civil Service system that shall meet the approval of the better judgment and common-sense of the American people.

We heartily and cordially indorse the Administration of President McKinley. Although but a few months have passed since his induction into the high office for which he was chosen, he has proved himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him by the American people. Firm as an executive officer; diplomatic and dignified in his official relations with other countries; wise and conservative in council; unyielding and immovable in his devotion to the principles of good government; determined and uncompromising in the advocacy of a party policy that is restoring prosperity to our country; constant and faithful to the doctrines of his party; demanding that the integrity of our monetary system shall be maintained, he has met the highest expectations of the Republican party and the American people.

Upon State matters the platform declared in favor of reform in State and municipal government; purification of elections, and the free exercise of the elective franchise. It commended the Legislature for its enactment of laws for the betterment of the condition of the laboring classes; for making up the deficit in the Treasury, thus enabling the State to appropriate $5,500,000 annually for the public schools, and for the passage of laws requiring the payment of interest on deposits of moneys belonging to the State by the various banking institutions.

DEMOCRATIC.

August 31, 1897.—Reaffirmed and reiterated the principles of the Democratic party as expressed in the platform adopted by the National Convention at Chicago in 1896.

"We are firmly and unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, which has been the direct cause of the financial distress that has followed upon our people since its adoption, and we are in favor of a complete and immediate return to our original specie basis as it existed prior to the demonetization act of 1873. We congratulate William J. Bryan, the glorious champion of a righteous cause, for his masterly leadership in support of these principles.

"We denounce the Dingley tariff law as a measure designed and passed in answer to the demands of trusts and monopolies, every important feature of which is a refuge for the protection of some trust or combination existing in opposition to the public good and in violation of the common law. The schedule is in brief an assessment upon the individual citizens of the country for the benefit of trusts in return for money advanced to carry the recent election and add enormously to the burdens of labor by increasing the cost of the necessaries of life without enhancing in the least respect the wages of labor.

"We abhor the character of the warfare waged by the Government of Spain against the inhabitants of the hapless island of Cuba, in which the humane methods of civilized warfare have given place to savage atrocities committed upon unarmed civilians and defenceless women and children. The ruthless nature of the conflict waged, as well as the danger to our own peace inevitably resulting from the further continuance of such a system of anarchy so near our border, renders immediate armed intervention by our Government imperative.

"We sympathize with the miners of the Commonwealth in their unequal struggle to obtain a fair compensation for their daily toil, and declare that the ancient and Anglo-Saxon right of trial by jury ought to be preserved; and we deplore the tendency of certain Federal and State Courts to detract from this right by an unwarranted extension and abuse of the remedy of injunction in differences between capital and labor."

RHODE ISLAND.

REPUBLICAN.

March 16, 1897.—Congratulates the entire country on the election of a Republican President and Congress—on the happy deliverance of a great people from Governmental misrule and helplessness—and on their return to the principles of the Republican party, as set forth in its platform of 1896.

Pledges to President McKinley unswerving loyalty and support, and awaits the action of Congress in the revision of the tariff laws, to the end that sufficient revenue may be obtained to pay the expenses of Government; that the National indebtedness may be decreased; that labor and capital may be protected; and that the varied industries may again become the active evidences of increasing wealth and prosperity.

Appreciates the assistance rendered to the Republican party in the Presidential campaign by those who severed their connection with the Democratic party, and, placing principles above party name, sup-

ported with intelligence, patriotism and honesty, the cause of sound money and national honor. Reaffirmed as a cardinal doctrine of the Republican party that the gold standard of value must be maintained. It is the recognized standard of civilization; the only standard of national and commercial honesty.

Sympathized with the people of Cuba and favored such intervention in Cuban affairs by the National Government as the law of nations permits and the law of humanity demands.

"We believe in the protection of all American citizens, native born and naturalized, at home and abroad, and in such conduct of our foreign affairs as shall most emphatically distinguish it from the inefficient and unpatriotic foreign policy of the last four years."

The platform also advocated liberal National and State appropriations for needed public improvements.

DEMOCRATIC.

March 10, 1897.—The platform charged "the Republican Legislature with cowardice in that it has three times refused to legislate before election so that the people before re-electing them could judge of its acts, and after election has passed bills in the interests of the monopolistic corporations and inimical to the rights of the people of this State, and we invite the close attention of the citizens of this State to the character of the legislation which will be attempted after the present election is past"; also that it had disregarded the desires and rights of the people of the city of Providence and passed an act increasing the burdens upon the taxpayers, by augmenting the salaries of the Board of Canvassers and Registration, against the earnest protest of the City Council and the citizens of the city; that it is a tribunal for special legislation merely; that it has been recklessly extravagant, not only directly, but through the many commissions appointed by it.

The platform invited the co-operation of the men of all parties to assist in "remedying these abuses"; pledged the nominees of the convention and the nominees of the legislative tickets throughout the State, so to legislate and administer that the laws will give equal justice to all and special favors to none; to so amend and adjust the tax laws of this State that it will be no longer possible for the very rich to escape taxation; to grant home rule to the various cities and towns as far as it is possible; to regulate and control all quasi-public corporations that, without taking from said corporations their just rights, the rights of the people shall neither be infringed upon nor taken away; and so to legislate and administer that no corporation, public or private, can be established nor prosecute its business under the laws of the State, unless its capital stock is represented by absolute cash, or property of the cash value.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

REPUBLICAN.

April, 9, 1896.—On the money question the platform said: "We stand with our party in the reiterations of its demands for both gold and silver as standard money. We believe that legislation should secure and maintain the parity of values of the two metals, to the end that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the American dollar, silver, gold, or paper, shall be the same any and everywhere. We believe that bimetallism alone can secure this result."

REPUBLICAN (BLACK AND TAN).

September 17, 1896.—The platform indorsed that of the National Convention; renewed allegiance to the policy of protection; declared unreservedly for sound money and unalterable opposition to any measure calculated to debase the currency or impair the credit of the country; opposed the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading nations of the world; condemned the practice of lynching; denounced the frauds in the State elections; demanded that the Republican party be given representation on the boards of Election Commissioners and managers, and demanded searching investigation of the charges of fraud in the affairs of the dispensary and the bond deal.

REPUBLICAN (LILY WHITE).

September 17, 1896.—The platform indorsed the National Republican platform and the ticket, etc.; opposed the continuance of frauds in the elections; the dispensary and all its accompanying evils, the State judiciary prostituted to partisan purposes, the police system, and Tillmanism with its innumerable evils; denounced the brutal and inhuman practice of lynching, and invoked the aid of the pulpit, the press and the people in cultivating a sentiment to crush it out.

DEMOCRATIC.

May 20, 1896.—The platform denounced President Cleveland's Administration, declaring that he had subsidized the press; declared the Federal courts as now organized a menace to the public; demanded that a Constitutional Convention be called to form an organic law suitable to the whole country, and contained this financial plank.

"A sound and just system of finance is the most potent factor in a nation's prosperity, and we demand the restoration of the money of the Constitution by giving silver the same rights and privileges now given to gold. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of the action of any and all other nations, and that such coinage be a legal tender for all debts, public and private. Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to a corporation. Therefore we demand the national banking system be abolished."

Another plank was on interstate commerce, as follows:

"The absorption of wealth by a few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

SOUTH DAKOTA.

REPUBLICAN.

March 25, 1896.—"The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with restriction, and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government, shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world."

DEMOCRATIC.

May 20, 1896.—The money question was covered by this resolution: "The Democratic party of South Dakota is in favor of the present standard of value in our money system and the use of full legal tender silver, coins and paper, convertible into coin on demand, in such quantities as can be maintained without impairing or endangering the credit of the Government or diminishing the purchasing or debt-paying power of the money in the hands of the people, and it is not in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

TENNESSEE.

REPUBLICAN.

April 22, 1896.—The platform favored protection to American industries and the doctrine of reciprocity; condemned the administration of Grover Cleveland; favored the completion of the Nicaragua Canal; expressed the belief that the material and commercial interests of both the United States and Cuba demand an early cessation of the present war; condemned the action of a majority of the Democratic party in the Tennessee Legislature, by which Henry Clay Evans was counted out in the Gubernatorial contest; appealed for reform of the fee system, and indorsed the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. The financial plank of the platform was:

"We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated and debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only that its parity with gold will be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to a free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. We believe that every American dollar should be an honest 100-cent dollar, always and everywhere."

DEMOCRATIC.

May 7, 1896.—The platform urged an income tax law; commended the action of the Legislature in seating Mr. Turney over H. Clay Evans as Governor; urged the reduction of costs in criminal prosecutions. It also adopted the following money plank:

"We hold that it is the high duty and honor of the Democratic party to call back the Government to the old paths, to restore it to purity and virtue, and to root out all the pernicious influences that have corrupted its legislators and the administration of its laws. As a first and most necessary step to this end, we demand the restoration of the money of the Constitution by a law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver as full legal-tender money at the ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of the action of any other nation."

PROHIBITION.

April 29, 1896.—The platform adopted denounced the liquor traffic and declared that men grown rich by it have paralyzed the Government against themselves; that the enemies of the saloon should be controlled by neither political party; affirmed belief in equal suffrage regardless of sex; demanded a graduated income tax on all incomes exceeding $2,000 and a graduated inheritance tax on all inheritances of $10,000 or more; wanted criminals worked on public roads in the counties; wanted undesirable immigrants excluded; extension of the naturalization period; abolition of the free system; local option for municipalities; favored a constitutional convention. A free silver resolution was knocked out almost unanimously.

TEXAS.

REPUBLICAN (BLACK AND TAN).

March 28, 1896.—"We reaffirm the historic adherence of the Republican party to sound finance. We demand an honest dollar of greatest purchasing power for every class alike; the largest issue of gold, silver, and paper compatible with security and the requirements of trade, all of equal value, interchangeable one for the other, every dollar resting on gold as money of final redemption."

REPUBLICAN (LILY WHITE).

April 20, 1896.—"We favor bimetallism, the use of gold and silver coin as money of mutual redemption. We favor the immediate calling of an international monetary and reciprocity conference for the adoption of an international agreement, with such reciprocal clauses as to trade between countries that ratify the action of the conference as will force every country, through self-interest, to adopt the basis thus established."

DEMOCRATIC.

July 30, 1897.—The Blake Conference, at Waco, adopted a platform which said: "We hail as an advance sign of the return to the principles upon which the prosperity of the country can alone be achieved the disposition of the people in other States, as expressed in the recent elections, to turn to the time-honored doctrine of bimetallism and to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money metals of the country and to a system of just and fair taxation, opposed to trusts and monopolies, and to the principles contained in the last National Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896.

"We denounce the hypocrisy and false pretences of the Republican party, which gave the promise of restoring prosperity

as a means to deceive the voters of the country and to further fasten on the industries of America all the calamities of the single gold standard and excessive and unjust taxation."

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

June 23, 1896.—"Holding it to be as impossible for man to measure value by more than one standard as it is to so measure any other quantity, and being firmly convinced that a change in the standard for the measure of value at this time would result in a financial panic to which the history of the world furnishes no parallel, and believing that every Government owes it to its own honor and to its citizens that it shall so order its laws as to require all debts to be paid in money as nearly as possible equal in value to the money in circulation at the time of the creation of the debt, we declare that it is the duty of the United States to maintain the present single gold standard of the measure of value, to the end that justice shall be done to all men and the honor of the Nation preserved. We believe in the use of silver as current money, and the coinage and circulation of such amount thereof as can be kept at a parity with gold, but we oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this Government alone as a measure borrowed from Populism and fraught, if successful, with dishonor and disgrace to the Nation and destruction to the people.

"We favor a tariff for revenue only, sufficient in amount to support the Government economically administered. . . . We demand the immediate retirement of this Government from the banking business, and that the law authorizing the reissuance of the Treasury notes shall be repealed and such promises be retired and cancelled. We favor the establishment of a safe system of banking under rigid governmental supervision in order that the people of this country may have at all times a sound, safe and elastic currency amply sufficient for the transaction of their business."

POPULISTS.

August 6, 1896.—The features of the platform were as follows: Notes and securities not rendered for taxation shall be void, the object being to shift the burden of taxation on the holders of vendors' lien notes and relieve the land-owners; limiting salaries of county officers to $2,000; asking Federal appropriation for improvement of Texan waterways and harbors; an eight-hour day for workingmen, and that the legal cotton tax and sugar bounty should be devoted to the support of ex-Confederate soldiers.

UTAH.

REPUBLICAN.

April 7, 1896.—"We believe in a protective tariff; we believe in reciprocity; we believe in bimetallism, which is the full recognition alike of gold and silver and their free coinage in the mints of the Nation at the ratio of 16 to 1. We hold that as a tariff for revenue has failed to restore prosperity, so a protective tariff, as long as the money of the country is held, ounce for ounce, 100 per cent higher than the money of the Orient and of Spanish-America, is impotent to save our farmers and manufacturers against a competition which they are helpless to meet, and we repudiate the belief that protection without bimetallism can restore prosperity.

"We ask our delegates to St. Louis to do their utmost to secure in the National Republican platform a full acknowledgment of the imperative need of a return to real bimetallism, and a promise of its swift adoption without regard to other nations, by opening our mints to the free coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1."

September 24, 1896.—The majority report indorsed the platform of the National Convention with the exception of the financial plank. It said: "We renew the promises which have been made in former platforms of the Republicans in Utah. We believe in bimetallism, and thereby we mean the use of both gold and silver as standard money and the free and unlimited coinage of both metals at the ratio of 16 to 1. We believe the Republican doctrine of protection is necessary to the return to bimetallism, and as an essential part of it, we believe by a protective tariff and otherwise legislation the United States alone, without the aid of other nations, will be able to return to the free coinage of silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1, and we denounce as impossible the present claim of Democrats that free trade and free silver can exist together."

The minority report indorsed the St. Louis platform in its entirety and made no mention of silver. A hot debate ensued, resulting in the adoption of the majority report overwhelmingly.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 6, 1896.—The platform contained this plank:

"The Democratic party of Utah, in convention assembled, reposing its trust in the honesty, intelligence, independence and patriotism of the people, standing upon the great essential principles of justice and liberty, upon which our institutions are founded, while reaffirming its devotion to these principles as declared from time to time in the party platforms and especially those principles announced by the Democrats of Utah in the reconvened convention of 1895, now believing that the restoration of the money of the Constitution is of paramount importance, declares in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, regardless of the action or policy of other nations, gold and silver coin to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private."

The platform also declared for the divorce of Church and State. The delegates were instructed to vote as a unit for candidates for President and Vice-President known to be in favor of the money plank.

September 24, 1896.—The platform declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, without regard to other nations; a tariff for revenue only, and the reopening of the Indian reservations to settlement.

VERMONT.

REPUBLICAN.

April 29, 1896.—"We believe in a tariff which shall raise sufficient revenue to meet the necessity of the Government, economically administered, and at the same time furnish reasonable protection to American industries, American labor and the product of American farms. We believe in the policy of reciprocity established under the last Republican Administration, which affords us a market for our surplus products and manufactures, and enables us to obtain from other countries, under the most advantageous terms, articles which we desire and do not produce.

"We believe in a consistent and dignified foreign policy, based upon the traditional doctrine of non-intervention in the affairs of the Old World and the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine in this. We favor a just but liberal administration of the pension laws, an adequate system of coast defence and a reasonable regulation and restriction of immigration.

"The Republicans of Vermont are unalterably opposed to any scheme to give the country a depreciated or debased currency. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement, and until re-established we believe the present monetary standard should be honorably maintained. The continual agitation of the free coinage of silver retards the return of our confidence and prosperity, and stands in the way of beneficial legislation, and is in every respect harmful to the best interests of the whole hountry.

"We believe that the credit of the Government should be maintained, not by the issue of bonds and the increase of the National debt, but by a return to a system of duties which shall replenish the public treasury, put in motion the now silent wheels of business, and insure living prices to American farms and workshops."

June 17, 1896.—"We denounce and condemn the attempt to establish the free and unlimited coinage of silver as destructive to the best interests of the people, and if successful sure to injure and debase the credit of this country.

"We demand a currency that shall be worth a hundred cents on the dollar throughout the civilized world, and we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to prevent the issue by the Government of any other.

"We demand that sufficient revenue be raised by the Government to pay its expenses, and we declare it pernicious and wrong for the Government in time of peace to increase its debt for the purpose of obtaining money for its ordinary expenses.

"We adhere to the doctrine of protection as held by the Republican party, and demand that the needs of the Government be supplied by duties so laid as to protect the laboring classes of our people from competition with the pauper labor of the Old World, and to promote the business interests of our people.

"Our watchword shall be an honest dollar, goed the world over, protection to American labor and industries, and revenue sufficient to maintain the Government without further increasing its debt."

Other planks denounced President Cleveland's Administration, pledged earnest support to the Republican nominee for President, and demanded the strictest economy in the affairs of the State.

DEMOCRATIC.

May 27, 1896.—The platform commended the Administration of President Cleveland and his Venezuelan message, expressed sympathy for the Cubans in their struggle for independence, and denounced the American Protective Association. It added:

"We demand the maintenance of a gold standard of value as being in the true interests of all our people, especially those obliged to labor for what they receive, and we are opposed to free coinage of silver, except by international agreement.

"We are opposed to the Republican theory and methods of a protective tariff as being a criminal misapplication of the taxing power of the Nation, producing monopoly, corruption and business stagnation. We therefore demand tariff legislation for the constitutional purpose of providing revenues for the Government, not for the fostering of trusts, keeping always in mind that unnecessary interference with business interests should be avoided."

The platform also demanded the replacement of the Prohibitory law with a stringent license local-option system, and denounced the Republicans for "increasing the State expenses from $279,000 just after the war to well toward $600,000 now."

POPULIST.

July 28, 1896.—The platform called for fiat money and free silver, and contained also the following plank:

"The resort to bribery as an instrumentality for carrying elections and for securing legislation or court decisions being a direct thrust at the very life of free government and no less an act of treason than firing on our country's flag, we therefore demand an act of Congress making it, in law as it is in fact, a capital crime for both the receiver and giver of bribes in any form and punishable as such."

VIRGINIA.

REPUBLICAN.

April 24, 1896.—The platform reaffirmed its allegiance to the principles of the Republican party, as enunciated in the National platform, and expressed its "pride in being a part of an organization which faithfully adheres to the principles of protection, in which no furnace fires have ever been put out, no factories closed, and no army of workers upon the streets and highways in enforced idleness." It also condemned the Democratic attempt to call a convention to revise the Constitution as "being the first movement of the enemies of our public free schools. Its manifest purpose is to stem the swelling tide of Republican progress in our State by an effort to disfranchise our illiterate voters, both white and colored, to set up a fraudulent and pretended educational qualification, and to so amend the present free school provision as to place it in the power

of future Legislatures to practically destroy the beneficent system of education engrafted in the present Constitution of the State by the Republican party."

October 5, 1897.—The platform reaffirmed allegiance to the Republican party and indorsed in its entirety the platform of the party adopted at St. Louis in 1896. It indorsed the "wise and statesmanlike administration of President McKinley, and congratulated the country upon the return of a widespread prosperity, as a result of a restoration of confidence and the legislation of a Republican Congress." It demanded for the State of Virginia, through the Legislature to be elected, a fair election law under which every legal voter shall have the privilege of casting one vote and having it counted as cast. It recognized the people as the source of all power, "and that any action or device tending to restrain or repress their voice or right is flagrantly violative of the spirit and intent of republican institutions and government." It disapproved the action of the State Committee in refusing to call a convention for the purpose of determining all questions legitimately pertaining to convention action and affecting the dignity and the right of the constituent body. It demanded greater economy in State expenses; a reduction in the number of officers; an extension and improvement of the public school system; the improvement of the public highways, and as liberal a pension policy in behalf of disabled Confederate soldiers as the finances of the State will permit.

DEMOCRATIC.

August 12, 1897.—The platform treated exhaustively of State affairs, reminding the people that the November election was of special significance because of the election of State officials; pledging the party a loyal and generous support of the educational system; commending the disabled soldiers of the State and their widows and orphans to the most generous and favorable consideration that it is possible for the Legislature to extend; and promising loyal consideration to the eleemosynary institutions, the agricultural interests, etc.

Upon National affairs the platform reaffirmed the Chicago platform of 1896, "and upon which William Jennings Bryan was nominated for the Presidency of the United States, and we extend our congratulations to our noble champion upon the able and brilliant manner in which he discharged the trust reposed in him. The fact that he received more votes than any previous Democratic candidate for the Presidency and more than any candidate of any party saving alone his successful opponent, is evidence that Democratic principles are still dear to a vast mass of the American people, and that Democracy is living in the hope of an early and complete triumph."

It indorses the doctrines of the National Democratic party upon the tariff, the income tax and regulating of trusts and the currency; declaring that tariff duty should be levied for revenue purposes and only for so much revenue as may be needed for an economic administration of the Government, and denouncing the Republican tariff bill.

It favored an income tax for the support of the Federal Government, and favored a constitutional amendment that such taxes may be levied. It declared against trusts and favored such Congressional action as would curb them. Upon the subject of the currency it opposed the British system of monometallism, and demanded the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any nation. It also demanded the repeal of 10 per cent taxes on the issues of State banks.

Upon the question of United States Senators the platform said this: "Recognizing both the right of the individual voter to express directly his choice for United States Senator, and the importance to our country and our party of providing in the best manner practicable for the exercise of such right, and believing that for the present the best means to the end is to be found in the properly directed primary elections, we so now declare that the Democracy of Virginia favor and adopt as our party policy that method of determining fully and freely the choice of the masses of the party for the high office of the United States Senator, and we further declare that every member of the Legislature hereafter elected as a Democrat shall be bound in honor to adopt and make effective the decision of the people at such primary elections. We further declare and direct that the first of such primary elections shall be held upon the day of the election of members to the General Assembly in 1899, and that if no person voted for shall have a majority of all votes cast therein, a second primary shall be held upon the day to be fixed by our State Central Committee, which shall not be more than thirty days after the former primary, and that at such second primary the choice shall be between the two who shall have received the most votes in such former primary."

WASHINGTON.

REPUBLICAN.

May 14, 1896.—The platform had this money plank:

"Resolved, That we favor the maintenance of the present gold standard, and are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. We are, however, favorable to an international agreement looking to the general use of both metals as money at a fixed ratio, and commend the efforts in that behalf of the last Republican Administration." A free-silver plank, offered as a substitute, was defeated by a vote of 112 to 290.

DEMOCRATIC.

April 15, 1896.—The platform indorsed the Administration of President Cleveland, but differed from it upon the financial question. The Monroe Doctrine was also unqualifiedly indorsed. The free and unlimited coinage of siver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, was demanded, without waiting for the action of any other nation; and the eight delegates to the National Convention were instructed to work for a free coinage plank, and for candidates known to be in favor of free coinage.

WEST VIRGINIA.

REPUBLICAN.

May 14, 1896.—On the money question the platform contained this plank: "We demand a sound-money policy which shall maintain at an equality of purchasing power every dollar of American money. Every American dollar must be worth 100 cents. The monetary system of the United States must be as sound and safe as the soundest and safest in the world."

It also "denounced the unnecessary issue of Government bonds in time of peace, a transaction involved in a mystery which has surprised and pained every man who loves his country"; demanded liberal appropriations for internal improvements; and declared for "the protection of American industries as taught and maintained for thirty years by the Republican party."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 17, 1896.—The platform indorsed the tariff policy of President Cleveland and reaffirmed the platform of the last Democratic National Convention on the tariff issue. It demanded the restoration by law of the money of the Constitution providing the free coinage of both gold and silver as full legal tender and redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1 regardless of the financial policy of England or any other nation. The delegation was instructed to vote for no candidate for President or Vice-President who is not an avowed advocate of the policy expressed in the resolution.

POPULIST.

August 5, 1896.—The platform indorsed that of the National Convention of 1896, and the Bryan and Watson ticket.

WISCONSIN.

REPUBLICAN.

March 18, 1896.—"The Republicans of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, renew their devotion to the doctrine of protection. We believe in an adjustment of tariff duties for the twofold purpose of providing sufficient revenue to meet the requirements of the Government and to furnish reasonable and adequate protection to American industries and labor, a tariff both for revenue and protection.

"We also renew our allegiance to the doctrine of reciprocity. We favor as a logical and beneficial result of protective tariff laws mutual trade arrangements with foreign countries that will provide for our manufacturers and producers a market for their surplus product, and at the same time enable us to buy from them under advantageous conditions such articles as they produce and we need to purchase.

"The Republicans of Wisconsin are unyielding in their demand for honest money. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated or debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that its parity with gold can be maintained."

August 5, 1896.—"The Republicans of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, announce their hearty indorsement of the platform of principles adopted by the late National Convention at St. Louis, and pledge a loyal, united and vigorous support of the principles and policies therein announced and defined. We believe that in the restoration to power in National affairs of the party that stands for a sound and stable currency, honest money with which to pay the wages of labor, buy the products of the farm and factory and carry on the business of this great country, and for a fair and equitable protective tariff that will protect all the people and every section of the country, give employment to American labor, preserve to American producers the first charge on our great home market and at the same time give us enough revenue to pay the necessary expenses of carrying on the Government, lies the only hope of a return to our former prosperity."

The platform then indorses the nominations of McKinley and Hobart, condemns the utterings of the late Chicago Convention upon questions of National policy, declares for the restriction of undesirable immigration, and concludes with a deliverance upon State issues.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 23, 1896.—"We believe that a tariff for revenue only would extend American commerce to the uttermost parts of the earth, and untrammelled industry would advance our country to the foremost place among nations. We are therefore firm in our adherence to the doctrine enunciated by the last National Democratic Convention that this Government should impose no tariff taxes except for revenue.

"We believe that the demands of a commerce built upon the broad and enlightened doctrine of free trade require a currency that cannot be discredited in any civilized country. Realizing this logical demand for the best money for international trade; realizing also the dangers of a fiat currency in domestic use, and aware that the present condition of commercial distress calls for the patriotic and sturdy maintenance of National honor and financial integrity, we declare ourselves opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and in favor of gold, the highest monetary standard of the world."

The money plank in the minority report, which was rejected by 271 to 219, read as follows:

"Resolved, That we reaffirm the platform of the last National Democratic Convention, and particularly upon the subject of coinage, believing that a fair interpretation of the same favors free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold as legal-tender money of the country."

SILVER DEMOCRATS.

September 2, 1896.—The platform declared for free silver; condemned the State administration for releasing the ex-Treasurers from the judgments which were obtained against them; demanded a coemployé act, and protested against the moneyed and corporate interests in their attempt to control elections by intimidation and corruption.

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

August 26, 1896.—The platform denounced the action of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, and declared that the majority who controlled it were "men whose names are unknown in Demo-

cratic councils and whose declarations and action prove them to be strangers as well to Democratic principles and traditions." The money plank read: "In the words of the National Democratic platform of 1892, 'We hold to the use of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debt; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmer and laboring classes, the first and most defenceless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.' And to create and maintain the integrity of that dollar we adopt the words of the Democratic party of Wisconsin, assembled in convention, in June, 1896, in favor of gold, as the true measure of unfluctuating value."

POPULIST.

September 2, 1896.—Resolutions were adopted indorsing the National platform and all of the usual isms of the Populists.

WYOMING.

REPUBLICAN.

May 15, 1896.—The platform contained this money plank: "We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of bimetallism as enunciated in the Republican State platform adopted at Casper in 1894, and we commend the record of our Senators and Representatives in Congress in maintaining this principle, and we instruct our delegates to the St. Louis Convention to take like action when the financial plank of the platform of the Convention is being made."

The 1894 State platform declared for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The delegates to St. Louis were instructed to vote for McKinley, but the Convention pledged its support to any candidate nominated at St. Louis.

August 13, 1896.—"We favor the free coinage of gold and silver into standard money, as expressed in our former platforms, under such legislation as will guarantee that all our money shall remain on an equality."

DEMOCRATIC.

May 21, 1896.—The platform had this one plank only:

"Whereas, The paramount issue before the American people is the currency question; therefore,

"Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Wyoming, demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into primary redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action or approval of any other Government."

No mention was made of President Cleveland nor his Administration.

PUBLIC ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE LIVTH CONGRESS, TOGETHER WITH THE AMOUNTS OF APPROPRIATIONS AND THE DATES WHEN THEY BECAME LAWS.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Department of Agriculture for fiscal year of 1897–8, $3,182,902. Became a law in the special session of the LVth Congress, President Cleveland having declined to approve of the bill on the last day of his term.

Army, for fiscal year of 1897–8, $23,129,544 30. Approved March 2, 1897.

Diplomatic and Consular Service, for fiscal year of 1897–8, $1,695,308 76. Approved February 20, 1897.

District of Columbia, for fiscal year of 1897–8, $6,187,591 06. Approved March 3, 1897.

Indian Department, for fiscal year of 1897–8, $7,670,420 89. Became a law by action of the LVth Congress, President Cleveland declining to approve of the bill on the last day of his term.

Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses for fiscal year of 1897–8, $21,690,766 90. Items: Senate—Compensation of Senators, $450,000; mileage of Senators, $45,000; office of Vice-President, $5,460; office of Secretary of Senate, $66,074 40; clerks and messengers to committees, $102,220; other expenses, $434,623. House of Representatives—Compensation of members, $1,803,000; mileage of members, $130,000; other expenses, $896,497 75. Capitol police, $52,420. Public Printer, $18,100. Library of Congress, $281,900. Botanic Garden, $18,893 75. Executive Office—President, $50,000; Vice-President, $8,000; contingent expenses of office, $43,200. Civil Service Commission, $98,340. State Department, $135,220. Treasury Department, $3,215,063 60. Collecting Internal Revenue, $3,610,000. Independent Treasury, $438,440. United States mints and assay offices, $900,400. Government in the Territories, $88,700. War Department, $1,479,430. Public buildings and grounds, $48,520. State, War and Navy Department building, $158,880. Navy Department, $420,690. Interior Department, $4,880,780. Surveyors-General and their clerks, $162,450. Postoffice Department, $887,800. Labor Department, $173,490. Department of Justice, $209,930. Judicial (United States courts), $913,960.

Military Academy, for fiscal year 1897–8, $479,572 83. Approved February 10, 1897.

Navy Department, for fiscal year of 1897–8, $33,128,234 29. Approved March 3, 1897.

Pension Department, for fiscal year of 1897–8, $141,263,880. Approved December 22, 1896.

Postoffice Department, for fiscal year of 1897–8, $95,665,338 75. Approved March 3, 1897.

Sundry Civil Act, for fiscal year of 1897–8, $53,611,783 38.

Deficiencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, $9,662,101 23. Approved December 22, 1896.

Fortifications and Coast Defence, $9,517,141. Approved March 3, 1897.

ARMY.

Granting to Colorado a part of the Fort Lyon Military Reservation for a "Soldiers' Home" for the care and maintenance of officers, soldiers, sailors and marines who have served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, their dependent parents, widows or orphans. The United States reserves to itself the fee and right to resume possession and dispose of the said lands whenever it shall appear that the State has ceased to use the same for the purposes for which they were granted. Approved February 17, 1897.

Authorizing officers who served during the Civil War in the Regular Army to bear the title and, on occasions of ceremony, wear the uniform of the highest grade held, by brevet or other commission. Approved February 4, 1897.

Providing that all Army officers, active or retired, who served in the volunteer forces in the Civil War, may, at the discretion of the President, receive a brevet equal to the highest rank held or the highest brevet received in the volunteers. Became a law without approval of the President, February 14, 1897.

BRIDGES.

The following acts became laws on dates given authorizing the construction of bridges:

Over the Mississippi River from St. Clair County, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo. March 3, 1897.

A bridge across the Monongahela River from McKeesport to Mifflin, Penn. February 25, 1897.

The Union Railroad to construct a bridge across the Monongahela River within the limits of Allegheny County, Penn., the southerly end to be at some point in Mifflin Township. January 26, 1897.

A bridge across the Monongahela River from Braddock to Mifflin, Penn. January 26, 1897.

Reviving and re-enacting a law authorizing the Pittsburg, Monongahela and Wheeling Railroad to construct a bridge over the Monongahela River. March 3, 1897.

Amending the act for a bridge over the Monongahela River from Rankin to Mifflin, Penn., and requiring that it must be completed within one year from the date of the approval of the plans by the Secretary of War. February 17, 1897.

A bridge over the Yazoo River near Greenwood, Miss., March 3, 1897.

Amending an act of 1893 relative to a bridge across the Alabama River near Montgomery, Ala., by providing that rights shall be given to telephone and telegraphic companies to use it, and limiting the time for its completion to March 2, 1900. March 3, 1897.

A bridge across the Alabama River between Lower Peachtree and Prairie Bluff, Ala. February 26, 1897.

A bridge across the Ouachita River opposite Monroe, La. February 8, 1897.

Authorizing the Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Railroad to construct a bridge across the Black River, La. January 13, 1897.

Authorizing the Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Railroad to construct a bridge across Red River at Alexandria, La. January 26, 1897.

A bridge across the Arkansas River between Pawnee County, Oklahoma, and the Osage Indian Reservation. February 17, 1897.

Authorizing the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railroad to maintain a bridge across Red River above Fulton, Ark., and between Arkansas and Texas. January 20, 1897.

Approving of a bridge across Sulphur River, Ark., of the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railroad. February 8, 1897.

A bridge across the Rio Grande River at El Paso, Tex. February 1, 1897.

Authorizing the Kansas City, Shreveport and Gulf Railroad to bridge the Sabine River between Texas and Louisiana, 20 miles above Orange, Tex. February 8, 1897.

Approving of a bridge built by the Kansas City, Shreveport and Gulf Railroad across Caddo Lake, La. January 13, 1897.

Authorizing the Cairo and Tennessee River Railroad to construct three bridges across the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, in Kentucky. January 30, 1897.

A bridge across the Missouri River near Lexington, Mo. February 8, 1897.

A bridge across the Columbia River, in the State of Washington, by the Columbia and Red Mountain Railroad. January 27, 1897.

Two bridges over the Red River of the North—one at Grand Forks and the other at Acton or Drayton, North Dakota. February 17, 1897.

A bridge over the St. Lawrence River from Hogansburg, N. Y., to Cornwall Island, Canada. March 2, 1897.

A bridge over the eastern branch of the Potomac River, in line with Massachusetts-ave., District of Columbia. February 17, 1897.

Extending the time for the completion of the New-York and Long Island Bridge, from New-York to Long Island, to January 1, 1900. January 30, 1897.

JUDICIAL.

Constituting a new division of the Eastern Judicial District of Texas, with the counties of Hardin, Jasper, Jefferson, Liberty, Newton, Orange, Polk, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto and Tyler. The terms of the court are to be held in Beaumont, beginning on the first Mondays in June and December of each year. The President vetoed the bill, and it was passed over his veto, by the House on January 22, and by the Senate on February 8, 1897.

Reorganizing the judicial districts of Arkansas, the western district including the counties of Benton, Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Columbia, Crawford, Franklin, Hempstead, Howard, Johnson, Lafayette, Little River, Logan, Miller, Madison, Nevada, Newton, Ouachita, Pike, Polk, Scott, Sebastian, Sevier, Union, Washington and Yell. The eastern district includes the residue of the State. The eastern district is divided into three divisions—known as the western, eastern and northern divisions. The terms of the United States Circuit and District courts for the eastern district are to be held at Batesville, on the second Mondays in June and December; at Helena, on the second Mondays in March and October, and at Little Rock in April and October.

The western district is divided into two divisions—known as the Texarkana and Fort Smith divisions, respectively. The terms of the United States Circuit and District courts for the western district are to begin at Texarkana on the second Mondays in May and November, and at Fort Smith on the second Mondays in January and June. February 20, 1897.

MARITIME LAWS.

Granting an American register to the steamer Kahuiui. January 20, 1897.

Referring the claim of the owners of the brig Tally-Ho, sunk by collision with the war vessel Pinta, October 3, 1883, to the Court of Claims. January 9, 1897.

Providing that all vessels of above fifteen tons burden, carrying freight or passengers, for hire, propelled by gas, fluid, naphtha, or electric motors, shall be made subject to the provisions of the United States Revised Statutes relating to the inspection of hulls and boilers and requiring engineers and pilots. January 18, 1897.

Requiring that every documented vessel of the United States shall have the name marked, with letters not less in size than four inches, upon each bow and upon the stern, and the home port shall also be marked upon the stern. For violation of this act the owner or owners of a vessel will be liable to a penalty of $10 for each name omitted. January 20, 1897.

Providing that "yachts belonging to a regularly organized yacht club of any foreign nation which shall extend like privileges to the yachts of the United States, shall have the privilege of entering or leaving any port of the United States without entering or clearing at the custom-house thereof or paying tonnage tax: Provided, That the privileges of this section shall not extend to any yacht built outside of the United States and owned, chartered or used by a citizen of the United States, unless such ownership or charter was acquired prior to the passage of this act." Became a law without the President's approval, February 3, 1897.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to quarters for seamen so that on and after June 30, 1898, every place appropriated to the crew of a seagoing vessel of the United States, except a fishing vessel, yacht, a pilot boat and all vessels under 200 tons register, shall have a space of not less than 72 cubic feet and not less than 12 square feet measured on the deck or floor of that place for each seaman or apprentice lodged therein: Provided, That any such seagoing sailing vessel built or rebuilt after June 30, 1898, shall have a space of not less than 100 cubic feet and not less than 16 square feet measured on the deck or floor of that space for each seaman or apprentice lodged therein. Such place shall be securely constructed, properly lighted, drained, heated and ventilated, properly protected from weather and sea, and, as far as practicable, properly shut off and protected from the effluvium of cargo or bilge water. It is further provided that on and after June 30, 1898, every steamboat plying upon the Mississippi River or its tributaries shall furnish an appropriate place for the crew, which shall conform to the requirements of the section amended, so far as they shall be applicable thereto, by providing sleeping room in the engine-room of the steamboats, properly protected from the cold, winds and rains by suitable screens or awnings on either side of the guards or sides and forward, reaching from the boiler deck to the lower or main deck, and shall be properly heated. It is also provided that "every master or other officer of an American vessel on the high seas, or on any other waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, who, without justifiable cause, beats, wounds or imprisons any of the crew of such vessel, or withholds from them suitable food and nourishment, or inflicts upon them any cruel and unusual punishment, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000, or by imprisonment not more than five years, or by both." Other amendments provide for certified copies of lists of crews; regulation lights for steam pilot-boats; sale of effects of deceased seamen; port fees; American registry; the suspension of certain distinguishing lights on warships whenever the Secretary of the Navy, the commander of squadron or ship may conclude that the special character of the service in which the ship is engaged may require it; providing for a suspension of the exhibition of lights on a revenue cutter whenever it is deemed desirable; regulations for fog signals, the right of way to avoid collisions, and obtaining stores and equipment of ships from bond. The act was approved March 3, 1897, and took effect July 1, 1897.

NAVY.

Authorizing the President to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint ex-Commander John N. Quackenbush to the same grade and rank in the Navy as of date of August 1, 1883 (the date of his dismissal), and to place him on the retired list as of date of June 1, 1895. Became a law without the President's approval, February 4, 1897.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Defining the rights of purchasers under mortgages authorized by an act of Congress approved April 20, 1871, concerning the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, March 3, 1897.

Extending the time within which the University of Utah shall occupy the lands granted to it by act of July 23, 1894, so that instead of five years it shall read ten years thereafter. January 8, 1897.

An act providing that any person, live stock company or transportation corporation engaged in breeding, grazing, driving or transporting live stock may construct reservoirs upon unoccupied public lands for the purpose of furnishing water to such live stock, and shall have control of such reservoirs, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Such reservoirs must not be fenced and are to be open to the free use of any person desiring to water animals of any kind. January 13, 1897.

Providing for the entry of lands in Greer County, Oklahoma, to give preference rights to settlers. January 18, 1897.

Providing that all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the lands in Louisiana known as the located but unconfirmed private land claims therein, aggregating about 80,000 acres,

shall be released and relinquished by the United States to the respective owners of the equitable titles thereto, and to their respective heirs and assigns forever. February 10, 1897.

RAILROADS.

Extending the time for the construction of the Eastern Nebraska and Gulf Railroad to June 27, 1900. February 6, 1897.

Extending the time for the construction of the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railroad, through Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, to December 21, 1898, for the first hundred miles, and to December 21, 1900, to complete the same. February 15, 1897.

Authorizing the Muskogee, Oklahoma and Western Railroad to construct and operate a line of railway through Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. Became a law without the President's approval January 28, 1897.

Granting the right of way to the Hudson Reservoir and Canal Company through and across the Gila River Indian Reservation, in Arizona. It provides that the company must furnish to the Indians located along the canal, at all times, water sufficient for all domestic and agricultural purposes. February 15, 1897.

Authorizing the issue of bonds by New-Mexico for the cost of rebuilding the Territorial Capitol at Santa Fe, which was destroyed by fire May 12, 1892. Became a law without the President's approval January 15, 1897.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Revising and amending the Revised Statutes relating to patents. March 3, 1897.

Amending the act of June 30, 1876, relative to the appointment of receivers of National banks, the rights of shareholders, etc. March 2, 1897.

Prohibiting persons from selling to or giving to Indians any malt, spirituous or vinous liquor or intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever, under penalty of imprisonment and fine. January 30, 1897.

Providing for the correction of records and adjustment of claims of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces of the Civil War. February 24, 1897.

Prohibiting the carrying of obscene literature and articles designed for indecent and immoral use from one State or Territory into another State or Territory. February 8, 1897.

Admitting free of duty needlework and similar articles imported by the New-York Association of Sewing Schools for exhibition purposes. February 24, 1897.

Authorizing the entry and patenting of lands containing petroleum and other mineral oils under the placer mining laws of the United States. February 11, 1897.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to issue Springfield rifles to each State and Territory for the National Guards thereof, in exchange for other rifles held by them. February 24, 1897.

Providing that all soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses who served in the Civil War dying in the service or dying in a destitute condition after having been honorably discharged may be buried in any National cemetery free of cost. March 3, 1897.

Amending Section 5,459 of the Revised Statutes, prescribing the punishment for mutilating United States coins and for altering or passing or attempting to alter or pass such mutilated coins. March 3, 1897.

Amending the postal laws providing rules under which the sender or owner of first-class registered matter shall be indemnified for losses thereof in the mails, but in no case to exceed $10 for any one registered piece. February 27, 1897.

Providing that any person who shall wilfully or maliciously set on fire any portion of the forests, or shall carelessly or negligently leave or suffer fire to burn unattended near any timber or other inflammable material, or who shall not totally extinguish a camp-fire built by such person near any forest, etc., before breaking camp or leaving said fire, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and may be punished by fine and imprisonment. February 24, 1897.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to place at the disposal of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco any warship best adapted for such service for the purpose of transporting to the famishing poor of India such contributions as may be made for their relief; or to charter a suitable merchant vessel for such purpose. February 19, 1897.

Providing for the distribution of the maps and atlases of the United States Geological Survey at such prices and under such regulations as may from time to time be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior. February 18, 1897.

Providing that forfeited domestic smoking opium may be sold to the highest bidder, pursuant to the provisions of Section 3,460 of the Revised Statutes, if not valued at over $500; but if valued at more than $500 the sale shall be made pursuant to the judgment of the Court in proceedings for condemnation or forfeiture. March 3, 1897.

Incorporating the "Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf," for the promotion of the education of the deaf on the broadest, most advanced and practical lines, and naming the following as incorporators: Edward M. Gallaudet, Washington, D. C.; Francis D. Clark, Flint, Mich.; S. Tefft Walker, Jacksonville, Ill.; James L. Smith, Faribault, Minn.; Sarah Fuller, Boston, Mass.; David C. Dudley, Colorado Springs, Col., and John R. Dobyns, Jackson, Miss. January 26, 1897.

Directing the Secretary of War to prepare a roll of all persons who served not less than ninety days in the operation of military telegraph lines during the late Civil War, and to issue to each, upon application, unless it appears that his service was not creditably performed, or to the representatives of those who are dead, suitable certificates of honorable service in the military telegraph corps of the Army of the United States, stating the service rendered, the length of such service, and the dates, as near as may be, between which such service was performed.

Empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to bestow life-saving medals upon persons making signal exertions in rescuing and succoring the shipwrecked and

saving persons from drowning in the waters over which the United States has jurisdiction, whether the said persons making such exertions were or were not members of a life-saving crew, or whether or not such exertions were made in the vicinity of a life-saving station. January 21, 1897.

ANALYSIS OF MORE IMPORTANT ACTS OF CONGRESS.

TENNESSEE EXPOSITION.

An act was approved on December 22, 1896, providing for a Government exhibit, etc., at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. Section 1 authorized that the exhibit should be such articles from the executive departments, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and the Fish Commission, as would illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in time of peace and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of the institutions of the United States and their adaptation to the wants of the people; also authorizing the appointment of a board of managers for such exhibit.

Section 2 appropriated $30,000 for the construction of a building or buildings for the Government exhibit, and for the disposition of such buildings at the close of the exposition, giving preference to Nashville or to the exposition company to purchase the same at an appraised value.

Section 3 appropriated $100,000 for the expenses of the Government exhibit, including salaries of persons employed and contingent expenses.

Section 4 provided that "all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell, for delivery at the close of the exposition, any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exposition buildings or on its grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: Provided, That all such articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States, shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against such articles and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal."

Section 5 provided that such medals as the exposition company desired for award to exhibitors could be prepared at some mint of the United States upon the payment of a sum not less than the cost thereof.

Section 6 provided that the United States should in no manner and under no circumstances be liable for any bond, debt, contract, expenditure, expense or liability of any kind whatever of the exposition company, or any one connected with it, nor for any amount in excess of the $130,000 appropriated.

ALIEN LAND OWNERSHIP.

An act of March 2, 1897, defines and regulates the rights of aliens to hold and own real estate in the Territories. The first section reads: "That no alien or person who is not a citizen of the United States, or who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States in the manner provided by law, shall acquire title to or own any land in any of the Territories of the United States except as hereinafter provided: Provided, That the prohibition of this section shall not apply to cases in which the right to hold or dispose of lands in the United States is secured by existing treaties to citizens or subjects of foreign countries, which rights, so far as they may exist by force of any such treaty, shall continue to exist so long as such treaties are in force, and no longer."

Section 2 provides that the above shall not apply to land then owned in any of the Territories by aliens, which was acquired on or before March 3, 1887, so long as it is held by their then owners, heirs or representatives, nor to any alien who shall become a bona-fide resident of the United States; and any alien who shall become a bona-fide resident or shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall have the right to acquire and hold lands upon the same terms as citizens of the United States. It is provided, however, that if any such resident alien shall cease to be a bona-fide resident of the United States, then such alien shall have ten years from the time he ceases to be such bona-fide resident in which to alienate his lands. This act does not prevent aliens from acquiring lands or any interests therein by inheritance or in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts, nor from acquiring liens on real estate or any interest therein, nor from lending money and securing the same upon real estate or any interest therein, nor from enforcing any such lien, nor from acquiring and holding title to such real estate, or any interest therein, upon which a lien may have heretofore or may hereafter be fixed, or upon which a loan may have been or may be made and secured, provided that all lands so acquired shall be sold within ten years after title shall be perfected in him under said sale, or the same shall escheat to the United States and be forfeited, as other parts of the act provide. This act is not in any manner to be construed to refer to the District of Columbia.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

An act approved January 15, 1897, to reduce the cases in which the death penalty may be inflicted, provides that in all cases where the accused is found guilty of murder or of rape under sections 5,339 and 5,345, Revised Statutes, the jury may qualify their verdict by adding thereto "without capital punishment," and whenever the jury shall return a verdict so qualified the person convicted shall be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life. That except offences mentioned in sections 5,332, 1,342, 1,624, 5,339 and 5,345, when a person is convicted of any offence to which the punishment of death was (on January 15, 1897) affixed by the laws of the United States, he shall be imprisored at hard la-

bor for life; and when any person is convicted of an offence to which the punishment of death, or a lesser punishment, in the discretion of the court, is affixed, the maximum punishment shall be imprisonment at hard labor for life. The punishment of death prescribed for any offence specified by the statutes of the United States, except in sections 5,332, 1,342, 1,624, 5,339 and 5,345, is abolished. Any Indian found guilty of rape within the limits of any Indian reservation shall be punished by imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

COPYRIGHT.

The act of January 6, 1897, amends section 4,966, Revised Statutes, to read as follows:

"Sec. 4,966. Any person publicly performing or representing any dramatic or musical composition for which a copyright has been obtained, without the consent of the proprietor of said dramatic or musical composition, or his heirs or assigns, shall be liable for damages therefor, such damages in all cases to be assessed at such sum, not less than $100 for the first and $50 for every subsequent performance, as to the court shall appear to be just. If the unlawful performance and representation be wilful and for profit, such person or persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year. Any injunction that may be granted upon hearing after notice to the defendant by any circuit court of the United States, or by a judge thereof, restraining and enjoining the performance or representation of any such dramatic or musical composition, may be served on the parties against whom such injunction may be granted anywhere in the United States, and shall be operative and may be enforced by proceedings to punish for contempt or otherwise by any other circuit court or judge in the United States; but the defendants in said action, or any or either of them, may make a motion in any other circuit in which he or they may be engaged in performing or representing said dramatic or musical composition to dissolve or set aside the said injunction upon such reasonable notice to the plaintiff as the circuit court or the judge before whom said motion shall be made shall deem proper; service of said motion to be made on the plaintiff in person or on his attorneys in the action. The circuit courts or judges thereof shall have jurisdiction to enforce said injunction and to hear and determine a motion to dissolve the same, as herein provided, as fully as if the action were pending or brought in the circuit in which said motion is made."

An act of March 3, 1897, amends section 4,963 to read:

"Sec. 4,963. Every person who shall insert or impress such notice, or words of the same purport, in or upon any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, print, cut, engraving, or photograph, or other article, whether such article be subject to copyright or otherwise, for which he has not obtained a copyright, or shall knowingly issue or sell any article bearing a notice of United States copyright which has not been copyrighted in this country, or shall import any book, photograph, chromo or lithograph or other article bearing such notice of copyright or words of the same purport, which is not copyrighted in this country, shall be liable to a penalty of $100, recoverable one-half for the person who shall sue for such penalty and one-half to the use of the United States; and the importation into the United States of any book, chromo, lithograph or photograph, or other article bearing such notice of copyright, when there is no existing copyright thereon in the United States, is prohibited; and the circuit courts of the United States sitting in equity are hereby authorized to enjoin the issuing, publishing or selling of any article marked or imported in violation of the United States copyright laws, at the suit of any person complaining of such violation: Provided, That this act shall not apply to any importation of or sale of such goods or articles brought into the United States prior to the passage hereof."

NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS.

An act approved March 3, 1897, provides that every person who wilfully destroys, mutilates, defaces, injures or removes any monument, statue, marker, guidepost or other structure, or who wilfully destroys, cuts, breaks, injures or removes any tree, shrub or plant within the limits of any National parks, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $1,000 for each monument, statue, marker, guidepost or other structure, tree, shrub or plant destroyed, defaced, injured, cut or removed, or by imprisonment for not less than 15 days and not more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 2. That every person who shall trespass upon any National park for the purpose of hunting or shooting, or who shall hunt any kind of game thereon with gun or dog, or shall set trap or net or other device whatsoever thereon for the purpose of hunting or catching game of any kind, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment for not less than five days or more than thirty days, or by both fine and imprisonment. The superintendent or any guardian of such park is authorized to arrest any person who violates the above in any way and bring him to trial.

That any person to whom land lying within any National park may have been leased, who refuses to give up possession of the same to the United States after the termination of said lease, and after possession has been demanded for the United States by any park commissioner or the park superintendent, or any person retaining possession of land lying within the boundary of said park which he or she may have sold to the United States for park purposes and have received payment therefor, after possession of the same has been demanded for the United States by any park commissioner or the park superintendent, shall be deemed guilty of trespass, and the United States may maintain an action for the recovery of the possession of the premises so withheld in the courts of the United States, according to the statutes or code of practice of the State in which the park may be situated.

TEA STANDARDS.

An act of March 2, 1897, provided that

from and after May 1, 1897, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons or corporation to import or bring into the United States any merchandise as tea which is inferior in purity, quality and fitness for consumption of the standards provided. It further provided that the Secretary of the Treasury should appoint a board of seven experts, for the term of one year, with a salary of $50 a year, who shall prepare and submit samples of tea. The Secretary of the Treasury was required to fix and establish uniform standards of teas, and deposit duplicate samples in the custom-houses at New-York, Chicago, San Francisco and such other ports as he should deem necessary. All teas or merchandise described as tea of inferior quality, purity and fitness for consumption are prohibited to be imported. On making entry at the custom-house of all teas the importer or consignee is required to give a bond to the collector of the port that such merchandise shall not be removed from the warehouse until released by the collector after it has been examined. In case of protest against the report of the examiner, the matter shall be referred for decision to a board of three United States general appraisers. No imported tea which shall have been rejected and exported shall be reimported into the United States under the penalty of forfeiture.

LVTH CONGRESS CALLED IN EXTRA SESSION.

The Senate of the LVth Congress met to act upon the nominations for President McKinley's Cabinet on March 5, 1897. On March 15 both Houses were convened in special session under the proclamation of the President. Thomas B. Reed was re-elected Speaker of the House. The President's first message, of which the following is the full text, was read:

"To the Congress of the United States: Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensable because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the Government.

"It is conceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts, and that such a condition has existed for now more than three years. With unlimited means at our command, we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon even an economical and prudent administration of the Government. An examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail, and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the condition of the revenue which allows it is unjustifiable and should be corrected.

"We find by the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury that the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources, were $425,868,240 22, and the expenditures for all purposes were $415,-953,806 56, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of $9,914,453 56. During that fiscal year $40,570,467 98 were paid upon the public debt, which had been reduced since March 1, 1889, $259,076,890, and the annual interest charge decreased $11,684,576 60. The receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to $371,716,561 94, and its expenditures to $469,374,887 65, showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of $2,341,674 39.

"Since that time the receipts of no fiscal year, and with but few exceptions of no month of any fiscal year, have exceeded the expenditures. The receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were $372,802,-498 29, and its expenditures $442,605,758 87, leaving a deficit, the first since the resumption of specie payments, of $69,803,-260 58. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of $16,769,128 78 in the ordinary expenses of the Government, as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to provide for its daily necessities, and the gold reserve in the Treasury for the redemption of greenbacks was drawn upon to meet them. But this did not suffice, and the Government then resorted to loans to replenish the reserve.

"In February, 1894, $50,000,000 in bonds were issued, and in November following a second issue of $50,000,000 was deemed necessary. The sum of $117,171,795 was realized by the sale of these bonds, but the reserve was steadily decreased until on February 8, 1895, a third sale of $62,-315,400 in bonds, for $65,116,244, was announced to Congress.

"The receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, were $390,373,203 30, and the expenditures $433,-178,426 48, showing a deficit of $42,805,-223 19. A further loan of $100,000,000 was negotiated by the Government in February, 1896, the sale netting $111,166,246, and swelling the aggregate of bonds issued within three years to $262,315,400. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the revenues of the Government from all sources amounted to $409,475,408 78, while its expenditures were $434,678,654 48, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of $25,-203,245 70. In other words, the total receipts for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1895, were insufficient by $137,-811,729 46 to meet the total expenditures.

"Nor has this condition since improved. For the first half of the present fiscal year the receipts of the Government, exclusive of postal revenue, were $157,507,603 76, and its expenditures, exclusive of postal service, $195,410,000 22, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of $37,902,396 46. In January of this year the receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, were $24,316,-994 05, and the expenditures, exclusive of postal service, $30,269,389 29, a deficit of $5,952,395 24 for the month. In February of this year the receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, were $24,400,397 38, and expenditures, exclusive of postal service, $28,796,056 66, a deficit of $4,395,059 28, or a total deficiency of $186,081,580 44 for the three years and eight months ending March 1, 1897. Not only are we without a surplus in the Treasury, but, with an increase in the public debt, there has been a corresponding increase in the annual interest charge from $22,893,883 20 in 1892, the lowest of any year since 1862, to $34,387,-297 60 in 1896, or an increase of $11,493,-414 40.

"It may be urged that even if the revenues of the Government had been sufficient to meet all its ordinary expenses during the

last three years, the gold reserve would still have been insufficient to meet the demands upon it, and that bonds would necessarily have been issued for its repletion. Be this as it may, it is clearly manifest, without denying or affirming the correctness of such a conclusion, that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency, and business confidence immeasurably strengthened throughout the country.

"Congress should promptly correct the existing condition. Ample revenues must be supplied not only for the ordinary expenses of the Government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt. In raising revenue, duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market, so far as possible, to our own producers; to revive and increase manufactures; to relieve and encourage agriculture; to increase our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled. The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this object I earnestly recommend that Congress shall make every endeavor. Before other business is transacted, let us first provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer the Government without the contracting of further debt or the continued disturbance of our finances."

LAWS ENACTED BY THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LVTH CONGRESS.

Appropriating $50,000 for the relief of destitute citizens of the United States in Cuba, said money to be expended at the discretion and under the direction of the President in the purchase and furnishing of food, clothing and medicines, and for the transportation to the United States of such of them as so desire, and who are without means to transport themselves. May 24, 1897.

Appropriating $100,000 to repair and put in serviceable condition drydock No. 3, at the New-York Navy Yard, June 26, 1897.

Authorizing the construction of a bridge over and across the Clinch River, Kingston, Tenn. June 9, 1897.

Amending the act authorizing the construction of a bridge over the St. Louis River, between Minnesota and Wisconsin. June 18, 1897.

Authorizing the construction of a brideg across Pearl River, Mississippi. June 18, 1897.

Authorizing the President to suspend the operation of Sections 4,219 and 2,502, R. S., so that foreign vessels from a country imposing partial discriminating tonnage duties upon American vessels, or partial discriminating import duties upon American merchandise, may enjoy in our ports the identical privileges which the same class of American vessels and merchandise may enjoy in said foreign country. July 24, 1897.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transport contributions for the relief of the famishing poor of India, and to charter and employ one or two steamships or vessels of any nationality to carry out the object of the resolution. June 1, 1897.

Consent given to a compact entered into between South Dakota and Nebraska respecting the boundary between said States, and confirming its declarations. The boundary line was fixed as follows, on June 3, 1897: Between a point in the centre of the channel of the Missouri River directly north of the west line of Dixon County, Nebraska, and a point in the centre of said channel directly south of the east line of Clay County, South Dakota.

Authorizing foreign exhibitors at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, to be held in Omaha, Neb., in 1898, to bring to the United States foreign laborers from their countries, respectively, for the purpose of preparing for and making exhibits. June 30, 1897.

Adopting regulations for preventing collisions upon certain harbors, rivers and inland waters of the United States. June 7, 1897.

Complete revision of the Tariff Law, July 24, 1897. See pages 94 to 121 for provisions of the law.

ARBITRATION.

The preliminary steps toward a treaty of general arbitration between the United States and Great Britain consisted of a protracted correspondence between the Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister of Great Britain, and Richard Olney, the American Secretary of State. The treaty itself was signed by Mr. Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador, January 11, 1897. On the same day it was sent to the Senate by President Cleveland for ratification, the President accompanying it with a letter expressing strong approval of the spirit and scope of the treaty, and the hope that it would meet with the speedy sanction of the Senate.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, to which it was referred, reported it back to the Senate on February 1, and it was debated from time to time until the close of the LIVth Congress. On March 8 the Senate of the LVth Congress sent the bill back to the committee, and it was reported back to the Senate, with several amendments, on March 17. It was debated by the Senate at various times until May 5, when a vote was taken and the treaty failed of ratification, the vote being 43 for and 26 against, or four more than the necessary one-third to defeat it. The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Bacon, Burrows, Caffery, Clay, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McEnery, McMillin, Mitchell, Morrill, Nelson, Pasco, Perkins, Platt, of Connecticut; Platt, of New-York; Pritchard, Proctor, Smith, Spooner, Thurston, Turpie, Vest, Walthall, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore and Wilson. Total, 43.

Nays—Messrs. Baker, Bate, Butler, Carter, Cockrell, Daniel, Hansbrough, Harris,

of Kansas; Harris, of Tennessee; Heitfeld, Jones, of Arkansas; Jones, of Nevada; Kyle, Martin, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Penrose, Pettigrew, Pettus, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Shoup, Stewart and White. Total, 26.

There were twenty-one Senators absent at the time the vote was taken, including the successor to John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, and the successor to Wilkinson Call, of Florida, who had not yet been elected.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

GREECE—TURKEY WAR.

The Cretan troubles resulted in an open rupture between Turkey and Greece. A few days after the insurgent Christians at Halepa (on February 7, 1897) proclaimed the union of Crete and Greece, a Greek fleet of torpedo boats, under command of Prince George, sailed for Crete, and the Greek Government formulated a note to the Powers, which set forth that it could no longer remain a passive spectator of the progress of events in Crete, and that the ties of race and religion compelled Greece to intervene in behalf of the outraged Christians in that island. This was followed on February 14 by sending to Crete an "army of occupation," under Colonel Vassos, with instructions to protect the Christian families in Crete and restore order. In response to a protest from the Turkish Government against the action of Greece, under threat of retaliation on the Thessalian border, the Powers immediately determined to restrain further hostile action on the part of Greece in Crete. Turkey then assembled an army of about 150,000 along the extended Macedonian frontier and for several miles on the Greek side of the boundary agreed to by the Powers in the treaty of 1878. The Greek army, to the extent of 80,000, was concentrated chiefly between Larissa and Trikhala. This attitude of both Turkey and Greece was so threatening that on April 6 the foreign Powers served notice on the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Sublime Porte of Turkey that in case of armed conflict on the Greco-Turkish frontier all responsibility would rest with the aggressors, and that whatever results might arise from such a conflict, the Powers were firmly resolved to maintain the general peace and would not allow the aggressor, in any event, to reap the slightest benefit from his action.

April 8.—Greek troops crossed the frontier into Turkey, between Metsovo and Diskata, and opened fire upon the Turks. Skirmishes continued day after day until, on April 17, the Council of Ministers of Turkey issued a declaration of war, recalled the Turkish Minister in Greece and gave passports to the Greek Minister at Constantinople.

April 18.—Delyannis, Premier of Greece, declared the acceptance of Turkey's challenge and was sustained by the Legislative Assembly. Battle of Milouna Pass and destruction of Turkish fort at Prevesa.

April 20.—Greeks capture and burn Damasi.

April 23.—Osman Pacha takes command of the Turkish army in the field, and the Sublime Porte calls out the 50,000 reserves. Saad Eddin Pacha sent to command the Turkish forces in Epirus. Powers give adhesion to the note of the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Muravieff, assuring the Greeks and Turks of their friendly intervention so soon as it should be asked by either side.

April 24.—Desperate battle at Mati, a town near the southern end of Milouna Pass, at which the Greeks met with a disastrous defeat and were forced to abandon Tyrnavo and Larissa and fall back to Pharsalos, twenty-four miles south.

April 29.—The Delyannis Ministry of Greece resigned upon command of King George, and M. Ralli, the leader of the Opposition, formed a new Cabinet.

May 6.—The Turks capture Pharsalos, the Greeks losing about a thousand killed and wounded, and the Turks about six times as many.

May 9.—Greek Government made written application to the Powers, through the Ministers at Athens, with a view of obtaining mediation.

May 11.—The Powers sent the following to the Greek Government: "The representatives of France, Italy, Great Britain, Germany and Austria charge M. Onou, the representative of Russia and the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, to declare in the name of their respective Governments that the Powers are ready to offer mediation with the view to obtain an armistice and smooth the difficulties actually existing between Greece and Turkey, on condition that the Hellenic Government declares that it will proceed to recall its troops from Crete, adhere formally to autonomy for Crete and accept unreservedly the counsels which the Powers give in the interests of peace."

The reply of the Greek Government was as follows: "The royal Government, in taking the note and declaration of the Russian representative, acting in the name of the Ministers of the Powers, declares that it will proceed to recall the royal troops from Crete, adheres formally to autonomy for Crete, and confides the interests of Greece to the hands of the Powers."

May 12.—The Ambassadors of the Powers, at a conference in Constantinople, sent a collective memorandum proposing an armistice between Turkey and Greece on the basis of negotiations for peace.

May 16.—The Porte replied to the note of the Powers declining to agree to an armistice until the following conditions should be accepted: The annexation of Thessaly, an indemnity of £10,000,000 Turkish ($43,960,000); the abolition of the capitulations, and that the plenipotentiaries of the Powers should meet at Pharsalos to discuss terms of peace.

May 20.—An armistice to extend over a period of seventeen days was formally concluded between Turkey and Greece, which armistice included the land and sea forces of both combatants. The armistice agreement stipulated that a mixed commission of officers of superior rank should establish a neutral zone between the two combatants, and that no advance on either flank should be permitted.

May 21.—Turks violated armistice by advancing to Daltza and occupying and fortifying several positions; also pillaged estate of the late Christian Governor of Crete, burned dwellings, violated women

and committed other acts of pillage and outrage.

May 31.—Premier Ralli and his colleagues in the Cabinet were charged with being implicated in a conspiracy against King George.

June 3.—The peace negotiators held their first conference at Constantinople. The commanders of the Greek and Turkish military forces in Thessaly and Epirus signed an armistice.

June 4.—The Turkish and Greek delegates signed the sea armistice, which provided that "the Greek fleet will quit Ottoman waters. Vessels under Turkish or neutral flags, bound to or returning from Turkish ports, and vessels north of the armistice line will not be examined. Vessels carrying troops and munitions for the Turkish Army will not be allowed to enter ports north of the line. The Turkish fleet must not leave the Dardanelles. The dispatch of reinforcements to garrison towns in the Archipelago is prohibited."

July 7.—The peace negotiations were carried on from time to time, but were obstructed by Turkey declining to consider any frontier line in Thessaly north of the river Peneios, which it regarded as a natural boundary. The Sultan on July 7 declared that the war had been forced upon Turkey, and that if no concessions were made by the Powers he would in a few days give the order to advance, and that terms would thereafter be dictated from the Acropolis. On the same day Russia sent a circular note to the Powers suggesting that steps be taken to expedite the conclusion of peace between Greece and Turkey. The German Ambassador at Constantinople was also instructed to insist upon Turkey's acceptance of the strategic frontier as proposed by the Powers. The Sultan declared that he would resist coercion and was entirely ready to meet both Russia and Germany.

July 9.—The Ambassadors of the Powers presented a collective note to the Turkish Government, under instructions from their respective Governments, demanding a cessation of the obstruction of the peace negotiations. On the same day Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, in reply to an appeal from the Sultan, assured him of his "sincere friendship" and urged him to "conclude peace with Greece on the basis of the conditions the Ambassadors have formulated, which are the maximum concessions recognized as equitable by the concert." The telegram closed as follows: "The concert of the Powers is firm and united in its decisions. Therefore I request Your Majesty to take my advice into earnest consideration."

July 12.—The following is the text of the collective note of the Powers to Turkey, sent July 11: "The great Powers have adopted the project of strategical rectification as it has been worked out by the military attachés and communicated to the Sublime Porte. In consequence they have agreed to assure the Ottoman Government that they have arrived at a firm determination to put an end to the obstruction, the only effect of which is the prevention of the conclusion of a peace eminently in the interest of Europe."

An important Ministerial council was held at Constantinople, at which an indemnity of £6,000,000 was agreed on as the extreme limit of Turkish concession.

July 14.—The Sultan, after considering the report of the Council, answered by the following irade: "I am convinced that the efforts and energies of the Powers are directed entirely toward the maintenance of peace and the prevention of fresh complications. In these circumstances, it is the plain duty of Turkey, whose sentiments are likewise pacific, to put an end to the present abnormal situation. Consequently, I command the Ministers, if possible, to find the necessary means for concluding the negotiations and to sign the preliminaries for peace by Thursday."

The terms of the Turkish Government, submitted to the foreign Ambassadors, proposed a change of frontier and fixed the amount of indemnity at £4,000,000 (Turkish) and renewed the demand for the abolition of the capitulations granted to the Greek subjects in the Ottoman Empire. Later the Marquis of Salisbury proposed this plan: The constitution of an international commission, representing the six Powers, to assume control of the revenues with which Greece would guarantee the payment of interest for the holders of old bonds, which interest was stopped in 1893, as well as payment for the indemnity loan. This plan was accepted by the Powers, and the treaty of peace was signed on September 18. The new frontier comprehends from the line of the Peneios River, the famous Milouna Pass, and the whole district around Zarxos and Gounitsa.

COREA.

On October 15 1897, the Kingdom became an Empire, the King proclaiming himself Emperor from that date.

DENMARK.

May 10.—The Tholt Ministry resigned.
May 23.—New Ministry formed, with Herr H. E. Hoerring as Premier.

JAPAN.

The Diet adopted a national coinage measure in March, which went into effect on October 1, 1897, providing for the following nine kinds of money: Gold, 20-yen, 10-yen and 5-yen pieces; silver, 50-sen, 20-sen and 10-sen pieces; nickel, 5-sen piece; copper, 1-sen and 5-rin pieces. The values are reckoned on the decimal system, the hundredth part of a yen to be called a sen, and the tenth part of a sen to be called a rin. The standard of the coins is fixed as follows:

Gold coin—Pure gold, 900 parts; copper alloy, 100 parts.

Silver coin—Pure silver, 800 parts; copper alloy, 200 parts.

Nickel coin—Nickel, 250 parts; copper alloy, 750 parts.

Copper coin—Copper, 950 parts; tin, 40 parts; zinc, 10 parts.

The weight of the 5-yen gold piece (equal to $2 50 in United States gold) is 1.111 momme (4.1666 grammes), the other gold coins being of the same proportionate weight. That of the 50-sen silver piece is 13.4783 grammes, of the 5-sen nickel piece 4.6654 grammes, and of the 1-sen copper piece 7.128 grammes. Gold coins are legal tender to any amount; silver coins are legal tender to the amount of 10 yen;

nickel and copper coins are legal tender to the amount of 1 yen. The legal requirement of fineness is 1-1,000th in the case of gold coins and 3-1,000ths in the case of silver coins. The minimum circulating weights of the gold coins are fixed as follows: Twenty-yen pieces, 16.575 grammes; 10-yen pieces, 8.2875 grammes; 5-yen pieces, 4.1438 grammes. If, in consequence of friction from circulation, any of the gold coins fall below the minimum circulating weight, or if any of the silver, nickel and copper coins become visibly reduced owing to the same cause, or if any coins become inconvenient for purposes of circulation, it is provided that the Government shall exchange such coins for others of the same face values, without making any charge. It is also provided that should any person import gold bullion and apply to have it minted into coin the Government shall grant the application.

MADAGASCAR.

March 7.—Ranavalona III, Queen of Madagascar, who had only been the nominal ruler of the island since it was made a French colony in June, 1896, was exiled to the island of Reunion by the French authorities. She is only thirty-seven years of age, and was regarded by her people with more than ordinary love.

NICARAGUA.

The law abolishing capital punishment on and after July 1, 1897, was signed by President Zelaya on May 9.

PERU.

April 9.—The Government suspended the coinage of silver at the mint and issued an edict prohibiting the importation of silver coins after May 10, 1897.

SAMOA.

February 23.—King Malietoa was menaced by a strong force of natives led by ex-King Tamasese, who took advantage of the absence of foreign warships to attack the capital.

February 24.—The rebels attacked the loyal islands of Maueno and Apolina, driving out all the inhabitants and sacking the Mormon mission.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

On February 17, 1897, a rebellion broke out on the islands of Raiatea and Huaheine as a result of the defiance of the French by Queen Mamai for about seven years. The natives carried on a bush warfare until February 28, when the rebellion was subdued by the capture of the Queen and her chief men. The Queen and 136 of her subjects were sent to New-Caledonia, the French penal settlement, and condemned to remain there for life.

SPAIN.

June 3.—The Canovas Cabinet resigned, owing to the difficulty the Ministers had experienced in carrying on the Government in view of the Parliamentary situation caused by the refusal of the Liberals to take part in the deliberations of the Cortes. This attitude of the Liberals was due to the personal encounter between the Duke of Tetuan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Professor Comas, a Liberal Senator, on May 21, when the Duke slapped the face of the Senator after a heated debate on the Morgan belligerency resolution adopted by the United States Senate.

June 6.—The Queen Regent confirmed Señor Canovas in his Ministerial powers, and those of his Cabinet, and they remained in office with personnel and policy unchanged.

August 8.—Señor Canovas, the Prime Minister, was assassinated by an Anarchist, at Santa Agueda.

August 18.—General Azcarraga was appointed Prime Minister pro tem., and two days later the appointment was confirmed by the Queen Regent.

September 29.—The Cabinet resigned, but Azcarraga was requested to continue in office until a solution of the crisis could be found.

October 4.—Señor Praxedes Sagasta became Premier and formed a Cabinet.

November 27.—A decree tendering autonomy to Cuba and Porto Rico was published. See article on "Cuba Revolution" on another page, as indexed.

URUGUAY.—A revolutionary movement started in November, 1896, for the overthrow of President J. Idiarte Borda. General Saraiva, who a few years previous attained notoriety as commander of the insurgents in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, led the revolt. On November 29 Saraiva suffered defeat, and took prisoner General Muniz, the Uruguayan commander, and later won other victories. On December 4 Saraiva suffered defeat, and four days later the rebellion was said to have been suppressed. This statement proved untrue, for the insurgents still continued to hold the field, and in February, 1897, many prominent officers of the Uruguayan army were arrested charged with attending a conference of the enemies of the administration. On March 4 a state of siege was proclaimed at Montevideo, and orders were issued for the mobilization of the troops of the Republic. All telegraph wires into Montevideo were cut on the following day. Important towns were reported to be giving aid and comfort to the revolutionists, their number being given at 7,000 men. The rebels captured the town of Artigas, and began collecting duties on goods entering the country from Brazil. Other towns were captured by the rebels in April, and they obtained several victories afterward. On April 22 an unsuccessful attempt was made by a student named Rabocca to shoot the President at the gateway of the official residence at Montevideo, but the shot missed the mark. On July 22 a twenty-two day armistice was signed by Government troops and the rebels pending negotiations for a compromise. Affairs reached a climax on August 25, when, during the celebration of the independence of Uruguay, which was proclaimed on August 25, 1825, President Borda was shot and killed by a youth named Arredondo. Señor Cuestas, president of the Senate, became President ad interim. On September 10, through the mediation of Dr. Ramirez, terms of peace were concluded between the Government of Uruguay and the insurgents, and three days later both chambers of Congress ratified the terms. The treaty was signed on September 19.

ZANZIBAR.

April 6.—Slavery was abolished by a decree of the Sultan. It provides that existing rights over the concubines shall remain as before, unless the concubines claim their freedom on account of cruelty. In general terms the concubines will be regarded as wives. The decree also provides that the Government shall pay compensation for all slaves legally held.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

DELAWARE.

The Constitutional Convention decided on June 3, 1897, to promulgate the new State Constitution, and it went into effect on June 10. The following is the substance of the changes made: The State is divided into 35 Representative districts and 17 Senatorial districts, making the General Assembly consist of 52 members, or 22 more than last year. The next Legislature meets on January 11, 1898. The regular sessions are limited to sixty days and special sessions to thirty days. The members have heretofore been allowed $3 per day and the Speaker $5 per day. The new document increases the pay for members to $5 per day and the Speaker to $6 per day. Each member is to be allowed $25 for stationery and supplies at the regular session and $10 for any special session.

Lotteries, the sale of lottery tickets, pool-selling and other forms of gambling are prohibited. This was intended to effectually prevent the establishment of a racetrack in the State.

A Lieutenant-Governor is also provided for, who is to be the presiding officer of the Senate and a member of the Board of Pardons. He is to receive a salary of $6 per day when actually serving in the Legislature.

In case of a contest in the election of Governor the Chief Justice is to preside over the Joint Assembly, instead of the Speaker of the Senate. No man can be elected to the office of Governor more than once. The old Constitution provided that no member of Congress, nor person holding any office under the United States or the State, could exercise the office of Governor; this clause has been stricken out. In case of vacancy in any elective office, except that of Lieutenant-Governor and members of the General Assembly, it may be filled by the Governor appointing. The Governor is also given the veto power. The line of succession to vacancy in the Governorship is: Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, President pro tem. of the Senate, and Speaker of the House.

The Attorney-General and Insurance Commissioner are to be elected for four years, and the State Treasurer and Auditor of Accounts for two years. Persons elected or appointed to State and county offices made elective by the new Constitution, and whose terms expire before the first Tuesday of 1899, are to hold to that day; expiring after January, 1899, and before the first Tuesday in 1901, to hold to that day; expiring after January, 1901, and before the first Tuesday in 1903, to hold to that day. Senators Pyle, Moore and Meredith are to continue to represent the districts in which they reside until the end of their terms.

The first general election under the new Constitution will take place on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1898, when the even-numbered districts are to elect members of the Senate for two years and the odd-numbered districts will elect members for four years: afterward the terms of all Senators will be four years. This provision makes an exception in the cases of the three Senators above named.

There is also a provision for six State judges, one of whom shall be Chancellor and another Chief Justice, and no more than three in office shall be from the same political party. The bench was unanimously Democratic at the time the new Constitution was adopted. The appointments are to be for terms of twelve years.

A Board of Pardons is provided, to be composed of the Lieutenant-Governor, Chancellor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Auditor of Accounts. The article on revenue and taxation renders it impossible to pass any single-tax law for the State. Local option is provided by a clause which says that whenever a majority of all the members elected to each House in any one district requests the submission of the question of "license" or "no license" to a vote of the electors of the district, the General Assembly shall provide for the submission of such question at the next general election thereafter. For this purpose four districts are created: Kent County, Sussex County, rural New-Castle County Sussex County, rural mington. The poll-tax is abolished and a registration fee of $1 is made the prerequisite for voting.

The provisions against bribery are stringent. Any one who shall receive, accept or offer to receive or accept, or shall pay, transfer, deliver, or shall contribute or offer or promise to contribute to another any money or other valuable thing as a compensation, inducement or reward, for registering or not registering, voting or withholding a vote, shall lose his own vote. Voters can be challenged for these offences, and must then swear or affirm that they are innocent before their vote can be received. The superior courts are empowered to recount the ballots in cases where fraud or mistake is charged. Bribery, fraud or intimidation is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $5,000, or imprisonment for not less than six months or more than five years, and with either sentence the loss of the franchise for ten years.

NEW-JERSEY.

The following amendments to the State Constitution were voted upon by the people on September 28, 1897:

GAMBLING AND LOTTERY.—No lottery shall be authorized by the Legislature or otherwise in this State, and no ticket in any lottery shall be bought or sold within this State, nor shall pool-selling, bookmaking or gambling of any kind be authorized or allowed within this State, nor shall any gambling device, practice or game of chance now prohibited by law be legalized, or the remedy, penalty or

punishment now provided therefor be in any way diminished. Carried by 70,444 for, and 69,642 against.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.—No person who shall have been nominated to the Senate by the Governor for any office of trust or profit under the government of this State, and shall not have been confirmed before the recess of the Legislature, shall be eligible for appointment to such office during the continuance of such recess. Carried by 73,732 for, and 66,296 against.

The Board of Canvassers made the official count on October 19, when the vote was declared as above given. The proposed amendment providing the right for women to vote, at any school meeting held in any of the school districts in which they might reside, for members of Boards of Education and other school officers, was defeated by a majority of 10,059.

NEW-YORK.

ANTI-SCALPING LAW.—The law of the Legislature relative to the sale of passenger tickets, approved May 18, 1897, provided that no person shall issue or offer to sell any passage ticket or berth or stateroom ticket upon any vessel or railway train, unless he is an authorized agent of such company, or unless he has received authority in writing therefor, and then only at the office designated in his appointment. Every person who shall have purchased a passage ticket from an authorized agent of a railroad company, which shall have not been used or shall have been used only in part, may, within thirty days after the sale of said ticket, have the same redeemed at the office of the authorized agent or of the company. A wholly unused ticket shall be redeemed at the price paid therefor, and a partly used ticket shall be redeemed at a rate which shall be equal to the difference between the price paid for the whole ticket and the cost of a ticket of the same class between the points for which said ticket was actually used. Mileage books shall be redeemed within thirty days after the date of expiration thereof in the same manner.

ELECTION LAW.—The Governor, on April 15, 1897, approved of a law making it a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for any person to vote or attempt to vote at a political caucus, primary or convention without being entitled to do so; or who by bribery, menace or other corrupt means, directly or indirectly, attempts to influence the vote of any person entitled to vote at such caucus, primary or convention, or obstructs such person in voting, or prevents him from voting thereat; or who fraudulently or wrongfully does any act tending to affect the result of an election at such caucus, primary or convention; or, who, being an officer, teller or canvasser thereof, wilfully omits, refuses or neglects to do any act required by the election law, or refuses to permit any person to do any act authorized thereby, or makes or attempts to make any false canvass of the ballots cast at such caucus, primary or convention, or statement of the result of a canvass of the ballots cast thereat; or who induces or attempts to induce any officer, teller or canvasser of such caucus, primary or convention to do any act in violation of his duty; or, who directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person, pays, or offers to pay, money or other valuable thing to any person to induce any voter or voters to vote or refrain from voting at such caucus, primary or convention for any particular person or persons; or, who directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person, receives money or other valuable thing, before, at or after such caucus, primary or convention, for voting or refraining from voting for or against any person at such caucus, primary or convention.

Any person who causes his name to be placed upon any list or register of voters in more than one election district for the same election or upon a list or register of voters knowing that he will not be a qualified voter in the district at the election for which such list or register is made, or who causes his name to be placed upon the rolls of a party organization of one party while his name is by his consent or procurement upon the rolls of a party organization of another party, or aids or abets any such act, is punishable by a fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment for not more than five years.

FOREST PRESERVE BOARD.—A law of the Legislature, approved April 8, 1897, authorized the appointment of "The Forest Preserve Board," to be composed of three persons, selected from the Commissioners of Fisheries, Game and Forest and the Commissioners of the Land Office. It was provided that the members of the Board should not receive any compensation for their services as such, but should receive actual and necessary expenses. The duties defined were to acquire for the State, by purchase or otherwise, land, structures or water, or such portion thereof in the territory embraced in the Adirondack Park, as the Board might deem advisable for the interests of the State.

Claims for the value of property taken and for damages caused by appropriation of land may be adjusted by the Forest Preserve Board if the amount thereof can be agreed upon with the owners of the land so appropriated. In case the Board is unable to agree with the owner for the value of the property so taken, or on the amount of damages resulting therefrom, such owner, within two years after the service upon him of notice of appropriation, may present to the Court of Claims a claim for the value of such land or for damages, and the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine such claim and render judgment thereon. The owner of the land to be taken under the act may, at his option, reserve the spruce timber thereon ten inches or more in diameter at a height three feet above the ground. Such option must be exercised within six months after the service upon him of a notice of the appropriation of such land by the Forest Preserve Board, by serving upon such Board a written notice that he elects to reserve the spruce timber thereon. If such notice be not served by the owner within the time specified he shall be deemed to have

waived his right to such reservation, and such timber shall thereupon become the property of the State. The reservation does not include or affect timber within twenty rods of a lake, pond or river, and such timber shall not be reserved. The timber reserved must be removed from the land within fifteen years after the service of notice of reservation in default of which it shall become the property of the State.

KNOCK-OUT DROPS.—On March 9, 1897, the Governor approved an amendment to the penal code relative to "knock-out drops." It provides that any person (other than a duly licensed physician or surgeon engaged in the lawful practice of his profession) who has in his possession any narcotic or anæsthetic substance, compound or preparation, capable of producing stupor or unconsciousness, with intent to administer the same or cause the same to be administered to another without the latter's consent, unless by direction of a duly licensed physician, is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the State prison for not more than ten years. The possession of any such compound, concealed or furtively carried on the person, is declared to be presumptive evidence of an intent to violate the law.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.—An act of the Legislature, approved March 17, 1897, relative to the rate of interest on bonds refunding municipal indebtedness, provides that the bonded indebtedness of a municipal corporation, including interest due or unpaid, or any part thereof, may be paid up or retired by the issue of new substituted bonds for like amounts by the officers having in charge the payment of such bonds. The new bonds shall only be issued when the existing bonds can be retired by the substitution of the new bonds therefor, or can be paid by money realized by the sale of such new bonds. Where such bonded indebtedness shall become due within two years from the issue of the new bonds, such new bonds may be issued and sold to provide money in advance to pay up such existing bonds when they shall become due. The conditions are that the new bonds shall be made payable not less than one or more than thirty years from date; shall draw interest not exceeding 5 per cent; shall be sold and negotiated at the best price obtainable, not less than their par value; and until payment shall be exempt from taxation for town, county, municipal or State purposes.

NEW-YORK COUNTY REGISTER.—An act of the Legislature, approved March 16, 1897, provides that the Register of the County of New-York to be elected in 1897 shall hold office for four years, and that the term of such office shall be four years.

GREATER NEW-YORK LAW.

The Committee on Draft of Charter of the Greater New-York Commission made its report to the Commission on December 24, 1896, and on February 22, 1897, the Commission reported the charter to the Legislature. It was referred to the proper committees on the same day, and after back on March 18. On March 23 the bill was read in the Assembly and passed, without amendment, by a vote of 118 to 28. Of the majority there were 105 Republicans and 13 Democrats; and of the minority, 6 Republicans and 22 Democrats. Those who voted for the bill were:

Messrs. Abell, Addis, Adler, Allds, Anderson, H. T. Andrews, P. J. Andrews, Armstrong, Austin, Baker, Bates, Bayliss, Bedell, Bellen, Benhom, Blasdell, Bondy, Braun, Brennan, B. D. Brown, L. E. Brown, Budd, Burr, Cain, C. J. Clark, J. Clark, Cole, Costello, Coughlin, Cromwell, Cullen, Degnan, Downs, Dudley, Eldridge, Fish, Fitzgerald, Forrester, French, Fuller, Garby, Gilleland, Glen, Goodsell, Gorham, Gott, Graves, Gray, Hanna, Harrison, Hill, Hobbie, Hoes, Hoffman, Holbert, Horton, Hughes, Husted, Ives, Kavanaugh, Kelsey, Kennedy, Knaup, Koster, Laimbeer, Leversee, Lewis, Maccabe, Mackey, Marshall, G. A. Matteson, Mazet, J. E. McEwan, McGraw, McKeown, McKnight, McLaughlin, Miles, C. H. Miller, N. J. Miller, Murphy, Nixon, Parshall, Perkins, Peterson, Philo, Pierce, Post, Raplee, Roehr, Rounds, Sanders, Saunders, Scherer, Schneider, Sears, Sheldon, Smith, Soper, Springer, J. L. Sullivan, T. P. Sullivan, Sweet, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Tupper, Van Cott, Van Keuren, Wagstaff, Warner, Wells, Whritner, Wilson, Winne, Witter, Zimmerman, Zurn and the Speaker.

The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Barry, Corrigan, Daly, Dempsey, Donnelly, Fritz, Gledhill, Green, Hart, Hutton, Kelley, Leonard, Maloney, Mathewson, G. W. Meyer, jr., Murray, T. F. Myers, Palmer, Reinhard, Robbins, Roche, Sanger, F. Schmid, Schulum, Steiner, Tooher, Trainor and Finn.

The absentees were Pratt, Lennon and E. L. Schmidt.

The Assembly also passed, by a vote of 81 to 21, the Constitutional amendment providing for the representation in the municipal Assembly of that part of Queens County taken into the Greater New-York territory; also, by a vote of 91 to 23, the Constitutional amendment abolishing boards of supervisors in the Greater New-York territory.

The Senate passed the bill on March 25 by the following vote:

Yeas—Ahearn, Brown, Brush, Burns, Cantor, Chahoon, Coffey, Coggeshall, Daley, C. Davis, G. A. Davis, Ellsworth, Ford, Gallagher, Grant, Harrison, Higbie, Higgins, Humphrey, Johnson, Koehler, Krum, Lamy, Lexow, Malby, McNulty, Page, Parsons, Pavey, Raines, Seibert, Sheppard, Stewart, Stranahan, Tibbits, White, Wieman, Wilcox, Wray—39.

Nays—Ahearn, Featherson, Foley, Grady, Guy, Martin, McCarren, Mullin, Munzinger—9.

The bill was then sent to the Mayors of the cities affected for their action, who held sessions to hear the citizens for and against it. Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City returned the bill with his approval on April 1; Mayor F. W. Wurster of Brooklyn signed his approval on April 8, and Mayor W. L. Strong of New-York City forwarded his veto of the bill on April 7. The Assembly took up the bill several hearings they reported the bill again on April 12, and passed it over the

veto by a vote of 106 to 32. The Senate acted upon it on April 14, and passed it by a vote of 34 to 10, Senator Pavey changing his vote from aye to no.

The following are some of the principal provisions of the Charter:

Chapter one relates to the boundaries, boroughs, powers, rights and obligations of the city of New-York. It provides that the new consolidation comprehends "all the municipal and public corporations and parts of municipal and public corporations, including cities, villages, towns and school districts, but not including counties, within the following territory, to wit: The county of Kings, the county of Richmond, the city of Long Island City, the towns of Flushing, Newtown and Jamaica, and that part of the town of Hempstead, in the county of Queens, which is westerly of a straight line drawn from the southeasterly point of the town of Flushing, through the middle of channel between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island, in the county of Queens, to the Atlantic Ocean."

The corporate name is the "City of New-York," and it is divided into five boroughs, namely: Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, as follows:

MANHATTAN—Manhattan Island, Nutt-in or Governor's Island, Bedloe's Island, Bucking or Ellis Island, the Oyster Islands, Blackwell's Island, Randall's Island and Ward's Island.

BRONX—That portion of the City of New-York lying northerly or easterly of the Borough of Manhattan, between the Hudson River and the East River or Long Island Sound, including the several islands.

BROOKLYN—The City of Brooklyn.

QUEENS—That portion of Queens County as stated in the first paragraph of the principal provisions of the charter.

RICHMOND—Richmond County or Staten Island.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

The legislative power of the city is vested in two houses to be known, respectively, as the Council and Board of Aldermen, together styled "The Municipal Assembly of the City of New-York." The Council consists of twenty-nine members, including the president, elected on a general ticket at the same time and for the same term as the Mayor. The salary of the president is $5,000 a year, and for other members $1,500 a year. The city is divided into ten Council districts, and each of the first eight (included in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn) is entitled to three members; that part of Queens, known as Long Island City and Newtown, one member; that part of Queens, known as Jamaica, Flushing and Hempstead, one member, and two members are allowed to the Borough of Richmond. The term of office of each member is four years. Every ex-Mayor of the city is, so long as he remains a resident of the city, entitled to a seat in the Council and to participate in its discussions, but not to a vote.

The Municipal Assembly must have at least one stated meeting a month, except, in the discretion of the Assembly, in August and September.

ALDERMEN—The Board consists of one member from each of the Assembly districts within the city; Queens County is entitled to the same number of representatives as in the Council, and those parts of the Ist and IId Assembly districts of Westchester County included in the Bronx are entitled to one member. The term of office is two years, and the salary $1,000 a year. The president of the Board is elected from the members. Each head of an administrative department is entitled to a seat in the Board, with the right to participate in its discussions, but not the right to vote.

CITY CLERK—The Council, at its first meeting, must appoint a clerk, who is also the City Clerk; the term is six years, and the salary $7,000 a year. In addition to keeping the records, he is also to grant licenses to auctioneers.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

MAYOR—The term of office is fixed at four years; salary, $15,000, and he is ineligible for re-election. The Mayor may, within six months after the commencement of his term of office, remove from office any appointed official, except members of the Boards of Education and School boards, and except also judicial officers, for whose removal other provision is made by the Constitution. After the expiration of six months, appointed officers may be removed by the Mayor for cause, upon charges preferred and after opportunity to be heard, subject, however, to the approval of the Governor.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—The head of the Department is the Controller; his term of office is four years, and the salary is $10,000. He may be removed from office by the Governor in the same manner as sheriffs. There are also five bureaus in this Department: Bureau for the collection of city revenue and markets rents; bureau for the collection of taxes; bureau of assessments and arrears; auditing bureau; bureau of City Chamberlain. It is provided that when bonds are issued they shall be in register form, in denominations of $10 or any multiple thereof, and that preference shall be given to applicants for the smallest amounts and smallest denominations.

CHAMBERLAIN—Appointed by the Mayor for four years, with a salary of $12,000.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND—Composed of the Mayor, Controller, Chamberlain, president of the Council and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT—Composed of the Mayor, Controller, Corporation Counsel and the president of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

LAW DEPARTMENT—The head is the Corporation Counsel, appointed by the Mayor for four years, with a salary of $15,000.

POLICE DEPARTMENT—The Board is composed of four members, appointed by the Mayor for four years, no more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, or be of the same political opinion on State and National politics. The salary of each is $5,000 a year. The department consists of a Chief of Police, five deputy chiefs, ten inspectors, cap-

tains, not exceeding one to each fifty patrolmen (except in the rural portion of the city); sergeants, not exceeding four to each fifty patrolmen; detective-sergeants; doormen, not exceeding two to each fifty patrolmen; forty surgeons and 6,382 patrolmen. This number may be increased by action of the Municipal Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Police Board. It is also provided that the police of Brooklyn, Long Island City and Richmond County shall be transferred to the general police force. The force is classified as follows: First grade, five years' service and upward; second grade, four and a half to five years' service; third grade, four years to four and a half years' service; fourth grade, three to four years' service; fifth grade, two to three years' service; sixth grade, one to two years' service; seventh grade, less than one year's service. The salary schedule is: Chief of Police, $6,000; deputies, $5,000; inspectors, $3,500; captains, $2,700; surgeon, $3,000; sergeants, $2,000; roundsmen, $1,500; doormen, $1,000; first grade patrolmen, $1,400; second grade, $1,350; third grade, $1,250; fourth grade, $1,150; fifth grade, $1,000; sixth grade, $900; seventh grade. $800.

BUREAU OF ELECTIONS—Under the control and supervision of the Police Department. Branches of the bureau are to be established in each of the boroughs. The head of the bureau is known as the Superintendent of Elections, is appointed for five years, with a salary of $6,000.

BOROUGH OFFICERS—In each borough there is to be a president and a local board, who are to be elected for a term of four years. The presidents of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn, respectively, receive $5,000 a year, and the presidents of Queens and Richmond, respectively, $3,000 a year. There are also twenty-two districts of local improvements, each with a board to decide upon matters which may not be inconsistent with the powers of the Municipal Assembly, and to aid such assembly and departments in the discharge of the duties respecting the district governments.

BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—Ccmposed of the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, Controller, Commissioner of Water Supply, Commissioner of Highways, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, Commissioner of Sewers, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, Commissioner of Bridges, the presidents of the several boroughs, and the president of the board. The latter is appointed by the Mayor at a salary of $8,000.

COMMISSIONER OF WATER SUPPLY—Appointed by the Mayor, with a salary of $7,500.

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS—Appointed by the Mayor, with a salary of $7,500.

COMMISSIONER OF STREET CLEANING—Appointed by the Mayor for six years; salary, $7,500.

COMMISSIONER OF SEWERS—Appointed by the Mayor; salary, $7,500; term, six years.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LIGHTING AND SUPPLIES—Appointed by the Mayor for six years; salary, $7,500. He has cognizance and control of the construction, repairs, cleaning and maintenance of public buildings; of the contracts for street lighting by electricity or gas; the inspection and testing of gas and electricity for lighting, heating and power purposes; of the public baths; of the purchase of fuel, stationery, etc.

COMMISSIONER OF BRIDGES—Appointed by the Mayor for six years; salary, $7,500. He has cognizance and control of the management and maintenance of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, its railroads and collection of tolls and fares; the construction, repair, maintenance and management of all other bridges that may be constructed in whole or in part at the expense of the City of New-York, and of the construction, repair and maintenance of all other bridges that are or may be in whole or in part a public charge, not included in public parks, except the East River Bridge.

PARK DEPARTMENT—Three commissioners—one for Manhattan and Richmond, one for the Bronx, and the other for Brooklyn and Queens—salary of each, $5,000.

ART COMMISSION—Composed of the Mayor, the presidents of the Metropolitan Museum of Art Public Library, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, one painter, one sculptor, one architect, and three other residents of the city, none of whom shall be a painter, sculptor or architect or member of any other profession in the fine arts.

COMMISSIONERS OF BUILDINGS—Appointed by the Mayor from candidates who have had at least ten years' experience as architects or builders. Salary of the commissioner for Manhattan and the Bronx, and for Brooklyn, $7,000 a year, and for Queens and Richmond, $3,500.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES—Salary for the commissioner for Manhattan and the Bronx and of one for Brooklyn and Queens, is fixed at $7,500, and for the one for Richmond, $2,500.

COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION—Appointed by the Mayor; salary, $7,500.

FIRE COMMISSIONER—Appointed by the Mayor; term, six years; salary, $7,500. He appoints a deputy commissioner for Brooklyn, one fire marshal for Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond, and one for Brooklyn and Queens, at a salary of $3,000 each.

COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS—Three appointed by the Mayor; terms, six years; salary, $5,000 each, with the exception of the president, elected from their number, to receive $6,000.

COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS—Five, appointed by the Mayor; the president of the board, so designated in the appointment, to be for six years, and the others for four years. Salary of the president, $8,000; other members, $6,000.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS—The Mayor is authorized to appoint five persons, each with a salary of $3,000 a year.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—The charter provides for the following school boards: For Manhattan and the Bronx, twenty-one members; Brooklyn, forty-five members; Queens and Richmond, each to

be of nine members. The members of the boards of education of New-York and Brooklyn are permitted to serve out their terms. The terms of all members of school boards is three years. A Board of Education for the entire city is provided, to consist of nineteen members, as follows: Of the chairman of each of the four school boards, ten elected by the board of Manhattan and the Bronx, and five elected by board of the Borough of Brooklyn, all from the membership of said boards, respectively.

BOARD OF HEALTH—President of the Police Board, Health Officer of the Port and three Commissioners of Health, appointed by the Mayor for six years. The annual salaries are: President, $7,500; commissioners, other than the president, $6,000; sanitary superintendent, $6,000; secretary, $5,000; assistant sanitary superintendents, $3,500; register of records, $4,000; assistant registers of records, $3,000; chief clerk, $3,000.

COURTS—The Justices' Courts and the office of the justices of the peace of Brooklyn and Long Island City are abolished and consolidated under the name of the Municipal Court of the City of New-York. For this court the Mayor is authorized to appoint seven additional justices. The boroughs are divided into districts, in each of which sessions of the Municipal Court are to be held. Manhattan has eleven districts; the Bronx, two districts; Brooklyn, five districts; Queens, two, and Richmond, three. The office of Police Justice of Manhattan and the Bronx, and the Court of Special Sessions of Brooklyn, are abolished. For the purposes of the administration of criminal justice, the new city is divided into two divisions. The first division embraces Manhattan and the Bronx, and the second division embraces Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

CORONERS—Four in Manhattan, and two each in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

COUNTIES AND OFFICIALS—The wards of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn are continued the same as before the consolidation. The five towns and all the incorporated villages within Richmond County are abolished, and the territory included within the towns of Castleton, Middletown, Northfield, Southfield and Westfield are to be known as Wards 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, respectively, of Richmond. The towns and villages in that part of Queens County included within the City of New-York are abolished and are designated as follows: Long Island City, Ward 1 of Queens; Newtown, Ward 2; Flushing, Ward 3; Jamaica, Ward 4; Hempstead, Ward 5. The Mayor is to appoint the Corporation Counsel and all the administrative and executive officers of the city except the Controller. In addition to those heretofore enumerated, the Mayor appoints two Commissioners of Accounts, three Civil Service Commissioners and a Chief of the Bureau of Municipal Statistics. It is provided that all veterans, either of the Army or Navy or the Volunteer Fire Department who may be in the service of either the municipal or public corporation, shall be retained in the service.

The area of Greater New-York embraces 306 square miles, and contains (as estimated) nearly 3,500,000 people. In 1893, the year preceding the passage of the act by the Legislature to submit the question of consolidation to the arbitrament of the electors, the assessed valuation of real estate and of personal property in the several counties now embraced in the municipalty, was as follows:

County.	Real estate.	Personal.
New-York	$1,562,582,393	$370,936,136
Kings	518,501,441	19,704,920
Queens	50,672,490	2,377,860
Richmond	19,750,376	162,950
Westchester ...	82,802,083	2,277,956

Greater New-York will elect 58 Assemblymen, or eight more than one-third of the entire body. On January 1, 1898, it had 1,093 church edifices, two great universities and ninety-three other educational institutions, sixty-three libraries, thirty art galleries, fifty-four theatres, eighty-one clubs, 112 hotels and 218 banks. Its parks have an area of 73,336 acres; its cemeteries have a "silent population" of 4,000,000.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Organized June, 1897.—Officers: President, Robert Bleakley, New-Orleans, La.; secretary, William Harper, Philadelphia; vice-presidents for the United States, P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia; William R. Grace, of New-York, and Zina R. Carter, vice-president of the Chicago Board of Trade; vice-presidents for the Southern Republics—Brazil, Colonel Dr. Mendez; Mexico, Ferrari Perez; Argentina, Carlos Lix Klett; Uruguay, P. de Murguiondo; Chili, Carlos Rogers; Venezuela, Antonio E. Delfino; Peru, Alejandro Garland; Costa Rica, Mauro Fernandez; Salvador, Federico Mejia; British Guiana, L. H. Richter. The objects were set forth in a series of resolutions which provided that each delegate should report such full detailed information, combined with such earnest practical suggestions as shall tend to make the organization which he represents an effective aid toward the international body; that the Executive Committee prepare a programme of business to send to each affiliated institution in the United States and in foreign countries within sixty days before the delegates start for the annual congress, recommending to the several nations the importance of securing complete selections to represent the raw and national products, and all other things which could find import to the United States, and send them to the Philadelphia Museum, which is designated as the depository and the instrumentality for placing it before the manufacturers; that the delegates shall obtain for the Philadelphia Museum the best information concerning the methods of packing and transportation, and all other information which might be of aid in the exportation of goods—it being especially desired that sample packages, photographs and everything be furnished to illustrate the methods of transportation and exhibition of goods.

TARIFF BILL.

The new tariff bill, popularly known as the "Dingley Bill," was introduced in the House of Representatives on March 15, 1897. The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee of the preceding House had been at work throughout the short session which ended on March 4, giving hearings and preparing the bill for the new Congress. Debate upon it began on March 22, and was continued until March 31, when it was passed by a vote of 205 (199 Republicans, 5 Democrats and 1 Populist) to 121 (114 Democrats, 7 Populists). Twenty-one (18 Populists and 3 Silverites) declined to go on record, and six were recorded as not voting.

The Senate Finance Committee had hearings from day to day until May 4, when it reported the bill to the Senate with several amendments. Debate was begun in the Senate on May 25, and continued till July 7, when that body passed the bill, as amended from time to time, by the following vote: 38 ayes (35 Republicans, 2 Silverites, 1 Democrat); 28 nays (26 Democrats, 1 Silverite, 1 Populist); not voting, 7; paired, 16.

The bill was then sent to conference, the following being the committees of both Houses: Senate—Republicans—Messrs. Allison, Aldrich, Platt (Conn.), Burrows; Democrats—Messrs. Jones (Ark.), Vest, White; Populist—Jones (Nev.). House—Republicans—Messrs. Dingley, Payne, Dalzell, Hopkins and Grosvenor; Democrats—Bailey, McMillin, Wheeler. The Conference committees reported back the bill, as agreed to, on July 19, and the House confirmed the reported bill on the same day by a vote of: Ayes, 186; noes, 115; not voting, 41; answered present, 12; paired, 28.

The Senate took up the report on July 20 and debated it each day until July 24, when it was voted upon as follows: Ayes, 40; noes, 30; paired, 14.

The President signed the bill on the same day and it became a law. When the bill went to conference there were 872 amendments that had been made by the Senate. The Senate receded from 118 amendments and the House from 511. The others, 243 in number, were compromised.

The bill became a law on July 24, 1897, the following being the rates of duty—those of the Dingley law in the first column, and those of the Wilson law of 1894, which the one of 1897 supersedes, being in the second column, for the purpose of comparison by the reader. A "—" in a column of rates indicates that in that bill that item was put under some other head. An "*" indicates that unless specially provided in the act the duty levied is that given in the column. An "a" means that it was not in the old law. "b" Old law, 10 per cent. "c" Old law—Apples, 20 per cent; others free. "d" Old law, 20 per cent. "e" Old law—In packages, 8 cents per cubic foot; in bulk, $1 50 per 1,000.

The Tribune published a full text of the bill in pamphlet form in August, 1897.

CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS.

	Dingley.	Wilson.
Acetic acid, not exceeding sp. gr. of 1.047, per lb	¾c.	20%
Exceeding sp. gr. of 1.047, per lb	2c.	20%
Boracic Acid, per lb	5c.	3c.
Chromic acid, per lb	3c.	4c.
Lactic acid	3c.	——
Citric acid, per lb	7c.	25%
Salicylic acid, per lb	10c.	——
*Sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol, per lb	¼c.	——
Tannic acid, or tannin, per lb	50c.	60c.
Gallic acid, per lb	10c.	——
Tartaric acid, per lb	7c.	20%
*All other acids	25%	——
*Alcoholic perfumery, per lb	60c. & 45%	$2 & 50%
*Alkalies, alkaloids, distilled oils, essential oils, expressed oils, and all chemical compounds and salts	25%	——
Alumina, per lb	6-10c.	——
Alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina and aluminous cake, and alum in crystals or ground, per lb	½c.	4–10c.
Ammonia, carbonate of, per lb	1½c.	20%
Muriate of, or sal ammoniac, per lb	¾c.	10%
Sulphate of, per lb	3-10c.	20%
Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees crude, containing not more than 40% bitartrate of potash, per lb	1c.	Free
Containing more than 40% of bitratrate of potash, per lb	1½c.	Free
Tartars and lees crystals, or partly refined argols, and tartrate of soda or potassa, or Rochelle salts	4c.	20%
Cream of tartar, per lb	6c.	20%
Blacking of all kinds	25%	20%
Bleaching powder or chloride of lime, per lb	½c.	Free
Blue vitriol, per lb	½c.	Free
Bone char for decolorizing sugars	20%	20%
Borax, per lb	5c.	2c.
*Borates of lime or soda, or other borate material, containing more than 36% of anhydrous boracic acid, per lb	4c.	——
Same, containing not more than 36%, per lb	3c.	——
Camphor, refined, per lb	6c.	10%
Chalk (not medicinal nor prepared for toilet purposes), per lb	1c.	20%
*Manufactures of chalk	25%	20%
Chloroform, per lb	20c.	25c.

	Dingley.	Wilson.
*Coal tar dyes or colors	30%	25%
*All other coal tar, not colors or dyes and not medicinal	20%	Free
Cobalt, oxide of, per lb	25c.	25c.
Collodion and all compounds of pyroxylin, per lb	50c.	40c.
Rolled or in sheets, unpolished, and not made up, per lb	60c.	50c.
If in finished or partly finished articles, per lb	65c. & 25%	45%
Coloring for brandy, etc	50%	50%
Copperas, per lb	¼c.	Free
Druge, such as barks, herbs, parts of plants, seeds and dyewoods, not elsewhere specified, not edible, but advanced in condition by any process	¼c. & 10%	10%
Ethers, sulphuric, per lb	40c.	40c.
Spirits of nitrous ether, per lb	25c.	25c.
Fruit ethers, oils or essences, per lb	$2	$2
*Ethers of all kinds, per lb	$1	$1
*Extracts of dye woods, and extracts of barks for tanning, per lb.	⅞c.	10%
Extracts hemlock bark, per lb	½c.	10%
*Extracts of sumac and woods other than dye woods, per lb	⅝c.	10%
Gelatin, glue, isinglass, etc., not above 10 cents per lb, per lb	2½c.	25%
Valued at above 10 cents per lb and not above 25 cents per lb	25%	25%
Valued above 35 cents per lb, per lb	15c. & 20%	25%
Glycerin, crude, not purified, per lb	1c.	1c.
Refined, per lb	3c.	3c.
Indigo, extracts or pastes of, per lb	¾c.	Free
Carmined, per lb	10c.	Free
Ink and ink powders	25%	25%
Iodine, resublimed, per lb	20c.	Free
Iodoform, per lb	$1	$1
Licorice, extracts of, in forms, per lb	4½c.	5c.
Chicle, per lb	10c.	——
Magnesia, carbonate of, medicinal, per lb	3c.	3c.
Calcined, medicinal, per lb	7c.	7c.
Sulphate of, or Epsom salts, per lb	⅛c.	⅛c
OILS.		
Alizarin assistant, by whatever name known, in the manufacture of which 50% or more of castor oil is used, per gal	30c.	30%
Where less than 50% of castor oil is used, per gal	15c.	30%
*All other alizarin assistant	30%	30%
Castor oil, per gal	35c.	35c.
Cod liver oil, per gal	15c.	20%
Cottonseed oil, per gal. of 7½ lb weight	4c.	——
Croton oil, per lb	20c.	——
Flaxseed, linseed and poppy-seed oil, raw, boiled or oxidized, per gal. of 7½ lb weight	20c.	20c.
Fusel oil, or amylic alcohol, per lb	¼c.	10%
Hemp seed oil and rape seed oil, per gal	10c.	10c.
*Olive oil, per gal	40c.	——
If packed in bottles, jars, tins or similar packages, per gal	50c.	35c.
Peppermint oil, per lb	50c.	25%
*Seal, herring, whale and other fish oil, per gal	8c.	25%
Opium, crude, or unmanufactured, and not adulterated, containing 9% and over of morphia, per lb	$1	Free
Morphia or morphine, sulphate of, and all alkaloids, or salts of opium, per oz	$1	50c.
*Laudanum, and other liquid preparations of opium	40%	20%
Opium containing less than 9 per cent of morphia, and opium prepared for smoking, per lb	$6 00	$6 00
PAINTS, COLORS AND VARNISHES.		
Baryta, sulph. of, unmanufactured, per ton	75c.	Free
Manufactured, per ton	$5 25	$3 00
Blues, per lb	8c.	——
(Old law—Blues mixed with oil, 6c. per lb, and in pulp or mixed with water, 6c. per lb on the material contained therein when dry.)		
Artificial sulphates of barytes or lime, per lb	½c.	25%
Black, made from bone, ivory, or vegetable substance	25%	20%
Chrome yellow, chrome green, and all other chromium colors, per lb	4½c.	3c.
*Ochre, sienna and umber and umber earths, crude, per lb	⅛c.	Free
If powdered, washed or pulverized, per lb	⅜c.	Free
If ground in oil or water, per lb (old law: omit "or water")	1½c.	1¼c.
Orange mineral, per lb	3¾c.	1¾c.
Red lead, per lb	2⅞c.	1½c.
Ultramarine blue and wash blue containing ultramarine, per lb	3¾c.	3c.
Varnishes, including so-called gold size or Japan	35%	25%
Spirit, per gal	$1 32 & 35%	$1 32 & 25%
Vermilion red and other colors containing quicksilver, dry or ground in oil or water, per lb	10c.	20%

	Dingley.	Wilson.
Not containing quicksilver, but containing lead, per lb	5c.	5c.
White lead, white paint and pigment, containing lead, dry or in pulp, or ground or mixed with oil, per lb	2⅞c.	1½c.
Whiting and Paris white, dry, per lb	¼c.	¼c.
Ground in oil, or putty, per lb	1c.	½c.
Zinc, oxide of, and white paint or pigment containing zinc, but not containing lead, dry, per lb	1c.	1c.
Ground in oil, per lb	1¾c.	1c.
White sulphide of zinc, per lb	1¼c.	25%
Chloride of zinc and sulphate of zinc, per lb	1c.	25%
*All paints, colors, pigments, lakes, crayons, smalts and frostings, whether crude, or dry, or mixed, or ground with water or oil, or with solutions other than oil	30%	25%
Artists' paints, whether in tubes, pans, cakes or other forms	30%	—
Paris green and London purple	15%	12½%
LEAD PRODUCTS.		
Acetate of lead, white, per lb	3¼c.	2¾c.
Brown, gray or yellow, per lb	2¼c.	1¾c.
Nitrate of, per lb	2½c.	1½c.
Litharge, per lb	2¾c.	1½c.
Phosphorus, per lb	18c.	15c.
POTASH.		
Bichromate and chromate of, per lb	3c.	25%
Caustic or hydrate of, refined in sticks or rolls, per lb	1c.	Free
Chlorate of, per lb	2½c.	Free
Hydriodate, iodide and iodate of, per lb	25c.	25c.
Nitrate of, or saltpetre, refined, per lb	½c.	½c.
Prussiate of, red, per lb	8c.	25%
Yellow, per lb	4c.	25%
Cyanide of potassium	12½%	—
PREPARATIONS.		
*Medicinal preparations containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, per lb. But in no case shall the same pay less than 25% ad valorem.	55c.	50c.
*Medicinal preparations not containing alcohol	25%	—
Calomel and other mercurial medicinal preparations	35%	25%
Plasters, healing or curative, of all kinds, and court plaster	35%	25%
*Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, etc., not containing alcohol	50%	40%
Santonin and all salts thereof, containing 80% or over of santonin, per lb	$1	$1
SOAPS.		
Castile, per lb	1¼c.	20%
Fancy, perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet, per lb	15c.	35%
*All other soaps	20%	10%
SODA.		
Bicarbonate of soda or supercarbonate of soda or saleratus and other alkalies containing 50% or more of bicarbonate of soda, per lb	⅝c.	½c.
Bichromate and chromate of soda, per lb	2c.	25%
Crystal carbonate of soda or concentrated soda crystals or monohydrate or sesquicarbonate of soda, per lb	3-10c.	—
Chlorate of soda, per lb	2c.	Free
Hydrate of, or caustic soda, per lb	¾c.	½c.
Nitrite of soda, per lb	2½c.	—
Hypo-sulphite and sulphide of soda, per lb	½c.	—
Sal soda, or soda crystals, not concentrated, per lb	2-10c.	⅛c.
Soda ash, per lb	⅜c.	¼c.
Arseniate of soda, per lb	1¼c.	—
Silicate of soda or other alkaline silicate, per lb	½c.	⅜c.
Sulphate of soda or salt cake or nitre cake, per ton	$1 25	Free
Sea moss	10%	10%
Sponges	20%	10%
*Manufactures of sponges	40%	—
Strychnia or strychnine and all salts thereof, per oz	30c.	30c.
Sulphur, refined or sublimed, or flowers of, per ton	$8 00	20%
Sumac, ground, per lb	3-10c.	10%
Vanillin, per oz	80c.	—
EARTHS, EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE, BRICK AND TILE.		
Firebrick, not enamelled or decorated, per ton	$1 25	$1 00
Glazed, enamelled, ornamented or decorated	45%	$1 00
Brick other than firebrick, not glazed or decorated	25%	25%
If glazed, enamelled or decorated	45%	30%
Tiles, plain, unglazed, one color, exceeding two square inches in size, per sq. ft	4c.	25%

	Dingley.	Wilson.
Glazed, encaustic, vitrified, etc., decorated and all other earthenware tiles valued at not exceeding 40c. per square foot, per square foot	8c.	40%
Exceeding 40c. per square foot, per square foot	10c. & 25%	40%
CEMENT, LIME AND PLASTER.		
Roman, Portland and other hydraulic cement, per 100 lb, including weight of package	8c.	8c.
In bulk, per 100 lb	7c.	7c.
Other cement	20%	10%
Lime, per 100 lb, including weight of package	5c.	5c.
Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, per ton if ground or calcined, per ton (Old law—Plaster of paris, or gypsum, ground $1 per ton; calcined, $1 25 per ton.)	$2 25	——
Pearl hardening for paper-makers' use	20%	——
Pumice stone, wholly or partially manufactured, per ton	$6 00	Free
Unmanufactured	15%	Free
CLAYS OR EARTHS.		
*Clays or earths, unwrought or unmanufactured, per ton	$1 00	$1 00
*Wrought or manufactured, per ton	$2 00	$2 00
China clay, or kaolin, per ton	$2 50	$2 00
Limestone rock asphalt containing not more than 15% of bitumen, per ton	50c.	——
*Asphaltum and bitumen, crude, per ton	$1 50	——
If dried or otherwise advanced in any manner, per ton	$3 00	——
Old law: Asphaltum and bitumen, crude or dried, but not otherwise manipulated or treated	——	Free
Bauxite or beauxite, not refined or otherwise advanced in condition from its natural state, per ton	$1 00	Free
Fuller's earth, unmanufactured, per ton	$1 50	$1 00
Wrought or manufactured	$3 00	$2 00
EARTHENWARE AND CHINA.		
Common yellow, brown or gray earthenware, plain, embossed, or salt-glazed common stoneware, and crucibles; not decorated	25%	20%
Rockingham earthenware not decorated	40%	——
China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone and crockery ware, including clock cases, with or without movements, plaques, ornaments, toys, toy tea sets, charms, vases and statuettes, decorated or ornamented	60%	35%
If plain white without ornamentation of any kind	55%	30%
*All other china, etc., and manufactures thereof, etc., decorated or ornamented	60%	——
If not ornamented or decorated	55%	——
*Articles and wares composed wholly or in chief value of earthy or mineral substances, or carbon, if not decorated	35%	30%
If decorated	45%	40%
Gas retorts, each	$3 00	20%
Lava tips for burners, per gross	10c. & 15%	30%
Carbons for electric lighting, per 100	90c.	——
Filter tubes	45%	——
Porous carbon pots for electric batteries, without metallic connections	20%	——
GLASS AND GLASSWARE.		
*Plain green or colored, moulded or pressed, and flint, lime or lead glass bottles, vials, jars, and covered or uncovered demijohns and carboys, filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be dutiable or free, with certain exceptions: If holding more than one pint, per lb	1c.	¾c.
If holding not more than one pint and not less than ¼ pint, per lb	1½c.	1½c.
If holding less than ¼ pint, per gross	50c.	40c.
Provided that none of the above articles shall pay a less rate of duty than 40% ad val.		
Glass bottles, decanters, or other vessels or articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, stained, silvered, gilded, etched, frosted, printed in any manner, or otherwise ornamented, decorated or ground, and porcelain, opal and other blown glassware, filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be dutiable or free. The Wilson bill provided that if such articles should be imported filled the same should pay duty, in addition to any duty chargeable upon the contents, as if not filled, unless otherwise specially provided for.	60%	40%
Unpolished, cylinder, crown and common window glass, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, per lb	⅝c.	1c.
Above 10x15, not exceeding 16x24, per lb	1⅞c.	1¼c.
Above 16x24, not exceeding 24x30, per lb	2⅜c.	1¾c.
Above 24x30, not exceeding 24x36, per lb	2⅞c.	2c.

	Dingley.	Wilson.
Above 24x36, not exceeding 30x40, per lb	3⅜c.	—
Above 30x40, not exceeding 40x60, per lb	3⅞c.	—
Above that	4⅜c.	2½c.
Cylinder and crown glass, polished, not exceeding 16x24 inches square, per sq. ft	4c.	2½c.
Above 16x24, not exceeding 24x30, per sq. ft	6c.	4c.
Above 24x30, not exceeding 24x60, per sq. ft	15c.	15c.
Above that, per sq. ft	20c.	20c.
Fluted, rolled, ribbed or rough plate glass, or that containing a wire netting within itself, not including crown, cylinder or common window glass, not exceeding 16x24 inches square, per sq. ft	¾c.	¾c.
Above 16x24, not exceeding 24x30, per sq. ft	1¼c.	1c.
All above that, per sq. ft	1¾c.	1½c.
All such glass weighing over 100 lb per 100 sq ft. shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates herein imposed: Provided, That all of such when ground, smoothed or otherwise obscured, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as cast polished plate glass unsilvered.		
Cast polished plate glass, finished or unfinished and unsilverized, not exceeding 16x24 inches square, per sq. ft	8c.	5c.
Above 16x24, not exceeding 24x30, per sq. ft	10c.	8c.
Above 24x30, not exceeding 24x60, per sq. ft	22½c.	22½c.
All above that, per sq. ft	35c.	35c.
Cast polished plate glass, silvered, cylinder and crown glass, silvered, and looking-glass plates, exceeding in size 144 square inches, and not exceeding 16x24 inches square, per sq. ft	11c.	6c.
Above 16x24, not exceeding 24x30, per sq. ft	13c.	10c.
Above 24x30, not exceeding 24x60, per sq. ft	26c.	23c.
All above that, per sq. ft	38c.	38c.
But no looking-glass plates or plate glass, silvered, when framed, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar glass of like description not framed, but shall pay in addition thereto upon such frames the rate of duty applicable thereto when imported separate.		
Cast polished plate glass, silvered or unsilvered, and cylinder, crown or common window glass (silvered or unsilvered), when bent, ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enamelled, bevelled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, shall be subject to a duty of 5% ad valorem (10% Wilson), in addition to the rates otherwise chargeable thereon.		
Spectacles, eye-glasses and goggles, and frames for the same or parts thereof, finished or unfinished, valued at not over 40 cents per dozen, per dozen	20c. & 15%	40%
Valued at over 40 cents a dozen, and not over $1 50 a dozen, per dozen	45c. & 20%	40%
Valued at over $1 50 a dozen	50%	40%
Lenses of glass or pebble, polished, with the edges unground	45%	35%
If with their edges ground or bevelled, per dozen pairs	10c. & 45%	35%
Strips of glass not more than three inches wide, ground or polished on one or both sides to a cylindrical or prismatic form, and glass slides for magic lanterns	45%	25%
*Opera and field glasses, telescopes, and optical instruments	45%	40%
*Stained or painted glass windows, or parts thereof, and all mirrors not exceeding in size 144 square inches, with or without frames or cases, and all glass or manufactures of glass or paste, or of which glass or paste is the component material of chief value	45%	35%
Fusible enamel	25%	25%

MARBLE AND STONE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Marble in block, rough or squared only, per cubic foot	65c.	50c.
Onyx in block, rough or squared, per cubic foot	$1 50	—
Marble or onyx, sawed or dressed, over 2 inches in thickness, per cubic foot	$1 10	—
Slabs or paving tiles of marble or onyx, containing not less than 4 superficial inches, if not more than 1 inch in thickness, per superficial foot	12c.	—
If more than 1 inch, and not more than 1½ inches in thickness, per superficial foot	15c.	—
If more than 1½ inches, and not more than 2 inches in thickness, per superficial foot	18c.	—
If rubbed in whole or in part, in addition, per superficial foot	3c.	—
Mosaic cubes of marble, onyx or stone, not exceeding 2 cubic inches in size, if loose, per lb	1c. & 20%	—
If attached to paper or other material, per superficial foot	20c. & 35%	—
(Old law—Marble, sawed, dressed or otherwise, including marble slabs, Mosaic cubes, and marble paving tiles, eighty-five cents per cubic foot (no slab to be computed at less than one inch in		

	Dingley.	Wilson.
thickness). Manufactures of marble, onyx, or alabaster not specially provided for in this act, forty-five per centum ad valorem.)		
*Manufactures of agate, alabaster, chalcedony, chrysolite, coral, cornelian, garnet, jasper, jet, malachite, marble, onyx or rock crystal or spar, including clock cases, with or without movements	50%	——
STONE.		
Burr stones, manufactured or bound up into millstones	15%	Free
*All building or monumental stone, except marble and onyx, unmanufactured or undressed, per cubic foot	12c.	7c.
Dressed or polished	50%	30%
Grindstones, finished or unfinished, per ton	$1 75	10%
*Slates, slate chimney pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, roofing slates and all other manufactures of slate	20%	20%
METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Iron ore, per ton	40c.	40c.
Basic slag, ground or unground, per ton	$1 00	——
Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel, per ton	$4 00	$4 00
Bar iron, square iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than 1 inch wide nor less than ⅜ inch thick, round iron not less than 7-16 inch in diameter, per lb	6-10c.	6-10c.
Round iron, in coils or rods, less than 7-16 inch in diameter, and bars or shapes of roller or hammered iron, not specially provided for in this act, per lb	8-10c.	8-10c.
All slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be subject to a duty of, per lb	5-10c.	5-10c.
Provided further, That all iron bars, blooms, billets, or sizes or shapes of any kind, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, shall be subject to a duty of, per ton	$12 00	$12 00
Structural or achitectural iron, plain or punched for use, per lb	5-10c.	6-10c.
Boiler or other plate iron or steel, except (a), (crucible plate steel and) saw plates, hereinafter provided for, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, sheared or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, valued at 1 cent per lb or less, per lb	5-10c.	5-10c.
Valued above 1c. and not above 2c. (1½c. Wilson) per lb, per lb	6-10c.	6-10c.
Valued above 2c. (1½c. Wilson) and not above 4c. per lb, per lb	1c.	30%
Valued at over 4c. per lb	25%	25%
Provided, That all sheets or plates of iron or steel thinner than No. 10 wire gauge shall pay duty as iron or steel sheets.		
Iron or steel anchors or parts thereof, per lb	1½c.	1 2-10c.
*Forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel, of whatever shape, or in whatever degree or stage of manufacture	25%	1½c.
Anti-friction ball forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron or steel	45%	——
*Hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, valued at 3c. per lb or less, 8 inches or less in width, and less than ⅜ inch thick and not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, per lb	5-10c.	30%
Thinner than No. 10 wire gauge and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, per lb	6-10c.	30%
Thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, per lb	8-10c.	30%
Provided, That barrel hoops of iron or steel, and hoop or band iron or hoop or band steel, flared, splayed or punched, with or without buckles or fastenings, shall pay 1-10c. per lb more duty than that imposed on the hoop or band iron or steel from which they are made.		
Steel bands or strips, untempered, suitable for making band saws, per lb	3c. & 20%	——
If tempered, or tempered and polished, per lb	6c. & 20%	——
Hoop or band iron or steel, cut to lengths, with or without buckles or fastenings, for baling cotton or any other commodity, per lb	5-10c.	——
Railway bars, made of iron or steel, and railway bars, made in part of steel. T rails, and punched iron or steel flat rails, per lb	7-20c.	7-20c.
Railway fish-plates or splice-bars, made of iron or steel, per lb	4-10c.	25%
Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, of whatever dimensions, and skelp iron or steel valued at 3c. per lb or less, thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, per lb	7-10c.	7-10c.
Thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge, per lb	8-10c.	8-10c.
Thinner than No. 25 wire gauge, and not thinner than No. 32 wire gauge, per lb	1 1-10c.	1 1-10c.
Thinner than No. 32 wire gauge, per lb	1 2-10c.	1 1-10c.
Corrugated or crimped, per lb	1 1-10c.	1 1-10c.
Provided, That all sheets of common or black iron or steel not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge shall pay duty as plate iron or plate steel.		

	Dingley.	Wilson.
All iron or steel sheets or plates, and all hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, excepting what are known commercially as tin plates, terne plates and taggers tin, when galvanized, shall pay 2-10c. (¼c. Wilson) per lb more duty than if the same was not so galvanized or coated.		
Sheets of iron or steel, polished, planished or glanced, by whatever name designated, per lb	2c.	1¾c.
Provided, That plates or sheets of iron or steel, by whatever name designated, other than the polished, planished or glanced, herein provided for, which have been pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process, or which are cold rolled, smoothed only, not polished, shall pay 2-10c. (⅛c. Wilson) per lb more than the corresponding gauges of common or black sheet iron or steel.		
Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron or steel, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals, or either of them, is a component part, by the dipping, or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates and taggers tin, per lb	1½c.	1 2-10c.
*Steel, in ingots, blooms, castings, and all other forms and shapes, n. e. s., and alloys used as substitutes for steel.		
All of the above valued at 1c. per lb or less, per lb	3-10c.	3-10c.
Valued above 1c. and not above 1 4-10c. per lb, per lb	4-10c.	4-10c.
Valued above 1 4-10c. and not above 1 8-10c. per lb, per lb	6-10c.	6-10c.
Valued above 1 8-10c. and not above 2 2-10c. per lb, per lb	7-10c.	7-10c.
Valued above 2 2-10c. and not above 3c. per lb, per lb	9-10c.	9-10c.
Valued above 3c. per lb, and not above 4c. per lb, per lb	1 2-10c.	1 2-10c.
Valued above 4c. and not above 7c. per lb, per lb	1 3-10c.	1 3-10c.
Valued above 7c. and not above 10c. per lb, per lb	2c.	1 9-10c.
Valued above 10c. and not above 13c. per lb, per lb	2 4-10c.	2 4-10c.
Valued above 13c. and not above 16c. per lb, per lb	2 8-10c.	2 8-10c.
Valued above 16c. per lb, per lb	4 7-10c.	4 7-10c.
WIRE.		
Wire rods: Rivet, screw, fence, and other iron or steel wire rods, whether round, oval, flat or square, or in any other shape, and nail rods, in coils or otherwise, valued at 4c. or less per lb, per lb	4-10c.	4-10c.
Valued over 4c. per lb, per lb	¾c.	¾c.
Provided, That all round iron or steel rods smaller than No. 6 wire gauge shall be classified and dutiable as wire. Provided, further, That all iron or steel wire rods which have been tempered or treated in any manner or partly manufactured, shall pay an additional duty of one-half of 1c. per lb.		
Round iron or steel wire not smaller than No. 13 wire gauge, per lb	1¼c.	1¼c.
Smaller than No. 13 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge, per lb	1½c.	1½c.
Smaller than No. 16 wire gauge, per lb	2c.	2c.
Provided, That all the foregoing valued at more than 4c. per lb shall pay	40%	——
Iron or steel or other wire not specially provided for in this act, and sheet steel in strips, .025 of an inch thick or thinner; whether uncovered or covered with cotton, silk, metal or other material, valued at more than 4c. per lb	45%	40%
Provided, That articles manufactured from iron, steel, brass or copper wire, shall pay the (maximum, old law) rate of duty imposed upon the wire used in the manufacture of such articles, and in addition thereto 1¼c. per lb, except that wire rope and wire strand shall pay the maximum rate of duty which would be imposed upon any wire used in the manufacture thereof, and in addition thereto 1c. per lb; and on iron or steel wire coated with zinc, tin or any other metal, in addition to the rate imposed upon the wire from which it is made, per lb	2-10c.	——
(The old law provided "that articles manufactured from iron or steel wire shall pay the maximum rate of duty which would be imposed upon any wire used in the manufacture of such articles, and in addition thereto 1c. per lb.")		
MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND STEEL.		
Anvils of iron or steel	1⅞c.	1¾c.
Axles, or parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks, or forgings for axles, whether of iron or steel (a), (valued at not more than 6 cents per lb), per lb	1c.	1½c.
When imported fitted in wheels, or parts of wheels, of iron or steel, they shall be dutiable at the same rate as the wheels.		
Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, track tools, wedges and crowbars, whether of iron or steel, per lb	1½c.	1½c.
Bolts, with or without threads or nuts, or bolt blanks, and finished hinges or hinge blanks, whether of iron or steel, per lb	1½c.	1½c.

	Dingley.	Wilson.
Card clothing, manufactured from tempered steel wire, per square foot	45c.	40c.
All other, per square foot	20c.	20c.
Cast iron pipe of every description, per lb	4-10c.	6-10c.
Cast iron vessels, plates, stove plates, andirons, sadirons, tailors' irons, hatters' irons and castings of iron, not specially provided for, per lb	8-10c.	8-10c.
*Castings of malleable iron, per lb	9-10c.	9-10c.
Cast hollow ware, coated, glazed or tinned, per lb	2c.	2c.
Chain or chains, of all kinds, made of iron or steel, not less than ¾ inch diameter, per lb	1½c.	30%
Less than ¾ inch and not less than ⅝ inch in diameter, per lb	1⅝c.	30%
Less than ⅝ inch and not less than 5-16 inch in diameter, per lb.	1⅞c.	30%
Less than 5-16 inch diameter, per lb	3c.	30%
(a) But no chain or chains of any description shall pay a lower rate of duty than 45% ad valorem.		
Lap welded, butt welded, seamed or jointed iron or steel boiler tubes, pipes, flues or stays, not thinner than No. 16 wire gauge, per lb	2c.	25%
Welded cylindrical furnaces made from plate metal, per lb	2½c.	—
*All other iron or steel tubes, finished	35%	25%

CUTLERY.

Penknives or pocket-knives, clasp-knives, pruning-knives and budding-knives of all kinds, or parts thereof, and erasers or manicure-knives, or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, valued at not more than 40c. per dozen	40%	—
Valued at more than 40c. and not exceeding 50c. per dozen, per piece	1c. & 40%	—
Valued at more than 50c. and not exceeding $1 25 per dozen, per piece	5c. & 40%	—
Valued at more than $1 25 and not exceeding $3 per dozen, per piece	10c. & 40%	—
(Old law—Penknives, pocket-knives, or erasers, of all kinds, valued at not more than 30 cents per dozen, 25 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than 30 cents per dozen and not exceeding 50 cents per dozen, 12 cents per dozen; valued at more than 50 cents per dozen and not exceeding $1 per dozen, 25 cents per dozen; valued at more than $1 per dozen and not exceeding $1 50 per dozen, 40 cents per dozen; valued at more than $1 50 per dozen and not exceeding $3 per dozen, 75 cents per dozen.)		
Valued at more than $3 per dozen, per piece	20c. & 40%	50%
Parts, to pay not less than the duty on finished penknives, etc., worth not less than 50c. nor more than $1 50 per doz.		
Razors and razor blades, finished or unfinished, valued at less than $1 50 per dozen, per dozen	50c. & 15%	45%
Valued at $1 50 per dozen and less than $3 per dozen, per dozen.	$1 & 15%	45%
Valued at $3 per dozen or more, per dozen	$1 75 & 20%	45%
Scissors and shears, and blades for the same, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than 50c. per dozen, per dozen	15c. & 15%	45%
Valued at more than 50c. and not more than $1 75 per dozen, per dozen	50c. & 15%	45%
Valued at more than $1 75 per dozen, per dozen	75c. & 25%	45%
Swords, sword-blades, and side arms	35%	35%
Table, butchers', carving, cooks', hunting, kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, plumbers', painters', palette, artists' and shoe knives, forks and steels, finished or unfinished, with handles of mother-of-pearl, shell or ivory, each	16c.	35%
(Old law—Table and carving knives and forks valued at more than $4 per dozen pieces, 45 per cent.)		
With handles of deer horn, each	12c.	35%
With handles of hard rubber, solid bone, celluloid or any pyroxyline material, each	5c.	35%
With handles of any other material than those above-mentioned, each	1½c.	35%
And in addition on all the above articles	15%	—
Provided, That none of the above-named articles shall pay a less rate of duty than	45%	—
Files, file-blanks, rasps, and floats, of all cuts and kinds, 2½ inches in length and under, per doz	30c.	—
Over 2½ inches in length and not over 4½ inches, per doz	50c.	—
Over 4½ inches in length and under 7 inches, per doz	75c.	—
Seven inches in length and over, per doz	$1 00	—
(Old law—Files, file blanks, rasps and floats, of all cuts and kinds, four inches in length and under, 35 cents per dozen; over four inches in length and under nine inches, 60 cents per dozen; nine inches in length or over, $1 per dozen.)		

	Dingley.	Wilson.
FIREARMS.		
Muskets, muzzle-loading shotguns, rifles, and parts thereof	25%	25%
Double-barrelled, sporting breech-loading shotguns, combination shotguns and rifles, valued at not more than $5, each	$1 50 & 15%	30%
Valued at more than $5 and not more than $10 each	$4 00 & 15%	30%
Valued at more than $10, each	$6 00	30%
Double-barrels, for sporting breech-loading shotguns and rifles further advanced in manufacture than rough bored only, each	$3 00	30%
Stocks for the above, wholly or partially manufactured, each	$3 00	30%
And in addition thereto on all such guns and rifles, valued at more than $10 each, and on such stocks and barrels	35%	——
On all other parts of such guns or rifles and fittings for such stocks or barrels, finished or unfinished	50%	——
Provided, That all double-barrel sporting breech-loading shotguns and rifles imported without a lock or locks or other fittings shall be subject to a duty of —— each and 35% ad valorem.		
Single-barrelled breech-loading shotguns, or parts thereof, except as otherwise specially provided for in this act, $1 each and 35% ad valorem.		
Revolving pistols or parts thereof, each	75c. & 25%	——
Sheets, plates, wares or articles of iron, steel or other metal, enamelled or glazed with vitreous glasses	40%	35%
NAILS, SPIKES, TACKS AND NEEDLES.		
Cut nails and cut spikes or iron or steel, per lb	6-10c.	22½%
*Horseshoe nails, hobnails and all other wrought iron or steel nails, per lb	2¼c.	30%
Wire nails, made of wrought iron or steel, not less than 1 inch in length and not lighter than No. 16 wire gauge, per lb	½c.	25%
Less than 1 inch in length and lighter than No. 16 wire gauge, per lb	1c.	25%
Spikes, nuts and washers, and horse, mule or ox shoes, of wrought iron or steel, per lb	1c.	25%
Cut tacks, brads or sprigs, not exceeding 16 oz. to the 1,000, per 1,000	1¼c.	25%
Exceeding 16 oz. to the 1,000, per lb	1½c.	25%
Needles for knitting or sewing machines, including latch needles, per 1,000	$1 00 & 25%	25%
*Crochet needles and tape needles, knitting and all other needles, and bodkins of metal	25%	25%
PLATES.		
Steel plates engraved, stereotype plates, electrotype plates and plates of other materials, engraved or lithographed, for printing	25%	25%
Rivets of iron or steel, per lb	2c.	25%
Crosscut saws, per linear foot	6c.	6c
Mill saws, per linear foot	10c.	10c.
Pit and drag saws, per linear foot	8c.	8c.
Circular saws	25%	25%
Steel band saws, finished or further advanced than tempered and polished, per lb	10c. & 20%	——
Hand, back, and all other saws not specially provided for in this act	30%	25%
Screws, commonly called woodscrews, made of iron or steel, more than 2 inches in length, per lb	4c.	3c.
Over 1 inch, and not more than 2 inches in length, per lb	6c.	5c.
Over ½ inch, and not more than 1 inch in length, per lb	8½c.	7c.
One-half inch and less in length, per lb	12c.	10c.
Umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, composed in chief value of iron, steel, or other metal, in frames or otherwise	50%	50%
Wheels for railway purposes or parts thereof, made of iron or steel, whether wholly or partly finished, per lb	1½c.	1¼c.
Ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, or blanks for the same, without regard to the degree of manufacture, per lb	1¼c.	1¼c.
MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Aluminum and alloys of any kind in which aluminum is the component material of chief value, in crude form, per lb	8c.	10c.
In plates, sheets, bars, and rods, per lb	13c.	——
Antimony as regulus or metal, per lb	¾c.	Free
Argentine, albata, or German silver, unmanufactured	25%	15%
Bronze powder, per lb	12c.	40%
Bronze or Dutch-metal or aluminum, in leaf, per package of 100 leaves	6c.	40%
Copper in rolled plates, called braziers' copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, per lb	2½c.	20%
Sheathing or yellow metal of which copper is the component material of chief value, and not composed wholly or in part of iron ungalvanized, per lb	2c.	20%

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GOLD AND SILVER.		
*Gold leaf, per package of 500 leaves	$1 75	30%
Silver leaf, per package of 500 leaves	75c.	30%
Tinsel wire, lame or lahn, made wholly or in chief value of gold, silver, or other metal, per lb	5c.	Free
Bullions and metal threads, made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, per lb	5c. & 35%	25%
Laces, embroideries, braids, galloons, trimmings, or other articles, made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, bullions or metal threads	60%	——
Hooks and eyes, metallic, whether loose, carded or otherwise, including weight of cards, cartons, and immediate wrappings and labels, per lb	5½c. & 15%	——
LEAD.		
Lead-bearing ore of all kinds, on the lead contained therein, per lb.	1½c.	¾c.
*Lead dross, lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead in any form; old refuse lead run into blocks and bars and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, per lb	2½c.	1c.
Lead in sheets, pipe, shot, glaziers' lead and lead wire, per lb	2½c.	1¼c.
*Metallic mineral substances in a crude state and metals unwrought	20%	——
Monazite sand and thorite, per lb	6c.	——
Mica, unmanufactured or rough trimmed only, per lb	6c. & 20%	20%
Cut or trimmed, per lb	12c. & 20%	20%
Nickel, nickel oxide, alloy of any kind in which nickel is the component material of chief value, in pigs, ingots, bars or sheets, per lb	6c.	6c.
Pens, metallic, except gold pens, per gross	12c.	8c.
Penholder tips, penholders or parts thereof, and gold pens	25%	25%
Pins with solid heads, without ornamentation, not plated, and not commonly known as jewelry	35%	25%
Quicksilver, per lb	7c.	7c.
Type metal, for the lead contained therein, per lb	1½c.	¾c.
New types	25%	15%
Watch movements, whether imported in cases or not, if having not more than 7 jewels, each	35c.	25%
If having more than 7 jewels and not more than 11 jewels, each	50c.	25%
If having more than 11 jewels and not more than 15 jewels, each	75c.	25%
If having more than 15 jewels and not more than 17 jewels, each	$1 25	25%
If having more than 17 jewels, each	$3 00	25%
And in addition thereto on all the foregoing	25%	25%
Watchcases and parts of watches, including watch dials (b), (chronometers, box or ship, and parts thereof), clocks and parts thereof, not otherwise provided for in this act, whether separately packed or otherwise, not composed wholly or in part of china, porcelain, parian, bisque or earthenware	40%	25%
All jewels for use in the manufacture of watches or clocks	10%	——
Zinc in blocks or pigs, per lb	1½c.	1c.
In sheets, per lb	2c.	1¼c.
Old and worn out, fit only to be remanufactured, per lb	1c.	¾c.
*Articles or wares composed wholly or in part of iron, steel, lead, copper, nickel, pewter, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, aluminum or other metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured	45%	35%
WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Timber hewn, sided or squared, not less than 8 inches square, and round timber used for spars or in building wharves, per cubic foot	1c.	Free
Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber of white wood, sycamore and base wood, per 1,000 feet, board measure	$1	Free
*Sawed lumber, per 1,000 feet, board measure	$2	Free
But when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished, per 1,000 feet, board measure	50c.	Free
And if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, per 1,000 feet, board measure	$1	Free
If planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, per 1,000 feet, board measure	$1 50	Free
Paving posts, railroad ties and telephone, trolley, electric light and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods	20%	Free
Kindling wood in bundles not exceeding one-quarter cubic foot each, per bundle	3-10c.	Free
If in larger bundles, 3-10c. for each additional quarter of a cubic foot or fractional part thereof.		
Sawed boards, planks, deals and all forms of sawed cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood and all other cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed	15%	25%
Veneers of wood and wood unmanufactured not specially provided for in this act	20%	Free

	Dingley.	Wilson.
Clapboards, per 1,000	$1 50	Free
Hubs for wheels, posts, heading bolts, stave bolts, last blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, heading blocks and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn, sawed or bored	20%	Free
Fence posts	10%	Free
Laths, per 1,000 pieces	25c.	Free
Pickets, palings and staves of wood of all kinds	10%	Free
Shingles, per 1,000	30c.	Free
*Casks, barrels and hogsheads (empty), sugar-box shooks and packing boxes (empty) and packing-box shooks of wood	30%	20%
Boxes, barrels or other articles containing oranges, lemons, limes, grape fruit, shaddocks or pomelos	30%	30%
Chair cane or reeds, wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds	10%	10%
Osier or willow, prepared for basket-makers' use	20%	20%
Manufactures of osier or willow	40%	25%
Toothpicks of wood or other vegetable substance, per 1,000	2c. & 15%	35%
Butchers' and packers' skewers of wood, per 1,000	40c.	——
*House or cabinet furniture of wood, wholly or partly finished, and manufactures of wood or of which wood is the component material of chief value	35%	25%
SUGAR, MOLASSES AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, per lb	95-100c.	——
And for every additional degree shown by the polariscopic test, 35-1,000c. per lb additional and fractions of a degree in proportion.		
And on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, per lb	1 95-100c.	——
Old law—Repeals the sugar bounty given by the previous (McKinley) bill, and imposes a duty of 40 per cent upon all sugars and molasses; on all sugars which have been discolored and above No. 16, Dutch standard, an eighth of a cent a pound more; and on all sugar and molasses from countries which pay an export bounty, one-tenth of a cent per pound more, unless the importer proves that no bounty, direct or indirect, has been or is to be paid on said importation.		
Molasses testing above 40 degrees and not above 56 degrees, per gal	3c.	2c.
Testing 56 degrees and above, per gal	6c.	4c.
Sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscopic test.		
Maple sugar and maple syrup, per lb	4c.	——
Glucose or grape sugar, per lb	1½c.	15%
Sugar cane in its natural state or unmanufactured	20%	——
Saccharine, per lb	$1 50 & 10%	25%
*Sugar candy and all confectionery valued at 15c. per lb or less, and on sugars after being refined, when tinctured, colored or in any way adulterated, per lb	4c. & 15%	35%
Valued at more than 15c. per lb	50%	35%
TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Wrapper tobacco and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 15% of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco the product of two or more countries or dependencies, when mixed or packed together, if unstemmed, per lb	$1 85	$1 50
If stemmed, per lb	$2 50	$2 25
*Filler tobacco, if unstemmed, per lb	35c.	35c.
If stemmed, per lb	50c.	50c.
*All other tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, per lb	55c.	40c.
Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground dry or damp, and pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, per lb	55c.	50c.
Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, per lb	$4 50 & 25%	$4 00 & 25%
Paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, the same duties imposed upon cigars.		——
ANIMALS, LIVE.		
Cattle less than one year old, per head	$2 00	20%
All other cattle valued at not more than $14 per head, per head	$3 75	20%
If valued at more than $14 per head	27½%	20%
Swine, per head	$1 50	20%
Horses and mules, valued at $150 or less per head, per head	$30 00	20%
If valued at over $150, per head	25%	20%
Sheep, one year old or over, per head	$1 50	20%
Less than one year old, per head	75c.	20%
*All other live animals	20%	20%
BREADSTUFFS AND FARINACEOUS SUBSTANCES.		
Barley, per bushel of 48 lb	30c.	30%

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Barley malt, per bushel of 34 lb	45c.	40%
Barley, pearled, patent, or hulled, per lb	2c.	30%
Buckwheat, per bushel of 48 lb	15c.	20%
Corn or maize, per bushel of 56 lb	15c.	20%
Cornmeal, per bushel of 48 lb	20c.	20%
Macaroni, vermicelli and all similar preparations, per lb	1½c.	20%
Oats, per bushel	15c.	20%
Oatmeal and rolled oats, per lb	1c.	15%
Oat hulls, per 100 lb	10c.	——
Rice, cleaned, per lb	2c.	1½c.
Uncleaned rice, per lb	1¼c.	8-10c.
Rice flour, and rice meal, and rice broken which will pass through a sieve known commercially as No. 12 wire sieve, per lb	¼c.	¼c.
Paddy, or rice having the outer hull on, per lb	¾c.	¾c.
Rye, per bushel	10c.	20%
Rye flour, per lb	½c.	20%
Wheat, per bushel	25c.	20%
Wheat flour	25%	20%
DAIRY PRODUCTS.		
Butter and substitutes therefor, per lb	6c.	4c.
Cheese and substitutes therefor, per lb	6c.	4c.
Milk, fresh, per gallon	2c.	Free
Milk, preserved, or condensed, or sterilized by heating or other processes, including weight of immediate coverings, per lb	2c.	2c.
Sugar of milk, per lb	5c.	5c.
FARM AND FIELD PRODUCTS.		
Beans, per bushel of 60 lb	45c.	20%
Beans, peas and mushrooms, prepared or preserved, per lb	2½c.	30%
All vegetables prepared or preserved, pickles, sauces, and fish paste or sauce	40%	30%
Cabbages, each	3c.	Free
Cider, per gallon	5c.	Free
*Eggs, per dozen	5c.	3c.
Eggs, yolk of	25%	——
Albumen egg, or blood, per lb	3c.	Free
Dried blood when soluble, per lb	1½c.	Free
Hay, per ton	$4 00	$2 00
Honey, per gallon	20c.	10c.
Hops, per lb	12c.	8c.
Hop extract and lupulin	50%	——
Onions, per buehel	40c.	20c.
Garlic, per lb	1c.	10%
Peas, green, in bulk or in barrels, and seed peas, per bushel of 60 lb	40c.	Free
Peas, dried, not specially provided for, per bushel	30c.	20c.
Split peas, per bushel of 60 lb	40c.	50c.
Peas in small packages, per lb	1c.	1c.
Orchids, palms, bulbs and natural flowers of all kinds, preserved or fresh, suitable for decorative purposes	25%	——
Stocks, cuttings, or seedlings of Myrobolan plum, Mahaleb or Mazzard cherry, three years old or less, per 1,000 plants	50c. & 15%	——
Stocks, cuttings, or seedlings of pear, apple, quince and the Saint Julien plum, three years old or less, and evergreen seedlings, per 1,000 plants	$1 & 15%	——
Rose plants, budded, grafted or grown on their own roots, each	2½c.	——
*All nursery or greenhouse stock	25%	——
Potatoes, per bushel of 60 lb	25c.	15c.
SEEDS.		
Castor beans or seeds, per bushel of 50 lb	25c.	25c.
*Flaxseed or linseed and other oil seeds, per bushel of 56 lb	25c.	20c.
Poppy seed, per bushel	15c.	20c.
*Seeds of all kinds	30%	10%
Straw, per ton	$1 50	15%
Teazles	30%	15%
*Vegetables in their natural state	25%	10%
FISH.		
Fish known or labelled as anchovies, sardines, sprats, brislings sardels or sardellen, packed in oil or otherwise in bottles, jars, tin boxes or cans, shall be duitable as follows:		
When in packages containing 7½ cubic inches or less, per bottle, jar, box or can	1½c.	——
Containing more than 7½ and not more than 21 cubic inches	2½c.	2½c.
Containing more than 21 and not more than 33 cubic inches	5c.	5c.
Containing more than 33 and not more than 70 cubic inches	10c.	10c.
If in other packages	40%	40%
All other fish (except shellfish) in tin packagee	30%	20%

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*Fish in packages containing less than ½ barrel	30%	20%
*Fresh-water fish, per lb	¼c.	—
Herrings, pickled or salted, per lb	½c.	½c.
Herrings, fresh, per lb	¼c.	—
*Fish, fresh, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, frozen, packed in ice or otherwise prepared for preservation, per lb	¾c.	¾c.
Fish, skinned or boned, per lb	1¼c.	—
Mackerel, halibut or salmon, fresh, pickled or salted, per lb	1c.	¾c.
FRUITS AND NUTS.		
(c) Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears, green or ripe, per bushel	25c.	—
(c) Apples, peaches, pears and other edible fruits, including berries, when dried, desiccated, evaporated or prepared in any manner, per lb	2c.	—
Berries, edible, in their natural condition, per quart	1c.	Free
Cranberries	25%	Free
Comfits, sweetmeats and fruits preserved in sugar, molasses, spirits, or (d) (in their own juices), per lb	1c. & 35%	30%
If containing over 10% of alcohol	35%	—
And in addition $2 50 per proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein in excess of 10%.		
Jellies of all kinds	35%	30%
Pineapples, preserved in their own juice	25%	20%
Figs, plums, prunes and prunelles, per lb	2c.	1½c.
Raisins and other dried grapes, per lb	2½c.	1½c.
Dates, per lb	½c.	20%
Currants, Zante or other, per lb	2c.	1½c.
Olives, in bottles, jars or similar packages, per gallon	25c.	20%
In casks or otherwise than as above, per gallon	15c.	20%
Grapes, in barrels or other packages, per cubic foot of the capacity of the barrels or packages	20c.	20%
(e) Oranges, lemons, limes, grapefruit, shaddocks or pomeles, per lb.	1c.	—
Orange peel or lemon peel, preserved, candied or dried, and cocoanut meat or copra, desiccated, shredded, cut or similarly prepared, per lb	2c.	30%
Citron or citron peel, preserved, candied or dried, per lb	4c.	—
Pineapples, in barrels and other packages, per cubic foot	7c.	20%
In bulk, per 1,000	$7 00	20%
Almonds, not shelled, per lb	4c.	3c.
Clear almonds, shelled, per lb	6c.	5c.
Filberts and walnuts of all kinds, not shelled, per lb	3c.	2c.
Shelled, per lb	5c.	4c.
Peanuts or ground beans, unshelled, per lb	½c.	20%
Shelled, per lb	1c.	20%
Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, per lb	1c.	20%
MEAT PRODUCTS.		
Bacon and hams, per lb	5c.	20%
Fresh beef, veal, mutton and pork, per lb	2c.	20%
Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved	25%	20%
Extract of meat, not specially provided for in this act, per lb	35c.	15%
Fluid extract of meat, per lb	15c.	15%
Lard, per lb	2c.	1c.
Poultry, live, per lb	3c.	2c.
Dressed, per lb	5c.	3c.
Tallow, per lb	¾c.	—
Wool grease, including that known commercially as degras or brown wool grease, per lb	½c.	—
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.		
Chicory root, raw, dried or undried, but unground, per lb	1c.	Free
Chicory root, burnt or roasted, ground or granulated, or in rolls, or otherwise prepared	2½c.	2c.
Chocolate and cocoa, prepared or manufactured, valued at not over 15c. per pound, per lb	2½c.	2c.
Valued above 15c. and not above 24c. per pound, per lb	2½c. & 10%	2c.
Valued above 24c. and not above 35c. per pound, per lb	5c. & 10%	2c.
Valued above 35c. per lb, per lb	50%	35%
Powdered cocoa, unsweetened, per lb	5c.	2c.
Cocoa-butter or cocoa-butterine, per lb	3½c.	3½c.
Dandelion root and acorns, prepared, and articles used as coffee, or as substitutes for coffee, per lb	2½c.	1½c.
Salt in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages, per 100 lb	12c.	Free
In bulk, per 100 lb	8c.	Free
Starch, including all preparations, from whatever substance produced, fit for use as starch, per lb	1½c.	1½c.
Dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute or British gum, per lb	2c.	1½c.
Spices: Mustard, ground or prepared, in packages, per lb	10c.	25%
Capsicum, or cayenne pepper, per lb	2½c.	2½c.

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Sage, per lb	1c.	1c.
Spices, per lb	3c.	3c.
Vinegar, per proof gallon	7½c.	7½c.
SPIRITS.		
Brandy and other spirits, per proof gallon	$2 25	$1 80
Cordials, liqueurs, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia, and other spirituous beverages or bitters, per proof gallon	$2 25	$1 80
No lower duty shall be levied on brandy, spirits, and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof; but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength, and all imitations of brandy or spirits or wines imported by any names whatever shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than, per gallon	$1 50	$1 00
Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, per gallon	$1 50	$1 00
WINES.		
Champagne and sparkling wines, in bottles, quarts, per doz	$8 00	$8 00
Containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, per dozen	$4 00	$4 00
Containing one-half pint each or less, per dozen	$2 00	$2 00
Containing more than one quart each in addition to $8 per dozen bottles, on the quantity in excess of one quart, at the rate of, per gallon	$2 50	$2 50
Still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermuth, in casks or packages other than bottles or jugs, if containing 14% or less of absolute alcohol, per gallon	40c.	30c.
If containing more than 14% of absolute alcohol, per gallon	50c.	50c.
In bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, per case	$1 60	$1 60
Ale, porter and beer, in bottles or jugs, per gallon	40c.	30c.
Otherwise than in bottles or jugs, per gallon	20c.	15c.
Malt extract, fluid, in casks, per gallon	20c.	15c.
In bottles or jugs, per gallon	40c.	30c.
Solid or condensed	40%	30%
Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juices, containing no alcohol or not more than 18% of alcohol, per gallon	60c.	50c.
If containing more than 18% of alcohol, 60 cents per gallon; and in addition thereto $2 07 per proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein	——	$1 80
Ginger ale, ginger beer, lemonade, soda water and other similar beverages containing no alcohol, in plain green or colored, moulded or pressed glass bottles, containing each not more than three-quarters of a pint, per dozen	18c.	20%
Containing more than three-quarters of a pint each and not more than one and a half pints, per dozen	28c.	20%
Old law: Ginger ale, 20%; other above-mentioned articles	——	Free
All mineral waters and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters not specially provided for in this act, in green or colored glass bottles, containing not more than one pint, per dozen bottles	20c.	20%
Old law: Mineral waters (all not artificial)	——	Free
If containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, per dozen bottles	30c.	20%
If imported otherwise than in plain green or colored glass bottles, or if imported in such bottles containing more than one quart, per gallon	24c.	——
COTTON MANUFACTURES.		
Cotton thread and carded yarn, warps or warp yarn, in any form, except spool thread of cotton hereinafter provided for, not colored, bleached, dyed or advanced beyond the condition of singles, by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 15, per lb	3c.	3c.
On all numbers exceeding No. 15, and up to and including No. 30, per number, per lb	⅛c.	⅛c.
On all numbers exceeding No. 30, per number, per lb	¼c.	¼c.
Colored, bleached, dyed, combed or advanced beyond the condition of single by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread of cotton hereinafter provided for, on all numbers up to and including No. 20, and on all numbers exceeding No. 20 and up to ..o. 80, per number, per lb	¼c.	3-10c.
On No. 80 and above, per number, per lb ..... ⅛	3-10c.	3-10c.

	Dingley.	Wilson.
Old law—"Provided, however, that in no case shall the duty levied exceed 8c. per pound on yarns valued at not exceeding 25c. per pound, nor exceeding 15c. per pound on yarns valued at over 25c. per pound: And provided, further, That on all yarns valued at more than 40c. per pound there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 45 per centum ad valorem."		
Cotton card laps, roping, sliver or roving	45%	——
Spool thread of cotton, including crochet, darning and embroidery cottons on spools or reels, containing on each spool or reel not exceeding 100 yards of thread, per dozen	6c.	5½c.
Exceeding 100 yards on each spool or reel for every additional 100 yards or fractional part thereof in excess of 100, per dozen spools or reels	6c.	5½c.
If otherwise than spools or reels, for each 100 yards or fractional part thereof	½c	——
Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, and not exceeding fifty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, per sq. yd	1c.	1c.
If bleached, per sq. yd	1¼c.	1¼c.
If dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, per sq. yd	2c.	2c.
Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	1¼c.	1¼c.
Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	1½c.	1½c.
Exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	1¾c.	1¾c.
If bleached, and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	1½c.	1½c.
Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	1¾c.	1¾c.
Exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	2¼c.	2¼c.
If dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	2¾c.	2¾c.
Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	3¼c.	3¼c.
Exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	3½c.	3½c.
Provided, That on all cotton cloth not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 7c. per sq. yd	25%	25%
Bleached, valued at over 9c. per lb	25%	25%
And dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 12c. per sq. yd	30%	30%
Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	1½c.	1½c.
Exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	2c.	2c.
Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	2½c.	2½c.
Exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	2¾c.	2¾c.
If bleached and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	2½c.	2½c.
Exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	3c.	3c.
Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	3½c.	3½c.
Exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	3¾c.	3¾c.
If dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	3½c.	3½c.
Exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	3¾c.	3¾c.
Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	4¼c.	4¼c.
Exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	4½c.	4½c.
Provided, That on all cotton cloth exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 9c. per sq. yd	30%	30%
Bleached, valued at over 11c. per sq. yd	35%	35%
Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 12½c. per sq. yd	35%	35%
Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	2c.	2c.

	Dingley.	Wilson.
Exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	2¾c.	2¾c.
Exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	3c.	3c.
Exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	3½c.	3½c.
If bleached and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	2¾c.	2¾c.
Exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	3½c.	3½c.
Exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	4c.	4c.
Exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	4¼c.	4¼c.
If dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	4¼c.	4¼c.
Exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	4½c.	4½c.
Exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	4¾c.	4¾c.
Exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	5c.	5c.
Provided, That on all cotton cloth exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 10c. per sq. yd	35%	35%
Bleached, valued at over 12c. per sq. yd	35%	35%
Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 12½c. per square yard, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of	40%	40%
Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, exceeding 200 and not exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 2½ square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	3½c.	3c.
Exceeding 2½ and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	4c.	3½c.
Exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 5 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	4½c.	4c.
Exceeding 5 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	5c.	4½c.
If bleached, and not exceeding 2½ square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	4½c.	4c.
Exceeding 2½ and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	5c.	4½c.
Exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 5 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	5½c.	5c.
Exceeding 5 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	6c.	5½c.
If dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	6¼c.	5¾c.
Exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	7c.	6½c.
Provided, That on all such cotton cloths, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 12½c. per square yard; bleached, valued at over 15c. per square yard, and dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 17½c. per square yard, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of	40%	—
Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 2 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	4c.	—
Exceeding 2 and not exceeding 3 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	4½c.	—
Exceeding 3 and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	5c.	—
Exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	5½c.	—
If bleached and not exceeding 2 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	5c.	—
Exceeding 2 and not exceeding 3 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	5½c.	—
Exceeding 3 and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	6c.	—
Exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	6½c.	—
If dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, and not exceeding 3 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	6½c.	—
Exceeding 3 square yards to the pound, per sq. yd	8c.	—
Provided, That on all such cotton cloths not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 14c. per square yard, bleached valued at over 16c. per square yard, and dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed valued at over 20c. per square yard, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of.	40%	—
Old law—"Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, the duties were the same as in the case of "exceeding 200 and		

	Dingley.	Wilson.
not exceeding 300 threads to the square inch," above, with the single exception that on such cloths not bleached or colored valued at over 12c. per square yard, bleached valued at over 14c., and dyed or printed valued at over 16c., there should be a duty of 35 per cent.		
Cloth composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, and silk, whether known as silk-striped sleeve linings, silk stripes or otherwise, of which cotton is the component material of chief value, per sq. yd	8c. & 30%	45%
Provided, That no such cloth shall pay a less rate of duty than..	50%	——
Cotton cloth, filled or coated, per sq. yd	3c. & 20%	——
Handkerchiefs or mufflers, composed of cotton, whether in the piece or otherwise, and whether finished or unfinished, if not hemmed, or hemmed only, shall pay the same rate of duty on the cloth contained therein as is imposed on cotton cloth of the same description, weight and count of threads to the square inch, but such handkerchiefs or mufflers shall not pay a less rate of duty than	45%	40%
If such handkerchiefs or mufflers are hemstitched or imitation hemstitched, or revered, or have drawn threads, they shall pay a duty of 10% ad valorem in addition to the duty hereinbefore prescribed, and in no case less than 55% ad valorem.		
If such handkerchiefs or mufflers are embroidered in any manner, whether with an initial letter, monogram or otherwise, by hand or machinery, or are tamboured, appliqued or trimmed wholly or in part with lace or with tucking or insertion, they shall not pay a less rate of duty than 60% ad valorem.		
Cotton cloth in which other than the ordinary warp and filling threads have been introduced in the process of weaving to form a figure, whether known as lappets or otherwise, and whether unbleached, bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, shall pay in addition to the duty herein provided for other cotton cloth of the same description or condition, weight and count of threads to the square inch, if valued at not more than 7c. per square yard, per sq. yd	1c	——
If valued at more than 7c. per square yard, per sq. yd	2c.	——
Clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including neckties or neckwear, composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, or of which cotton or other vegetable fibre is the component material of chief value, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, and not otherwise provided for in this act	50%	40%
Provided, That any outside garment provided for in this paragraph having india-rubber as a component material shall pay a duty of 15c. per lb and 50% ad valorem.		
Plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys and all pile fabrics, cut or uncut; any of the foregoing composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, per sq. yd	9c. & 25%	40%
If bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, per sq. yd..	12c. & 25%	47½%
Provided, That corduroys composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, weighing seven ounces or over per square yard, shall pay a duty of 18c. per square yard and 25% ad valorem.		
Provided, further, That manufactures or articles in any form, including such as are commonly known as bias dress facings or skirt-bindings made or cut from plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, or other pile fabrics composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, shall be subject to the foregoing rates of duty, and in addition thereto 10% ad valorem.		
Provided, further, That none of the articles or fabrics provided for in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than 47½% ad valorem.		——
Curtains, table covers and all articles manufactured of cotton chenille or of which cotton chenille is the component material of chief value	50%	40%
Stockings, hose and half-hose, made on knitting machines or frames, composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, and not otherwise specially provided for in this act	30%	30%
Stockings, hose and half-hose, selvedged, fashioned, narrowed or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames. or knit by hand, including such as are commercially known as seamless stockings, hose and half-hose, and clocked stockings, hose or half-hose, all of the above composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than $1 per dozen pairs, per dozen pairs	50c.	50%
Valued at more than $1 and not more than $1 50 per dozen pairs, per dozen pairs	60c.	50%
Valued at more than $1 50 and not more than $2 per dozen pairs, per dozen pairs	70c.	50%

	Dingley.	Wilson.
Valued at more than $2 and not more than $3 per dozen pairs, per dozen pairs	$1 20	50%
Valued at more than $3 and not more than $5 per dozen pairs, per dozen pairs	$2 00	50%
And in addition thereto upon all the foregoing 15% ad valorem.		
Valued at more than $5 per dozen pairs, per dozen pairs	55%	50%
Shirts and drawers, pants, vests, union suits, combination suits, tights, sweaters, corset covers and all underwear of every description made wholly or in part on knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, finished or unfinished, not including stockings, hose and half-hose, composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, valued at not more than $1 50 per dozen, per dozen	60c. & 15%	50%
Valued at more than $1 50 and not more than $3 per dozen, per dozen	$1 10 & 15%	50%
Valued at more than $3 and not more than $5 per dozen, per dozen	$1 50 & 25%	50%
Valued at more than $5 and not more than $7 per dozen, per dozen	$1 75 & 35%	50%
Valued at more than $7 and not more than $15 per dozen, per dozen	$2 25 & 35%	55%
Valued above $15 per dozen	50%	50%
Bandings, beltings, bindings, bone casings, cords, garters, lining for bicycle tires, ribbons, suspenders and braces, tapes, tubing and webs or webbing, any of the foregoing articles made of cotton or other vegetable fibre, whether composed in part of India-rubber or otherwise, and not embroidered by hand or machinery	45%	45%
Spindle banding, woven, braided or twisted lamp, stove or candle wicking made of cotton or other vegetable fibre, per lb	10c. & 15%	45%
Loom harness or healds made of cotton or other vegetable fibre, or of which cotton or other vegetable fibre is the component material of chief value, per lb	50c. & 25%	—
Boot, shoe and corset lacings made of cotton or other vegetable fibre, per lb	25c. & 15%	45%
Labels for garments or other articles, composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, per lb	50c. & 30%	—
Cotton table damask	40%	35%
Cotton duck	35%	35%
All manufactures of cotton not specially provided for in this act	45%	35%

FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Flax straw, per ton	$5 00	Free
Flax, not hackled or dressed, per lb	1c.	Free
Flax, hackled, known as "dressed line," per lb	3c.	1½c.
Tow of flax, per ton	$20 00	Free
Hemp and tow of hemp, per ton	$20 00	Free
Hemp, hackled, known as "line of hemp," per ton	$40 00	1c. lb
Single yarns made of jute, not finer than five lea or number, per lb	1c. & 10%	30%
If finer than five lea or number	35%	30%
Cables and cordage composed of istle, Tampico fibre, manila, sisal grass or sunn, or a mixture of these or any of them, per lb	1c.	10%
Cables and cordage made of hemp, tarred or untarred, per lb	2c.	—
Threads, twines or cords made from yarn not finer than five lea or number, composed of flax, hemp or ramie, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, per lb	13c.	—
If made from yarn finer than five lea or number, ¾c. per lb additional for each lea or number or part of lea or number in excess of five.		
Single yarns in the gray made of flax, hemp or ramie, or a mixture of any of them, not finer than 8 lea or number, per lb	7c.	—
Finer than 8 lea or number and not finer than 80 lea or number.	40%	—
Finer than 80 lea or number	15%	—
Flax gill netting, nets, webs and seines shall pay the same duty per pound as is imposed in this schedule upon the thread, twine or cord of which they are made, and in addition thereto 25 per cent ad valorem.		
Floor mattings, plain, fancy or figured, manufactured from straw, round or split, or other vegetable substances not otherwise provided for, including what are commonly known as Chinese, Japanese and India straw mattings, where their value does not exceed 10c. per square yard, per sq. yd	3c.	Free
Exceeding 10c. per square yard, per sq. yd	7c. & 25%	—
Carpets, carpeting, mats and rugs made of flax, hemp, jute or other vegetable fibre (except cotton), valued at not exceeding 15c. per square yard, per sq. yd	5c. & 35%	20%
Valued above 15c. per square yard, per sq. yd	10c. & 35%	20%
Hydraulic hose, made in whole or in part of flax, hemp, ramie or jute, per lb	20c.	40%

	Dingley.	Wilson.
Tapes composed wholly or in part of flax, woven with or without metal threads, on reels, spools, or otherwise, and designed expressly for use in the manufacture of measuring tapes	40%	25%
Oilcloth for floors, stamped, painted or printed, including linoleum or corticene, figured or plain, and all other oilcloth (except silk oilcloth) under 12 feet in width, not specially provided for herein, per sq. yd	8c. & 15%	——
Oilcloth for floors and linoleum or corticene, 12 feet and over in width, inlaid linoleum or corticene, and cork carpets, per sq. yd	20c. & 20%	——
Waterproof cloth, composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, whether composed in part of india-rubber or otherwise, per sq. yd	10c. & 20%	——
Old law—"Oilcloth for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, including linoleum, corticene, cork carpets, figured or plain, and all other oilcloth (except silk oilcloth), and waterproof cloth, not specially provided for in this act, valued at twenty-five cents or less per square yard, 25 per centum ad valorem; valued above 25 cents per square yard, 40 per centum ad valorem."		
Shirt collars and cuffs composed entirely of cotton, per dozen pieces	45c. & 15%	——
Composed in whole or in part of linen, per dozen	40c. & 20%	30c. &30%
Laces, lace window curtains, tidies, pillow-shams, bed sets, insertings, flouncings and other lace articles; handkerchiefs, napkins, wearing apparel and other articles made wholly or in part of lace or in imitation of lace; nets or nettings, veils and veilings, etamines, vitrages, neck rufflings, ruchings, tuckings, flutings and quillings; embroideries and all trimmings, including braids, edgings, insertings, flouncings, galloons, gorings and bands; wearing apparel, handkerchiefs and other articles or fabrics embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, whether with a letter, monogram or otherwise; tamboured or appliqued articles, fabrics or wearing apparel; hemstitched or tucked flouncings or skirtings, and articles made wholly or in part of rufflings, tuckings or ruchings; all of the foregoing composed wholly or in chief value of flax, cotton or other vegetable fibre, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise	60%	50%
Provided, That no wearing apparel or other article or textile fabric, when embroidered by hand or machinery, shall pay duty at a less rate than that imposed in any schedule of this act upon any embroideries of the materials of which such embroidery is composed.		
Lace window curtains, pillow-shams and bed sets, finished or unfinished, made on the Nottingham lace-curtain machine or on the Nottingham warp machine, and composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, when counting five points or spaces between the warp threads to the inch, per sq. yd	1c.	——
When counting more than five such points or speces to the inch, ½c. per square yard in addition for each such point or space to the inch in excess of five, and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing articles in this paragraph	20%	——
Provided, That none of the above-named articles shall pay a less rate of duty than 50 per cent ad valorem.		
Plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns, by whatever name known, not exceeding 60 inches in width, weighing not less than 6 ounces per square yard, and not exceeding 30 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, per lb	⅝c. & 15%	Free
If exceeding 30 and not exceeding 55 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, per lb	⅞c. & 15%	Free
All pile fabrics of which flax is the component material of chief value	60%	35%
Bags or sacks made from plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns, not dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, or bleached, and not exceeding 30 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, per lb	⅞c. & 15%	Free
Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth and similar fabrics, suitable for covering cotton, composed of single yarns made of jute, jute butts or hemp, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, not exceeding 16 threads to the square inch, counting warp and filling, weighing not less than 15 ounces per square yard, per sq. yd	6-10c.	Free
Handkerchiefs composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, whether in the piece or otherwise, and whether finished or unfinished, not hemmed or hemmed only	50%	——
If hemstitched or imitation hemstitched, or revered, or with drawn threads, but not embroidered or initialled	55%	——
Woven fabrics or articles not specially provided for in this act, composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, weighing 4½ oz. or more per square yard, when containing not more		

	Dingley.	Wilson.
than 60 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, per square yard	1¾c.	——
Containing more than 60 and not more than 120 threads to the square inch, per sq. yd	2¾c.	——
Containing more than 120 and not more than 180 threads to the square inch, per sq. yd	6c.	——
Containing more than 180 threads to the square inch, per sq. yd..	9c.	——
And in addition thereto on all the foregoing 30 per cent ad valorem:		
Provided, That none of the foregoing articles in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than 50 per cent ad valorem.		
Woven fabrics of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, including such as is known as shirting cloth, weighing less than 4½ oz. per square yard and containing more than 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling	35%	——
All manufactures of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fibre, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act	45%	35%
WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.		
All wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals shall be divided, for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon, into the three following classes:		
Class one, that is to say, merino, mestiza, metz or metis wools, or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote, Down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including Bagdad wool, China lamb's wool, Castel Brancho, Adrianople skin wool or butcher's wool, and such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New-Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, Egypt, Morocco and elsewhere, and all wools not hereinafter included in classes two and three.		
Class two, that is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca and other like animals.		
Class three, that is to say, Donskol, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, and all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Syria and elsewhere, excepting improved wools hereinafter provided for.		
The duty upon all wools and hair of the first class shall be, per lb..	11c.	Free
And upon all wools or hair of the second class, per lb	12c.	Free
On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall be 12c. or less per lb, the duty shall be, per lb	4c.	Free
On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall exceed 12c. per lb, the duty shall be, per lb	7c.	Free
The duty on wools on the skin shall be 1c. less per lb than is imposed in this schedule on other wools of the same class and condition.		
Top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste and garnetted waste, per lb	30c.	——
(The old law provided for a duty of 15 per cent on garnetted waste. The other articles mentioned above are free.)		
Shoddy, per lb	25c.	15%
Noils, wool extract, yarn waste, thread waste and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, per lb	20c.	Free
Woollen rags, mungo and flocks, per lb	10c.	——
Old law—Woollen rags	——	Free
Mungo and flocks	——	15%
Wool and hair which have been advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially provided for in this act.		
On yarns made wholly or in part of wool valued at not more than 30c. per pound, the duty per pound shall be 2½ times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class.		
Valued at more than 30c. per pound, the duty per pound shall be 3½ times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 40 per cent ad valorem.		
(Old law—Yarns valued at not more than 40c. per pound, 30 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 40c. per pound, 40 per cent ad valorem.)		

	Dingley.	Wilson.
On cloths, knit fabrics and all manufactures of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not especially provided for in this act, valued at not more than 40c. per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class.		
Valued at above 40c. per pound and not above 70c. per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 50 per cent ad valorem.		
Valued at over 70c. per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and 55 per cent ad valorem.		
(The old law placed a duty of 35 per cent on knit fabrics valued at not more than 40c. per pound and 40 per cent on those above.)		
On blankets and flannels for underwear, composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 40c. per pound, the duty per pound shall be the same as the duty imposed by this act on two pounds of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 30 per cent ad valorem.		
Valued at more than 40c. and not more than 50c. per pound, the duty per lb shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 35% ad valorem.		
On blankets composed wholly or in part of wool valued at more than 50c. per pound the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 40% ad valorem.		
Flannels composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at above 50c. per pound shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths and goods of similar character and description provided by this act:		
Provided, That on blankets over three yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on cloths.		
(The old law fixed the duty on blankets and flannels for underwear, valued at not more than 30c. per pound, at 25%; valued at more than 30c. and not more than 40c., 30%; valued at over 40c. per pound, at 35%.)		
On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths and goods of similar description and character of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material, with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding 15c. per square yard, per sq. yd.....	7c.	——
If valued at more than 15c. per square yard, per sq. yd.....	8c.	——
And in addition thereto on all the foregoing valued at not above 70c. per lb.....	50%	——
Valued at above 70c. per lb.....	55%	——
Provided, That on all the foregoing weighing over 4 ounces per square yard the duty shall be the same as imposed by this schedule on cloths.		
On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting and goods of similar description or character composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty shall be, per sq. yd.....	11c.	——
And in addition thereto on all the foregoing valued at not above 70c. per lb.....	50%	——
Valued above 70c. per lb.....	55%	——
Provided, That on all the foregoing weighing over 4 ounces per square yard the duty shall be the same as imposed by this schedule on cloths.		
(Old law—On women's and children's goods, coat linings, Italian cloth, bunting or goods of similar description or character, including such as have india rubber as a component material, not especially provided, valued at not over 50c. per pound, 40%; at more than 50c. per pound, 50%.)		
On clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls, whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, felts not woven, and not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 60% ad valorem.		
(Old law—Valued at above $1 50 per pound, 50%; valued at less than $1 50 per pound, 45%.)		
Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, bandings, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, edgings, insertings, flouncings, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, laces and other trimmings and articles		

	Dingley.	Wilson.
made wholly or in part of lace, embroideries and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, head-nets, netting, buttons or barrel buttons or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, and manufactures of wool ornamented with beads or spangles of whatever material composed, any of the foregoing made of wool or of which wool is a component material, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, per lb	50c. & 60%	50%
Aubusson, Axminster, moquette and chenille carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, per sq. yd	60c. & 40%	40%
Saxony, Wilton and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, per sq. yd	60c. & 40%	40%
Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, per sq. yd	44c. & 40%	40%
Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpetmg of like character or description, per sq. yd	40c. & 40%	40%
Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description printed on the warp or otherwise, per sq. yd	28c. & 40%	42½%
Treble, ingrain, three-ply and all chain Venetian carpets, per sq yd	22c. & 40%	32½%
Wool (Dutch) and two-ply ingrain carpets, per sq. yd	18c. & 40%	30%
Carpets of every description, woven whole for rooms, and Oriental, Berlin, Aubusson, Axminster and similar rugs, per sq. ft	10c. & 40%	40%
Druggets and bockings, printed, colored or otherwise, per sq. yd	22c. & 40%	30%
Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax or cotton, or composed in part of either	50%	30%
Mats, rugs for floors, screens, covers, hassocks and other carpeting, n. e. s., to pay the same duty as carpets of like description. (Both laws.)		
SILKS AND SILK GOODS.		
Silk, not further advanced than carded or combed silk, per lb	40c.	20%
Thrown silk, not more advanced than singles, tram, organzine, sewing silk, twist, floss and silk threads or yarns of every description, except spun silk	30%	30%
Spun silk in skeins, cops, warps or on beams, valued at not exceeding $1 per lb, per lb	20c. & 15%	30%
Valued at over $1 per lb and not exceeding $1 50 per lb, per lb	30c. & 15%	30%
Valued at over $1 50 per lb and not exceeding $2 per lb, per lb	40c. & 15%	30%
Valued at over $2 per lb and not exceeding $2 50 per lb, per lb	50c. & 15%	30%
Valued at over $2 50 per lb, per lb	60c. & 15%	30%
But in no case shall the foregoing articles pay a less rate of duty than 35% ad valorem.		
Velvets, velvet or plush ribbons, chenilles or other pile fabrics, cut or uncut, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, per lb	$1 50 & 15%	$1 50
Plushes, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, per lb	$1 & 15%	$1 00
But in no case shall the foregoing articles pay a less rate of duty than 50% ad valorem. (Same in both laws.)		
Woven fabrics in the piece, not specially provided for in this act, weighing not less than 1 1-3 ounces per square yard and not more than 8 ounces per square yard, and containing not more than 20% in weight of silk, if in the gum, per lb	50c.	—
If dyed in the piece, per lb	60c.	—
If containing more than 20% and not more than 30% in weight of silk, if in the gum, per lb	65c.	—
If dyed in the piece, per lb	80c.	—
If containing more than 30% and not more than 45% in weight of silk, if in the gum, per lb	90c.	—
If dyed in the piece, per lb	$1 10	—
If dyed in the thread or yarn and containing not more than 30% in weight of silk, if black (except selvedges), per lb	75c.	—
If other than black, per lb	90c.	—
If containing more than 30% and not more than 45% in weight of silk, if black (except selvedges), per lb	$1 10	—
If other than black, per lb	$1 30	—
If containing more than 45% in weight of silk, or if composed wholly of silk, if dyed in the thread or yarn and weighted in the dyeing so as to exceed the original weight of the raw silk, if black (except selvedges), per lb	$1 50	—
If other than black, per lb	$2 25	—
If dyed in the thread or yarn, and the weight is not increased by dyeing beyond the original weight of the raw silk, per lb	$3 00	—
If in the gum, per lb	$2 50	—
If boiled off, or dyed in the piece or printed, per lb	$3 00	—
If weighing less than 1 1-3 ounces and more than 1-3 of an ounce per square yard, if in the gum or if dyed in the thread or yarn, per lb	$2 50	—

	Dingley.	Wilson.
If weighing less than 1 1-3 ounces and more than 1-3 of an ounce per square yard, if boiled off, per lb	$3 00	——
If dyed or printed in the piece, per lb	$3 25	——
If weighing not more than 1-3 of an ounce per square yard, per lb	$4 50	——
But in no case shall any of the foregoing fabrics in this paragraph pay a less rate of duty than 50% ad valorem.		
Old law—"All manufactures of silk or of which silk is the component material of chief value, including those having india rubber as a component material, not specially provided for in this act, 45%.")		
Silk, not further advanced than carded or combed silk, per lb	40c.	20%
Silk handkerchiefs, unhemmed or only hemmed, same duty as on piece goods of like description, but not less than 50 per cent. If hemstitched, embroidered, trimmed or decorated, 10 per cent additional, not less than 60 per cent.		
(The old law fixed the duty on the above-mentioned articles at 50%.)		
Bandings, including hat bands, bindings, beltings, bone casings, braces, cords, cords and tassels, garters, gorings, suspenders, tubings and webs and webbings, composed wholly or in part of silk, and whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, if not embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery	50%	50%
Laces, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, edgings, insertings, galloons, chiffon or other flouncings, nets or nettings and veilings, neck rufflings, ruchings, braids, fringes, trimmings, embroideries and articles embroidered by hand or machinery or tamboured or appliqued; clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including knit goods, made up or manufactured in whole or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer; all of the above-named articles made of silk or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, and silk goods ornamented with beads or spangles, of whatever material composed	60%	——
The old law fixed the duty on the above-mentioned articles, except braids, galloons and fringes, at 50%.		
Provided, That any wearing apparel or other articles provided for in this paragraph (except gloves), when composed in part of india rubber, shall be subject to a duty of	60%	45%
All manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, including such as have india rubber as a component material, not specially provided for in this act, and all Jacquard figured goods in the piece, made on looms, of which silk is the component material of chief value, dyed in the yarn and containing two or more colors in the filling	50%	45%
Provided, That all manufactures of which wool is a component material shall be classified and assessed for duty as manufactures of wool.		

PULP AND PAPER.

Mechanically ground wood pulp, dry weight, per lb	1-12c.	10%
Chemical wood pulp, unbleached, dry weight, per lb	1-6c.	10%
Bleached, dry weight, per lb	¼c.	10%
Provided, That if any country shall impose an export duty on pulp wood exported to the United States, the amount of it shall be added as an additional duty.		
Sheathing paper and roofing felt	10%	10%
Filter masse or filter stock, composed wholly or in part of wood pulp, wood flour, cotton or other vegetable fibre, per lb	1½c. & 15%	——
Printing paper, unsized, sized or glued, suitable for books and newspapers, valued at not above 2c. per lb, 3-10 of 1c. per lb; valued above 2c. and not above 2½c. per lb, 4-10 of 1c. per lb; valued above 2½c. and not above 3c. per lb, 5-10 of 1c. per lb; valued above 3c. and not above 4c., 6-10 of 1c.; valued above 4c. and not above 5c., 8-10 of 1c.; valued above 5c., 15% ad valorem.		
(Old law on all the above, 15%.)		
Provided, That if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty upon pulp wood exported to the United States there shall be imposed upon printing paper when imported from such country or dependency an additional duty of 1-10 of 1c. per pound for each dollar of export duty per cord so imposed, and proportionately for fractions of a dollar of such export duty.		
Papers commonly known as copying paper, stereotype paper, paper known as bibulous paper, tissue paper, pottery paper, and all similar papers, white, colored or printed, weighing not over 6 lb to the ream of 480 sheets, on a basis of 20x30 inches, and whether in reams or in any other form, per lb	6c. & 15%	35%
If weighing over 6 lb and not over 10 lb to the ream, and letter-copying books, whether wholly or partly manufactured, per lb.	5c. & 15%	35%
Crepe paper and filtering paper, per lb	5c. & 15%	35%
Surface-coated papers, per lb	2½c. & 15%	30%

	Dingley.	Wilson.
If printed or wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, or with gelatine or flock, per lb	3c. & 20c.	30%
Parchment papers, per lb	2c. & 10%	30%
Plain basic photographic papers for albumenizing, sensitizing or baryta coating, per lb	3c. & 10%	—
Albumenized or sensitized paper or paper otherwise surface-coated for photographic purposes	30%	30%
MANUFACTURES OF PAPER.		
Paper envelopes, plain	20%	20%
If bordered, embossed, printed, tinted or decorated	35%	20%
Lithographic prints from stone, zinc, aluminum or other material, bound or unbound (except cigar labels, flaps and bands, lettered or otherwise, music and illustrations when forming part of a periodical or newspaper and accompanying the same, or if bound in or forming part of printed books, not specially provided for in this act), on paper or other material not exceeding 8-1,000 of an inch in thickness, per lb	20c.	20c.
On paper or other material exceeding 8-1,000 of an inch and not exceeding 20-1,000 of an inch in thickness, and exceeding 35 and not exceeding 400 square inches cutting size in dimensions, per lb	8c.	8c.
Exceeding 400 square inches, cutting size in dimensions	35%	—
Prints exceeding 8-1,000 of an inch and not exceeding 20-1,000 of an inch in thickness, and not exceeding 35 square inches cutting size in dimensions, per lb	5c.	5c.
Lithographic prints from stone, zinc, aluminum or other material, on cardboard or other material exceeding 20-1,000 of an inch in thickness, per lb	6c.	6c.
Lithographic cigar labels, flaps and bands, lettered or blank, printed from stone, zinc, aluminum or other material, if printed in less than eight colors, bronze printing to be counted as two colors, but not including labels, flaps and bands printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, per lb	20c.	20c.
If printed in whole in bronze, per lb	15c.	30c.
If printed in eight or more colors, but not including labels, flaps and bands printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, per lb	30c.	30c.
If printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, per lb	50c.	40c.
Books of paper or other material for children's use, containing illuminated lithographic prints not exceeding in weight 24 ounces each, and all booklets and fashion magazines or periodicals, printed in whole or in part by lithographic process or decorated by hand, per lb	8c.	—
Writing, letter, note, handmade, drawing, ledger, bond, record, tablet and typewriter paper, weighing not less than 10 lb and not more than 15 lb to the ream, per lb	2c. & 10%	20%
Weighing more than 15 lb to the ream, per lb	3½c. & 15%	20%
But if any such paper is ruled, bordered, embossed, printed or decorated in any manner it shall pay 10 per cent ad valorem in addition to the foregoing rates	—	30%
Paper hangings and paper for screens or fireboards, and all other paper	25%	20%
All Jacquard designs of one-line paper, or parts of such designs, finished or unfinished	35%	—
All Jacquard designs cut on Jacquard cards, or parts of such designs, finished or unfinished	35%	—
Books of all kinds, including blank books and pamphlets, and engravings bound or unbound, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, and printed matter	25%	25%
Photograph, autograph and scrap albums, wholly or partly manufactured	35%	—
All fancy boxes made of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, or if covered with surface-coated paper	45%	—
Playing cards, in packs not exceeding 54 cards, and at a like rate for any number in excess, per pack	10c. & 20%	10c & 50%
Manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value	35%	20%
SUNDRIES.		
Beads of all kinds not threaded or strung	35%	—
Fabrics, nets or nettings, laces, embroideries, galloons, wearing apparel, ornaments, trimmings and other articles, composed wholly or in part of beads or spangles made of glass or paste, gelatin, metal or other material, but not composed in part of wool	60%	—
Braids, plaits, laces and willow sheets or squares, composed wholly of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, or rattan, suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, or hoods, not bleached, dyed, colored, or stained	15%	—
If bleached, dyed, colored or stained	20%	—

	Dingley.	Wilson.
Hats, bonnets and hoods, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, or rattan, whether wholly or partly manufactured, but not trimmed	35%	Free
If trimmed	50%	Free
Brushes, brooms and feather dusters of all kinds, and hair pencils in quills or otherwise	40%	35%
Bristles, sorted, bunched or prepared, per lb	7½c.	7½c.
BUTTONS AND BUTTON FORMS.		
Trousers buckles, made wholly or partly of iron or steel, or parts thereof, valued at not more than 15c. per 100, per 100	5c.	——
Valued at more than 15c. per 100 and not more than 50c. per 100, per 100	10c.	——
Valued at more than 50c. per 100, per 100	15c.	——
And in addition thereto, on each and all of the above buckles, or parts of buckles	15%	——
Button forms: Lastings, mohair, cloth, silk or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively	10%	10%
Buttons, or parts of buttons, and button moulds or blanks, finished or unfinished, shall pay duty at the following rates, the line button measure being 1-40 of 1 inch, namely:		
Buttons known commercially as agate buttons, per line, per gross	1-12c.	25%
Metal trousers buttons, except steel and nickel bar buttons, per line, per gross	1-12c.	——
Buttons of bone and steel trousers buttons, per line, per gross. Old law—Buttons of bone, 35%.	¼c.	——
Buttons of pearl or shell, per line, per gross	1½c.	1c. & 15%
Buttons of horn, vegetable ivory, glass, or metal, per line, per gross	¾c.	35%
And in addition thereto, on all the foregoing articles in this paragraph	15%	——
Shoe buttons made of paper, board, papier-mache, pulp or other similar material, valued at not exceeding 3c. per gross, per gross	1c.	25%
Buttons and all collar or cuff buttons and studs	50%	——
COAL, COKE, CORK, ETC.		
Coal, bituminous, and all coals containing less than 92 per cent of fixed carbon, and shale, per ton of 28 bushels, 80 lb to the bushel	67c.	40c.
Coal slack or culm, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, per ton of 28 bushels, 80 lb to the bushel	15c.	15c.
Provided, That on all foreign coal, consumed on board American steam vessels in the foreign trade or trade between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the duty shall be refunded.		
Coke	20%	15%
Cork bark, cut into squares or cubes, per lb	8c.	10c.
Manufactured corks, over ¾ inch in diameter, measured at larger end, per lb	15c.	10c.
Three-quarters of an inch and less in diameter, measured at large end, per lb	25c.	10c.
Cork, artificial, or cork substitutes, manufactured from cork waste and not otherwise provided for, per lb	8c.	——
Dice, draughts, chessmen, chessballs, and billiards, pool and bagatelle balls, of ivory, bone or other materials	50%	50%
Dolls, doll heads, toy marbles, of whatever materials composed, and all other toys not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, or stone ware, and not specially provided for in this act	35%	25%
Emery grains and emery manufactured, ground, pulverized or refined, per lb	1c.	8-10c.
Emery wheels, emery files, and manufactures of which emery is the component material of chief value	25%	——
EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES.		
Firecrackers of all kinds, per lb. The weight to include all coverings, wrappings and packing material.	8c.	50%
Fulminates, fulminating powders and like articles	30%	30%
Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery or sporting purposes, when valued at 20 cents or less per lb, per lb	4c.	5c.
Valued above 20 cents per lb, per lb	6c.	8c.
Matches, friction or lucifer of all descriptions, per gross of 144 boxes, containing not more than 100 matches per box, per gross	8c.	20%
When imported otherwise than in boxes containing not more than 100 matches each, per 1,000 matches	1c.	20%
Percussion caps	30%	30%
Cartridges	35%	——
Blasting caps, per 1,000 caps	$2 36	$2 07

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FEATHERS, FURS, FANS, HAIR, HATS, ETC.		
Feathers and downs of all kinds, including bird skins or parts thereof, with the feathers on, crude or not dressed, colored, or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner	15%	Free
Old law—Feathers and downs, 35%; bird skins free.		
When dressed, colored, or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, including quills of down and other manufactures of down, and also dressed and finished birds, suitable for millinery ornaments, and artificial or ornamental feathers, fruits, grains, leaves, flowers and stems, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed	50%	35%
Fure, dressed on the skin, but not made up into articles, and furs not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, including fur skins carroted	20%	——
Old law—The above, except fur skins carroted	——	20%
Fans of all kinds, except common palm leaf fans	50%	40%
Gun wads of all descriptions	20%	10%
Hair, human, if clean or drawn, manufactured	20%	20%
Hair curled, suitable for beds or mattresses	10%	10%
Haircloth, known as "crinoline" cloth, per sq. yd	10c.	6c.
Haircloth, known as "hair seating," per sq. yd	20c.	20c.
Hair press cloth, per sq. yd	20c.	——
Hats, bonnets, or hoods, for men's, women's, boys', or children's wear, trimmed or untrimmed, including bodies, hoods, plateaux, forms, or shapes, for hats or bonnets, composed wholly or in chief value of fur of the rabbit, beaver or other animals, valued at not more than $5 per dozen, per dozen	$2	40%
Valued at more than $20 per dozen, per dozen	$7	40%
And in addition thereto on all the foregoing	20%	40%
Indurated fibre ware and manufactures of wood or other pulp	35%	30%
JEWELRY, PRECIOUS STONES AND PAINTINGS.		
Articles commonly known as jewelry, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, including precious stones set, pearls set or strung, and cameos in frames	60%	——
Old law—All articles not specially provided for, commercially known as jewelry and cameos in frames	——	35%
Precious stones of all kinds, including pearls, set	——	30%
Diamonds and other precious stones advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting or other process, and not set	10%	25%
Imitations of diamonds, or other precious stones, composed of glass or paste, not exceeding an inch in dimensions, not engraved, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, and not mounted or set	20%	10%
Pearls in their natural state, not strung or set	10%	10%
Paintings, in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings, hand statuary, not specially provided for in this act	20%	Free
LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled	15%	Free
(Provided, That upon all leather exported, made from imported hides, there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid on such hides.		
Band or belting leather, sole leather, dressed, upper and all other leather, calfskins, tanned or tanned and dressed, kangaroo, sheep and goat skins (including lamb and kid skins), dressed and finished; chamois and other skins and bookbinders' calfskins	20%	——
Old law—Sole leather, 10%; band or belting leather, 10%; bookbinders' calfskins, kangaroo, sheep and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins, dressed and finished, 20%.		
Skins for morocco, tanned, but unfinished	10%	10%
Patent, japanned, varnished, or enamelled leather weighing not over 10 lb per dozen hides or skins, per lb	30c. & 20%	20%
If weighing over 10 lb and not over 25 lb per dozen, per lb	30c. & 10%	20%
If weighing over 25 lb per dozen, per lb	20c. & 10%	20%
Pianoforte leather and pianoforte action leather	35%	20%
Leather shoelaces, finished or unfinished, per gross pairs	50c. & 20%	——
Boots and shoes made of leather	25%	20%
Provided, That leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps or other forms, suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, shall be classified as manufactures of leather and pay duty accordingly	——	20%
GLOVES.		
Women's or children's "glace" finish Schmaschen (of sheep origin), not over 14 inches in length, per dozen pairs	$1 75	$1 00
Over 14 inches and not over 17 inches in length, per dozen pairs	$2 25	$1 50
Over 17 inches in length, per dozen pairs	$2 75	$2 00
Men's "glace" finish Schmaschen (sheep), per dozen pairs	$3 00	$3 00

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Women's or children's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep, not over 14 inches in length, per dozen pairs	$2 50	$1 75
Over 14 and not over 17 inches in length, per dozen pairs	$3 50	$2 75
Over 17 inches in length, per dozen pairs	$4 50	$3 75
Men's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep, per dozen pairs	$4 00	$4 00
Women's or children's "glace" finish, goat, kid or other leather than of sheep origin, not over 14 inches in length, per dozen pairs	$3 00	$2 25
Over 14 and not over 17 inches in length, per dozen pairs	$3 75	$3 00
Over 17 inches in length, per dozen pairs	$4 75	$4 00
Men's "glace" finish, kid, goat or other leather than of sheep origin, per dozen pairs	$4 00	$4 00
Women's or children's of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over 17 inches in length, per dozen pairs	$2 50	$1 75
Over 17 inches in length, per dozen pairs	$3 50	$2 75
Men's, of sheep origin, with exterior surface removed by whatever name known, per dozen pairs	$4 00	$4 00
Women's or children's kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over 14 inches in length, per dozen pairs	$3 00	$2 25
Over 14 inches and not over 17 inches in length, per dozen pairs	$3 75	$3 00
Over 17 inches in length, per dozen pairs	$4 75	$4 00
Men's goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, per dozen pairs.	$4 00	$4 00
In addition to the foregoing rates, there shall be paid on leather gloves, when lined, per dozen pairs	$1 00	$1 00
On all pique, or prix seam gloves, per dozen pairs	40c.	—
On all gloves stitched or embroidered with more than three single strands, or cords, per dozen pairs	40c.	—
Glove tranks, with or without the usual accompanying pieces, shall pay 75 per cent of the duty provided for the gloves in the fabrication of which they are suitable. (Both laws.)		
HARNESS.		
Harness, saddles and saddlery, or parts of either in sets or in parts, finished or unfinished	45%	—
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.		
Manufactures of amber, asbestos, bladders, cork, catgut or whipgut or wormgut, or wax, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value	25%	25%
Manufactures of bone, chip, grass, horn, india rubber, palm leaf, straw, weeds or whalebone, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value	30%	25%
Manufactures of leather, finished or unfinished, manufactures of fur, gelatin, gutta-percha, human hair, ivory, vegetable ivory, mother-of-pearl and shell, plaster of paris, papier-mache and vulcanized india rubber, known as "hard rubber," or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, and shells engraved, cut, ornamented, or otherwise manufactured	35%	—
Old law—Manufactures of leather, fur, gutta-percha, vulcanized india rubber, known as hard rubber, human hair, papier-maché, plaster of paris, indurated fibre wares and other manufactures composed of wood or other pulp, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for	—	30%
Manufactures of ivory, vegetable ivory, mother-of-pearl, gelatin, shell, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value	35%	—
Masks, composed of paper or pulp	35%	25%
Matting, made of cocoa fibre or rattan, per sq. yd	6c.	20%
Mats made of cocoa fibre or rattan, per sq. ft	4c.	20%
Musical instruments or parts thereof, pianoforte actions and parts thereof, strings for musical instruments not otherwise enumerated, cases for musical instruments, pitch pipes, tuning forks, tuning hammers and metronomes, strings for musical instruments composed wholly or in part of steel or other metal	45%	—
Old law—Except pianoforte actions and parts thereof, all the articles mentioned in the last paragraph	—	25%
Peat moss, per ton	$1	—
Pencils of paper or wood, filled with lead or other material, and pencils of lead, per gross	45c. & 25%	50%
Slate pencils covered with wood	35%	50%
All other slate pencils, per 100	3c.	30%
Pencil leads not in wood	10%	10%
Photographic dry plates or films	25%	25%
Pipes and smokers' articles, common tobacco pipes and pipe bowls made wholly of clay, valued at not more than 40c. per gross, per gross	15c.	—

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Other tobacco pipes and pipe bowls of clay, per gross	50c. & 25%	——
Old law—All common tobacco pipes and pipe bowls made wholly of clay, valued at not more than 50c. per gross, 10%.		
Other pipes and pipe bowls of whatever material composed, and all smokers' articles whatsoever, including cigarette books, cigarette book covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette paper in all forms	60%	50%
Ploughs, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horse-rakes, cultivators, threshing machines and cotton gins	20%	Free
Plush, black, known commercially as hatters' plush, composed of silk or of silk and cotton, such as is used exclusively for making men's hats	10%	Free
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, covered with material other than paper	50%	45%
Sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades, and walking canes, finished or unfinished	40%	——
Old law—The above, except walking canes	——	30%
Waste not specially provided for in this act	10%	10%

FREE LIST.

All articles not elsewhere specified in the bill are put upon the "free list" and were included in the free list in the Wilson bill.

RECIPROCITY.

The Reciprocity part of the tariff law provides that the President may suspend the imposition and collection of duties specified with any foreign country or their colonies producing the articles mentioned below, whenever such country shall make concessions in favor of the products or manufactures of the United States, and fix the duties as hereinafter given:

Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, 5 per cent ad valorem.

Brandies, or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, $1 75 per proof gallon.

Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing not more than one quart and more than one pint, $6 per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, $3 per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, $1 50 per dozen; in bottles or other vessels, containing more than one quart each, in addition to $6 per dozen bottles, on the quantities in excess of one quart, at the rate of $1 90 per gallon.

Still wines and vermouth in casks, 35 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one pint, $1 25 per case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of four cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

Paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings and statuary, 15 per cent ad valorem.

On coffee, 3 cents per pound.

On tea, 10 cents per pound.

On tonquin, tonqua or tonka beans, 50 cents per pound; vanilla beans, $2 per pound; vanilla beans, commercially known as cuts, $1 per pound.

That there shall be levied, collected and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not enumerated or provided for in this act, a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, and on all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not provided for in this act, a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem.

It is also provided, That foreign materials for the construction, repairing or outfitting of American vessels, built for foreign account or the foreign trade, or used in their machinery, shall be free. But such vessels, built for foreign account, shall not be allowed in the coastwise trade, and when built on American account shall not be allowed in the coastwise trade over two months per year.

That the sixteenth section of an act, entitled "An act to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying trade, and for other purposes," approved June, 26, 1884, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 16. That all articles of foreign or domestic production needed and actually withdrawn from bonded warehouses and bonded manufacturing warehouses for supplies (not including equipment) of vessels of the United States engaged in foreign trade, or in trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, may be so withdrawn from said bonded warehouses, free of duty or of internal revenue tax, as the case may be, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; but no such articles shall be landed at any port of the United States."

That a discriminating duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States; or which being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled at the time of such importation, by treaty or convention, to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be payable on goods, wares and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States, nor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CONGRESS FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897.

Departments.	LIIId Congress.		LIVth Congress.	
	Laws of 1894-5.	Laws of 1895-6.	Laws of 1896-7.	Laws of 1897-8.
Agricultural	$3,223,623 66	$3,303,750 00	$3,255,532 00	$3,182,902 00
Army	23,592,884 68	23,252,608 09	23,278,402 73	23,129,344 30
Diplomatic Service	1,563,918 76	1,574,458 76	1,642,558 76	1,695,308 76
District of Columbia	5,545,678 76	5,745,443 25	5,900,319 48	6,187,591 06
Fortifications	2,427,004 00	1,904,557 50	7,377,888 00	9,517,141 00
Indian Service	[1]10,659,565 16	8,762,751 24	7,390,496 79	7,670,420 89
Legislative, Executive and Judicial	21,305,583 29	21,891,718 08	21,519,324 71	21,690,766 90
Military Academy	406,535 08	464,261 66	449,525 61	479,572 83
Navy	25,327,126 72	29,416,245 31	30,562,660 95	33,128,234 29
Pension	151,581,570 00	141,381,570 00	141,328,580 00	141,263,880 00
Postoffice	87,236,599 55	89,545,997 86	92,571,564 22	95,665,338 75
River and Harbor	11,643,180 00		[4]12,659,550 00	
Sundry Civil	34,253,775 55	[3]46,568,160 40	33,096,710 19	53,611,783 38
Deficiency	12,211,006 06	9,825,374 82	[5]15,341,911 07	9,662,101 23
Miscellaneous	577,956 55	297,667 37	416,010 06	400,000 00
Totals	$391,156,005 03	$383,934,564 34	$396,791,034 57	$407,288,685 39
Permanent annual appropriations	[2]101,074,680 00	113,073,956 32	119,054,160 00	120,078,220 00
Grand totals	$492,230,685 03	$497,008,520 66	[6]$515,845,194 57	$527,366,305 39
Total for Congress	$989,239,205 69		$1,043,211,499 96	

[1]Includes $1,330,669 67 to be placed to the credit of certain Indians for certain non-paying State bonds or stocks; also includes $2,472,697 to carry out agreements with various Indian tribes. [2]The Secretary of the Treasury having recommended the repeal of the Sugar Bounty law, no estimate was submitted for the fiscal year 1895. In case the law should not be repealed the Secretary noted that $11,000,000 would be required for the purpose. [3]Includes $11,462,115 to carry out contracts for river and harbor improvements for 1896. [4]In addition to this $3,284,597 was appropriated in the Sundry Civil Act to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1897, and $300,000 was appropriated in the Urgent Deficiency act to carry out such contracts for 1896. [5]The General Deficiency Appropriation bill as agreed upon by the House and Senate, appropriating $10,719,503, was vetoed by the President, and, failing to pass over the veto, another bill, being an exact copy of that vetoed, omitting one section appropriating $1,761,996 66 for French spoliation and other claims, was enacted. [6]In addition to this amount, contracts were authorized to be entered into, subject to future appropriations by Congress, as follows: District of Columbia act, $124,000; Fortification act, $4,195,076; Naval act, $10,000,000 in excess of estimated appropriation for increase of the Navy; River and Harbor act, $59,616,404 91; Sundry Civil act, $081,000. Total, $75,816,480 91.

THE DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Outstanding principal of the public debt of the United States on January 1 of each year from 1791 to 1843, inclusive, and on July 1 of each year from 1843 to 1896, inclusive:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1791	$75,463,476	1818	103,466,633	1843	32,742,922
1792	77,227,924	1819	95,529,648	1844	23,461,652
1793	80,358,634	1820	91,015,566	1845	15,925,303
1794	78,427,404	1821	89,987,427	1846	15,550,202
1795	80,747,587	1822	93,546,676	1847	38,826,534
1796	83,762,172	1823	90,875,877	1848	47,044,862
1797	82,064,479	1824	90,269,777	1849	63,061,858
1798	79,228,529	1825	83,788,432	1850	63,452,773
1799	78,408,669	1826	81,054,059	1851	68,304,796
1800	82,976,294	1827	73,987,357	1852	66,199,341
1801	83,038,050	1828	67,475,043	1853	59,803,117
1802	80,712,632	1829	58,421,413	1854	42,242,222
1803	77,054,686	1830	48,565,406	1855	35,586,956
1804	86,427,120	1831	39,123,191	1856	31,932,537
1805	82,312,150	1832	24,322,235	1857	28,699,831
1806	75,723,270	1833	7,001,698	1858	44,911,881
1808	65,196,317	1834	4,760,082	1859	58,496,837
1809	57,023,192	1835	33,733	1860	64,842,287
1810	53,173,217	1836	37,513	1861	90,580,873
1811	48,005,587	1837	336,957	1862	524,176,412
1812	45,209,737	1838	3,308,124	1863	1,119,772,138
1813	55,962,827	1839	10,434,221	1864	1,815,784,370
1814	81,487,846	1840	3,573,343	1865	2,680,647,869
1815	99,833,660	1841	5,250,875	1866	2,773,236,173
1816	127,334,933	1842	13,594,480	1867	2,678,126,103
1817	123,491,965	1843	20,201,226	1868	2,611,687,851

THE DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1869.....	2,588,452,213	1879.....	*2,349,567,482	1889.....	†1,640,673,340
1870.....	2,480,672,427	1880.....	*2,120,415,370	1890.....	†1,585,821,048
1871.....	2,353,211,332	1881.....	*2,069,013,569	1891.....	†1,560,472,784
1872.....	2,253,251,328	1882.....	*1,918,312,994	1892.....	†1,628,840,151
1873.....	*2,234,482,993	1883.....	*1,884,171,728	1893.....	†1,598,111,156
1874.....	*2,251,690,468	1884.....	*1,830,528,923	1894.....	†1,668,757,127
1875.....	*2,232,284,531	1885.....	†1,876,424,275	1895.....	†1,701,033,661
1876.....	*2,180,395,067	1886.....	†1,756,445,205	1896.....	†1,787,990,491
1877.....	*2,205,301,392	1887.....	†1,688,229,591		
1878.....	*2,256,205 892	1888.....	†1,705,992,320		

*In the amount here stated as the outstanding principal of the public debt are included the certificates of deposit outstanding on June 30, issued under act of June 8, 1872, for which a like amount in United States notes was on special deposit in the Treasury for their redemption and added to the cash balance in the Treasury. These certificates, as a matter of accounts, are treated as a part of the public debt, but being offset by notes held on deposit for their redemption should properly be deducted from the principal of the public debt in making comparison with former years.

†Exclusive of gold, silver, currency certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890 held in the Treasurer's cash, and including $64,623,512 bonds issued to the several Pacific railroads.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, ETC.

NET REVENUE, NET EXPENDITURES AND PER CAPITA OF THE LATTER FROM 1861.

Year.	Population	Net revenue.	Net expenditures.	Per capita of expenditures.
1861.....	32,064,000	41,509,930.00	66,546,645.00	2.08
1862.....	32,704,000	51,987,455.00	474,761,819.00	14.52
1863.....	33,365,000	112,697,291.00	714,740,725.00	21.42
1864.....	34,046,000	264,626,772.00	865,322,614.00	25.42
1865.....	34,748,000	333,714,605.00	1,297,555,224.00	37.34
1866.....	35,469,000	558,032,620.00	520,809,417.00	14.68
1867.....	36,211,000	490,634,010.00	357,542,675.00	9.87
1868.....	36,973,000	405,038,083.00	377,340,285.00	10.21
1869.....	37,756,000	370,943,747.00	322,865,278.00	8.55
1870.....	38,558,371	411,255,478.00	309,653,561.00	8.03
1871.....	39,555,000	383,323,945.00	292,177,188.00	7.39
1872.....	40,596,000	374,106,868.00	277,517,963.00	6.84
1873.....	41,677,000	333,738,205.00	290,345,245.00	6.97
1874.....	42,796,000	304,978,755.00	302,633,873.00	7.07
1875.....	43,951,000	288,000,051.00	274,623,393.00	6.25
1876.....	45,137,000	294,095,865.00	265,101,085.00	5.87
1877.....	46,353,000	281,406,419.00	241,334,475.00	5.21
1878.....	47,598,000	257,763,879.00	236,964,327.00	4.98
1879.....	48,866,000	273,827,184.00	166,947,884.00	5.46
1880.....	50,155,783	333,526,611.00	267,642,958.00	5.34
1881.....	51,316,000	360,782,293.00	260,712,888.00	5.08
1882.....	52,495,000	403,525,250.00	257,981,440.00	4.91
1883.....	53,693,000	398,287,582.00	265,408,138.00	4.94
1884.....	54,911,000	348,519,870.00	244,126,244.00	4.44
1885.....	56,148,000	323,690,706.00	260,226,935.00	4.63
1886.....	57,404,000	336,439,727.00	242,483,138.00	4.22
1887.....	58,680,000	371,403,277.00	267,932,179.00	4.56
1888.....	59,974,000	379,266,075.00	*267,924,801.00	4.46
1889.....	61,289,000	387,050,059.00	†299,288,978.00	4.88
1890.....	62,622,250	403,080,982.00	‡318,040,710.00	5.07
1891.....	63,975,000	392,612,447.31	§365,773,905.35	5.71
1892.....	65,516,000	354,937,784.24	345,023,330.58	5.27
1893.....	66,946,000	385,819,628.78	383,477,954.49	5.73
1894.....	68,397,000	297,722,019.25	367,525,279.83	5.37
1895.....	69,878,000	313,390,075.11	356,195,298.29	5.10
1896.....	71,390,000	326,976,200.38	352,179,446.08	4.93

*This includes $8,270,842 46 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."

†This includes $17,292,362 65 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."

‡This includes $20,304,224 06 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."

§This includes $10,401,220 61 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."

Note.—The net revenue and expenses and per capita on revenues for 1891 were erroneously stated by the Register of the Treasury in his reports for 1891, 1892 and 1893. (See Finance Reports for those years, pp. 845, 767 and 906.)

Annual appropriations by Congress for each fiscal year from 1889 to 1897: 1889, $245,020,172 89; 1890, $218,115,439 80; 1891, $287,722,488 96; 1892, $323,783,079 36; 1893, $304,710,196 75; 1894, $319,011,846 62; 1895, $201,788,819 78; 1896, $293,057,104 81, 1897, $302,786,385 98.

UNITED STATES DEBT, OCTOBER 1, 1897.

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Title of loan.	Rate.	When redeemable.	Amount issued.	Outstanding September 30, 1897. Total.
Loan of July 12, 1882...	3 per cent.....	Option U. S.....	$305,529,000 00	
Funded Loan of 1891..	4½ per cent...	September 1, 1891	250,000,000 00	
	Cont'd @ 2%..	Option U. S.....		$25,364,500 00
Funded Loan of 1907....	4 per cent.....	July 1, 1907.....	740,902,550 00	559,641,200 00
Refunding Certificates...	4 per cent.....		40,012,750 00	44,440 00
Loan of 1904.....	5 per cent.....	February 1, 1904.	100,000,000 00	100,000,000 00
Loan of 1925.....	4 per cent.....	February 1, 1925.	162,315,400 00	162,315,400 00
Aggregate of interest-bearing debt, exclusive of U. S. bonds issued to Pacific Railroad's, as stated below..			1,598,759,700 00	847,365,540 00

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

U. S. notes.....	$346,681,016 00	National bank notes (redemption account).....	$24,992,324 50
Old demand notes.....	54,347 50		
Fractional currency.....	6,887,702 14		
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....	1,334,570 26	Total	$378,615,390 14

CERTIFICATES AND NOTES ISSUED ON DEPOSITS OF COIN AND LEGAL-TENDER NOTES AND PURCHASES OF BULLION.

	In Treasury.	In circulation.		In Treasury.	In circulation.
Gold certificates.....	$1,535,610	$36,898,559	Certif. of deposit.	$1,325,000	$52,825,000
Silver certificates...	10,532,205	374,620,299	Treas. notes of 1890	21,518,217	89,816,063
Aggregate of certificates and Treasury notes, offset by cash in Treasury.....				$34,911,032	$554.159,221

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Classification.		Demand liabilities.	
Gold—Coin	$154,338,369 89	Gold certificates.....	$38,434,169 00
Bars	30,223,294 50	Silver certificates.....	385,152,504 00
Silver—Dollars	394,948,022 00	Certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872.....	54,150,000 00
Subsidiary coin.....	13,455,175 35	Treasury notes of 1890....	111,334,280 00
Bars	105,078,549 75	Fund for redemption of uncurrent National bank notes	8,933,676 45
Paper—United States notes	94,885,472 00	Outstanding checks and drafts	3,483,037 40
Treasury notes of 1890...	21,518,217 00	Disbursing officers' balances	28,149,319 04
Gold certificates.....	1,535,610 00	Agency accounts, etc.....	5,538,858 40
Silver certificates.....	10,532,205 00	Gold reserve.....	100,000,000 00
Certificates of deposit....	1,325,000 00	Net cash balance.....	115,192,787 47
National bank notes.....	3,814,835 34		
Other kinds of money—		Total	$850,368,631 76
Bonds, interest and coupons paid.....	45,047 04		
Minor coin and fractional currency	1,230,121 04		
Deposits in National bank depositaries—			
General account.....	13,421,789 92		
Disbursing officers' balances	4,016,922 33		
Total	$850,368,631 76		

DEBTS OF PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Railway.	Principal outstanding.	Interest accrued, not yet pd.	Interest paid by the U. S.	Interest repaid by Cos.	Sinking fund.
Central Pacific.....	$25,885,120	$297,166 80	$44,640,220 44	$8,700,871 49	$7,425,458 22
Kansas Pacific.....	6,303,000	21,345 00	11,146,393 44	4,548,120 97	
†Union Pacific.....	27,236,512	286,147 68	47,354,534 74	16,523,648 37	18,182,466 53
Central Branch U. P.	1,600,000	4,800 00	2,817,008 26	653,042 80	
Western Pacific.....	1,970,560	24,758 40	3,313,919 34	9,367 00	
Sioux City and Pac..	1,628,320	24,424 80	2,832,086 29	264,887 84	
Totals	$64,623,512	$658,642 68	$112,104,162 51	*$30,699,938 47	

*By transportation service, $29,596,318 72; by cash payments, $1,103,619 75.

†On November 1, 1897, this was sold for the amount of the debt to the Government, including interest in full to that date.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

For year ended June 30.

Nationality.	—Number— 1896.	1897.	Nationality.	—Number— 1896.	1897.
Austria-Hungary ...	65,103	33,031	Netherlands	1,583	890
Belgium	1,261	760	Norway	8,855	5,842
China	1,441	3,363	Poland	691	4,165
Cuba	6,077	3,553	Portugal	2,766	1,574
Denmark	3,167	2,085	Russia	45,137	22,750
England	19,492	9,974	Scotland	3,483	1,883
Finland	6,308	3,066	Spain	351	466
France	2,463	2,107	Sweden	21,177	13,144
Germany	31,885	22,533	Switzerland	2,304	1,566
Greece	2,175	571	Wales	1,581	870
Ireland	40,262	28,421	Other countries.....	8,888	6,870
Italy	68,060	59,431			
Japan	1,110	1,526	Totals	343,267	230,832

Note.—For totals in each year since 1820 see Tribune Almanac for 1897, page 97.

FOREIGN NATIONS—INDEBTEDNESS, POPULATION AND AREA.

	Area, Sq. miles.	Population.	Debt.
Africa	11,549,038	*135,000,000	———
Argentine Republic.....	1,125 086	*4,100,000	$358,245,250
Austria-Hungary.....	261,649	41,917,374	2,941,028,360
Belgium.....	11,373	6,341,958	441,185,100
Bolivia	567,240	*2,300,000	3,828,885
Brazil	3,218,082	*20,000,000	432,092,183
Bulgaria.....	38,390	3,310,713	268,146,835
Burmah.....	171,430	7,605,560	———
Chili.....	293,970	3,317,264	88,755,000
China and dependencies.....	4,218,041	*402,680,000	243,000,000
Colombia, United States of.....	504,773	*4,000,000	16,344,500
Corea	82,000	*12,000,000	———
Costa Rica.....	37,000	262,661	10,791,390
Denmark.....	14,775	2,299,564	56,163,000
Dominican Republic.....	20,596	*350,000	4,979,980
Ecuador	120,000	*1,270,000	13,848 690
Egypt	394,240	*9,000,000	540,889,275
France.....	204,092	38,228,969	6,400,000,000
Germany, by States—			
Anhalt.....	917	293,123	———
Alsace-Lorraine.....	5,668	1,641,220	5,915,811
Baden.....	5,891	1,725,470	81,479,515
Bavaria.....	29,634	5,797.414	322,828,202
Bremen.....	99	196,278	———
Brunswick.....	1,441	433.986	15,036,411
Hamburg.....	160	681,632	79,013.115
Hesse.....	3,000	1,039,388	9,483,061
Lippe.....	475	134,617	———
Lubeck.....	116	83,324	4.752,423
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	5,197	596,883	24,994,887
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	1,144	101,513	———
Oldenburg.....	2,508	373,739	10,319,127
Prussia.....	134,531	31,849.795	1,540,811.050
Reuss (elder).....	123	67,454	———
Reuss (younger).....	323	131,469	———
Saxe-Altenburg.....	517	180,012	———
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.....	765	216,624	———
Saxe-Meiningen.....	964	234,005	———
Saxe-Weimar.....	1,404	338,887	———
Saxony.....	5,856	3,783,014	162,358,600
Schaumburg-Lippe.....	133	41,224	———
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.	367	88,590	———
Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen.....	337	78,248	———
Waldeck.....	438	57,782	516.598
Wurtemburg.....	7,619	2,080,898	110,820,305
Germany: Total.....	211,168	52,246.589	2,368,331.005
Great Britain and Ireland.....	121,411	38,252,845	3,203,177,936
Great Britain—Dependencies:			
Bermudas.....	19	15,794	228,435
Cape Colony.....	292,000	2,001,305	133,539,793
Canada	3,315,647	*5,250,000	253,074,927
Ceylon.....	25,365	3,008,466	17,950.907
Fiji Islands	7,451	[2]120,245	1,072,030
Hong Kong	30½	[3]248,498	1,657,725

FOREIGN NATIONS—INDEBTEDNESS, ETC.—Continued.

	Area, Sq. miles.	Population.	Debt.
India	1,808,258	287,223,431	608,783,560
Mauritius	705	376,220	6,643,773
Natal	20,461	584,326	39,063,563
Newfoundland	42,200	197,934	9,116,534
New South Wales	310,700	1,289,770	289,234,061
New-Zealand	104,471	743,214	208,796,283
Queensland	688,497	460,550	154,588,580
South Australia	903,690	357,405	109,394,721
Straits Settlements	1,472½	512,342	
Tasmania	26,215	160,833	39,677,486
Victoria	87,884	1,177,444	227,501,026
Western Australia	975,920	122,420	16,574,094
West Indies	13,496	1,463,144	16,260,667
Greece	25,041	2,267,267	159,974,175
Guatemala	46,774	*1,510,000	12,929,130
Hawaii	6,587	109,020	18,257,025
Hayti	9,242	1,210,600	19,674,510
Honduras	42,658	431,917	30,131,876
Italy	110,623	30,535,848	2,386,200,000
Japan	162,655	41,388,313	273,613,435
Liberia	48,000	*1,500,000	
Luxemburg	999	217,583	2,291,256
Madagascar	230,000	*4 to 5 mil.	
Mexico	751,177	10,447,994	96,995,000
Montenegro	3,486	*220,000	388,000
Morocco	314,000	*4½ to 8 mil.	
Netherlands	12,582	4,732,912	443,735,963
Nicaragua	51,660	*310,000	279,298,595
Norway	124,500	*2,001,000	38,541,859
Orange Free State	48,326	207,503	266,750
Paraguay	145,400	*600,000	4,564,530
Persia	630,000	*9,000,000	2,425,000
Peru	455,000	*2,972,000	
Portugal	34,606	5,082,247	747,676,000
Rumania	46,314	*5,500,500	230,790,305
Russia	8,450,681	4,129,211,113	3,532,416,665
Salvador	7,228	780,420	13,014,705
Samoa	1,076	36,240	
Servia	18,757	2,314,153	69,939,240
Siam	220,000	*12,000,000	
Spain	196,173	17,550,216	1,152,643,104
Sweden	172,877	4,919,260	76,784,327
Switzerland	15,469	2,933,334	14,489,860
Transvaal, South Africa	119,200	*750,000	13,116,102
Tunis	44,920	*1,500,000	27,435,237
Turkey (Europe, Asia and Africa)	1,710,000	*39,500,000	873,000,000
Uruguay	72,172	787,053	121,480,850
Venezuela	566,159	2,323,527	12,056,654

*Estimated. [2]2,872 only of Europeans. [3]237,670 of these are Chinese. [4]Census of 1897.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Value of Principal Articles.	Year ending June 30. 1896.	1897.
DOMESTIC EXPORTS.		
Agricultural implements	$5,176,775	$5,240,686
Animals	41,840,969	43,568,461
Books	2,338,772	2,647,548
Breadstuffs	141,356,993	197,857,219
Carriages, horse cars, and cars for steam railroads	2,887,598	2,946,710
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines	9,063,358	9,781,428
Clocks and watches	1,460,375	1,770,329
Coal	10,646,062	11,008,643
Copper ore	2,033,858	2,059,779
Copper, manufactures of	19,720,104	31,621,125
Cotton, unmanufactured	190,056,460	230,890,971
Cotton, manufactures of	16,837,396	21,037,678
Cycles, and parts of	1,898,012	7,006,323
Fish	5,443,758	5,361,435
Fruits, including nuts	5,679,066	7,739,305
Furs and fur skins	3,800,168	3,284,349
Hides and skins, other than furs	3,858,946	2,388,530

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Value of Principal Articles.	Year ending June 30.	
	1896.	1897.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of (not including ore)..	41,160,877	57,497,305
Leather and manufactures of	20,242,756	19,161,446
Naval stores (rosin, tar, turpentine, pitch and spirits of turpentine)	8,843,564	9,214,958
Oil cake and oil cake meal	7,949,647	9,611,044
Oils, animal	673,941	643,924
Oils, mineral—crude	6,121,836	6,171,852
Oils, refined or manufactured	56,247,237	56,287,127
Oils, vegetable	6,097,022	8,511,618
Paraffin and paraffin wax	4,406,841	4,957,096
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products	131,503,590	137,138,084
Seeds	1,592,017	6,028,432
Sugar and molasses	1,714,275	1,708,962
Tobacco, unmanufactured	24,571,362	24,711,446
Tobacco, manufactures of	4,380,361	5,025,817
Vegetables	1,655,050	2,337,924
Wood, and manufactures of	31,947,108	39,624,800
All other articles	49,873,777	57,159,946
Total value	$863,200,487	$1,032,001,300
Carried in cars and other land vehicles	$54,969,237	$59,308,566
Carried in American vessels	67,586,986	77,149,442
Carried in foreign vessels	740,644,264	895,543,292
COIN AND BULLION.		
Gold: In ore	$100,811	$246,848
Bullion	29,043,633	15,259,139
Coin	77,789,892	23,646,535
Silver: In ore	677,984	915,632
Bullion	52,124,964	55,489,318
Coin	393,611	136,873
Carried in cars and other land vehicles	$5,645,580	$3,358,734
Carried in American vessels	33,434,078	22,703,300
Carried in foreign vessels	121,051,237	69,632,311
IMPORTS. (Free of duty.)		
Chemicals, drugs and dyes, n. e. s	$34,530,468	$31,408,867
Coffee	84,793,124	81,544,384
Cotton, unmanufactured	6,578,212	5,884,262
Fruits, including nuts, n. e. s	5,805,045	4,762,468
Hides and skins, other than fur skins	30,520,177	27,863,026
India-rubber and gutta-percha, crude	16,781,533	17,558,163
Paper stock, crude	3,445,723	3,071,705
Silk, unmanufactured	26,763,428	18,918,283
Sugar and molasses, n. e. s	11,336,471	13,164,379
Tea	12,704,440	14,835,862
Textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, n. e. s...	12,215,082	11,688,590
Tin, bars, blocks or pigs, grain or granulated	6,761,716	6,535,852
Wood, unmanufactured	17,025,208	17,685,933
All other articles	99,469,873	127,016,647
Total free of duty	$360,757,470	$381,938,421
IMPORTS. (Dutiable.)		
Breadstuffs	$2,523,240	$2,525,128
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines, n. e. s	13,780,398	13,640,866
Cotton, manufactures of	32,437,504	34,429,363
Earthen, stone and china ware	10,605,861	9,977,266
Flax, hemp, jute, etc., unmanufactured	655,612	647,828
Flax, hemp, jute, etc., manufactures of	18,839,345	20,691,969
Fruits, including nuts, etc	13,227,394	10,164,303
Furs, manufactures of	5,757,698	3,076,125
Glass and glassware	7,435,792	5,509,626
Iron and steel, manufactures of	25,268,857	15,514,540
Jewelry, manufactures of gold and silver and precious stones	7,721,855	3,509,743
Leather and manufactures of	13,460,142	13,283,151
Metal, metal compositions, etc., n. e. s	4,614,955	4,118,607
Silk, manufactures of	26,652,768	25,199,067
Sugar and molasses, n. e. s., and confectionery	77,882,977	85,901,802
Tobacco, leaf	16,503,130	9,584,155
Tobacco, manufactures of	2,200,812	2,097,547
Vegetables	2,521,206	2,571,948

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Value of Principal Articles.	Year ending June 30. 1896.	1897.
Wines	7,107,005	6,862,300
Wood, n. e. s., and manufactures of	3,542,759	2,857,875
All other dutiable articles	53,494,400	110,616,979
Total dutiable	$409,967,204	$382,779,188
Total value of imports of merchandise	$779,224,674	$764,717,609
Brought in cars and other land vehicles	$35,535,079	$35,812,620
Brought in American vessels	117,389,074	109,120,221
Brought in foreign vessels	626,890,521	619,784,768
COIN AND BULLION.		
Gold: In ore	$1,804,578	$3,603,247
Bullion	13,714,625	11,774,255
Coin, American	10,189,614	57,728,797
Coin, foreign	7,816,248	11,908,481
Silver: In ore	15,859,228	19,552,522
Bullion	4,279,339	4,004,460
Coin, American	92,873	162,482
Coin, foreign	8,545,746	6,813,763
Total coin and bullion	$62,302,251	$115,548,007
*COIN AND BULLION.		
Carried in cars and other land vehicles	$650,318	$616,329
Carried in American vessels	5,967,097	2,533,654
Carried in foreign vessels	6,503,307	3,463,890

*Includes $730 in silver ore.

FOREIGN TRADE FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

(For statistics of previous years see Tribune Almanac of preceding years.)

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS. 1896.	1897.	EXPORTS. 1896.	1897.
EUROPE.				
Austria-Hungary	$7,644,154	$8,158,328	$2,439,651	$4,023,054
Azores, and Madeira Islands	22,121	12,535	204,800	298,766
Belgium	13,776,014	14,082,414	27,070,625	33,071,555
Denmark	334,586	356,355	6,557,448	10,194,857
France	66,266,967	67,530,231	47,040,660	57,594,541
Germany	94,240,833	111,211,027	97,897,197	125,246,088
Gibraltar	31,114	26,462	407,564	332,245
Greece	720,386	732,702	191,046	110,763
Italy	22,142,487	19,067,195	19,143,606	21,502,423
Netherlands	13,295,767	12,821,611	39,022,899	51,045,011
Portugal	2,255,731	2,234,291	3,156,991	2,520,058
Russia, Baltic, etc	2,116,427	1,865,967	6,298,427	5,995,204
Russia, Black Sea	1,510,507	1,333,692	1,198,223	1,607,072
Spain	4,131,184	3,631,973	11,492,428	10,912,789
Sweden and Norway	3,320,321	2,500,118	5,031,002	5,463,597
Switzerland	14,080,033	13,849,782	32,954	70,610
Turkey in Europe	2,665,127	2,766,094	34,905	55,028
United Kingdom	169,963,434	167,951,227	405,741,339	483,265,086
Greenland, Iceland, Malta, Gozo, Rumania and Servia	121,928	61,349*	81,988	71,585
Total Europe	$418,639,121	$430,193,353	$673,043,753	$813,380,332
NORTH AMERICA.				
Bermuda	$522,674	$621,831	$924,047	$854,832
British Honduras	200,212	226,683	571,615	569,589
British North America	41,212,000	40,708,148	61,086,046	66,034,037
Central American States	9,127,750	8,524,428	7,844,880	7,939,907
Mexico	17,456,177	18,511,572	19,450,256	23,421,064
Miquelon, Langley, etc	164,366	139,803	145,447	167,449
West Indies: British	10,800,618	12,285,885	8,734,153	7,943,477
Danish	310,339	367,289	537,373	521,765
Dutch	163,134	96,343	622,761	652,341
French	12,786	9,944	1,530,326	1,679,625
Hayti	1,697,618	1,460,220	4,423,502	3,832,388
Santo Domingo	2,895,069	2,369,424	1,064,116	1,098,635
Spanish: Cuba	40,017,730	18,407,211	7,530,880	8,259,776
Puerto Rico	2,296,653	2,181,024	2,102,094	1,988,888
Total West Indies	$58,183,947	$37,177,340	$26,545,205	$25,976,895

FOREIGN TRADE FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.—Continued.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
SOUTH AMERICA.				
Argentina	$9,313,385	$10,772,627	$5,979,046	$6,384,984
Brazil	71,060,046	69,039,389	14,258,187	12,450,061
Chili	4,709,017	3,792,434	3,431,808	2,578,911
Colombia	4 970,092	4,730,537	3,382,588	3,807,012
Ecuador	763,643	566,526	689,416	734,868
Guianas	4,407,244	4,706,781	2,214,704	2,063,946
Peru	712,696	722,089	999,381	1,108,436
Uruguay	3,242,428	3 515,054	1,481,200	1,213,426
Venezuela	9,649,911	9,543,572	3,838,746	3,417,522
Bolivia, Falkland Island and Paraguay			22,595	9,327
Total South America	$108,828,462	$107,389,009	$36,297,671	$33,768,493
ASIA.				
Aden	$1,656,100	$1,503,802	$510,160	$991,397
China	22,023,004	20,403,862	6,921,933	11,924,433
East Indies: British	20,370,558	20,567,122	3,225,368	3,844,911
Dutch	14,854,026	15,604,866	1,576,310	2,094,109
Other sections	78,761	519	163,955	135,183
Hong Kong	1,419,124	924,531	4,691,201	6,053,632
Japan	25,537,038	24,009,750	7,689,685	13,255,340
Corea	82		32	901
Russia, Asiatic	346,649	201,421	568,002	413,942
Turkey in Asia	3,266,205	4,009,027	41,248	74,899
All other Asia	40,771	70,380	242,129	480,005
Total Asia	$89,592 318	$87,295,280	$25,630,029	$39,268,755
OCEANICA.				
British Australasia	$7,579,259	$5,900,144	$12,748,074	$17,460,283
French Oceanica	251,312	378,144	219,251	330,364
Hawaiian Islands	11,757,704	13,687,799	3,985,707	4,690,075
Tonga, Samoa, etc	38,216	40,971	51,907	46,576
Philippine Islands	4,982,857	4,383,740	162,446	94,597
Other sections	5,320	9,641	29,844	11,102
Total Oceanica	$24,614,668	$24,400,439	$17,197,229	$22,652,773
AFRICA.				
British Africa	$1,732,147	$1,468,994	$11,290,995	$13,096,643
Canary Islands	44,979	49,909	266,192	297,878
French Africa	406,916	254,765	266,213	302,010
Liberia	11,547	7,023	22,689	11,443
Madagascar	19,637	17,088	489,139	473,353
Portuguese Africa	16,006	23,253	800,658	1,869,933
Turkey in Africa: Egypt	8,043,797	7,027,005	215,540	323,761
Other Africa	897,950	681,686	519,334	578,106
Total Africa	$11,172,979	$9,529,723	$13,870,760	$16,953,127
Grand total	$779,724,674	$764,717,609	$882,606,938	$1,050,987,253

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The total acreage, yield and value of the principal farm products of the United States for 1896 were as follows:

	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat	34,618,646	427,684,346	$310,602,539
Corn	81,027.156	2,283,875,165	491,006,967
Oats	27,565,985	707,346,404	132,485,033
Rye	1,831,201	24,369,047	9,960,769
Barley	2,950,539	69,695,223	22,491,241
Buckwheat	754.898	14,089,783	5,522,339
Potatoes	2,767,465	252,234,540	72,182,350
Hay	43,259,756	*59,282,158	388,145,614

*Tons.

The wheat crop of the world for 1896 and 1895 was, in bushels, as follows:

	1896.	1895.
North America	476,493,000	538,563,000
South America	66,000,000	85,000,000
Europe	1,484,301,000	1,437,050,000
Asia	339,397,000	404,578,000
Africa	38,400,000	48,842,000
Australasia	25,906,000	32,461,000
Grand total	2,430,497,000	2,546,494,000

Number and value of live stock on farms and ranches in the U. S., Jan. 1, 1897:

	Number.	Value.
Horses	14,364,667	$452,649,396
Mules	2,215,654	92,302,090
Milch cows	15,941,727	369,239,993
Oxen and other cattle	30,508,408	507,929,421
Sheep	36,818,643	67,020,942
Swine	40,600,276	166,272,770

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, JULY 1, 1897.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value U. S.	Coins.
Argentine Republic.	Gold and silver.	Peso	$0.965	Gold: Argentine ($4.824) and ½ Argentine. Silver: Peso and divisions.
*Austria-Hungary	Gold	Crown	.203	Gold: 20 crowns ($4.052); 10 crowns ($2.026).
Belgium	Gold and silver.	Franc	.193	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano	.443	Silver: Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 milreis. Silver: ½, 1 and 2 milreis.
Br. N. A., except Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	1.00	
Cent. Amer. States	Silver	Peso	.474	Silver: Peso and divisions.
[1]Chili	Gold and silver.	Peso	.365	Gold: Escudo ($1.824), doubloon ($4.561), and condor ($9.128). Silver: Peso and divisions.
[2]China	Silver	Tael. Shanghai	.70	
		Tael. Haikwan	.78	
Colombia	Silver	Peso	.474	Gold: Condor ($9.647) and double-condor. Silver: Peso.
Cuba	Gold and silver.	Peso	.926	Gold: Doubloon ($5.017). Silver: Peso.
Denmark	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Silver	Peso	.474	
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters)	4.943	Gold: 10, 20, 50 and 100 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 10 and 20 piasters.
Finland	Gold	Mark	.193	Gold[3] 20 marks ($3.859), 10 marks ($1.93).
France	Gold and silver.	Franc	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Germany	Gold	Mark	.238	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 marks.
Great Britain	Gold	Pound sterling	4.866½	Gold: Sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sovereign.
Greece	Gold and silver.	Drachma	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Hayti	Gold and silver.	Gourde	.965	Silver: Gourde.
India	Silver	Rupee	.225	Gold: Mohur ($7.105). Silver: Rupee and divisions.
Italy	Gold and silver.	Lira	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan	Gold	Yen	.997	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 yen.
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.00	
Mexico	Silver	Dollar (or peso) and divisions	.515	Gold: Dollar ($0.983), 2½, 5, 10 and 20 dollars.
Netherlands	Gold and silver.	Florin	.402	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1 and 2½ florins.
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	1.014	Gold: 2 dollars ($2.027).
Norway	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru	Silver	Sol	.474	Silver: Sol and divisions.
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5 and 10 milreis.
Russia	Silver	Ruble Gold	.772	Gold: Imperial ($7.72), and ½ imperial ($3.86).
		Ruble Silver	.379	Silver: ¼, ½ and 1 ruble.
Spain	Gold and silver.	Peseta	.193	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Gold and silver.	Franc	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Tripoli	Silver	Mahbub	.443	
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	.044	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 200 and 500 piasters.
Venezuela	Gold and silver.	Bolivar	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

*The silver standard prevailed up to 1892. The law of August 2, 1892, established the gold standard. [1]Law of February 11, 1895, introduced the gold standard, with an ideal gold peso weighing .599 grains as the monetary unit. [2]The value of the tael varies in the different parts of China, and every port has two taels—one the Government, or Haikwan, in which all duties have to be paid, and the other the market tael.

INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS.

OBJECT OF TAXATION.	Receipts for fiscal year ending June 30. 1896.	1897.
SPIRITS.		
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches and grapes	[1]$1,584,879 02	$1,260,743 74
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries and prunes	[2]73,743,018 60	75,706,528 57
Rectifiers (special tax)	227 425 26	209,175 22
Retail liquor dealers (special tax)	4,669,818 91	4,423,062 16
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax)	439,704 80	403,999 05
Manufacturers of stills (special tax)	1,041 68	842 08
Stills and worms, manufactured (special tax)	2,470 00	1,550 00
Stamps for distilled spirits, intended for export	1,712 50	2,657 50
Totals	$80,670,070 77	$82,008,558 32
TOBACCO.		
Cigars and cheroots, weighing over 3 lb per 1,000	$12,713,267 83	$12,189,507 29
Cigarettes, weighing not over 3 lb per 1,000	2,021,195 82	2,075,834 88
Cigarettes, weighing over 3 lb per 1,000	4,221 29	4,748 13
Snuff	752,915 92	796,118 37
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	15,220,028 25	15,644,088 75
Totals	$30,711,629 11	$30,710,297 42
FERMENTED LIQUORS.		
Ale, beer, lager, porter and other similar fermented liquors	$33,139,141 19	$31,841,362 40
Brewers (special tax)	163,770 96	160,927 33
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	202,777 36	191,071 12
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	278,545 84	278,801 22
Totals	$33,784,235 26	$32,472,162 07
OLEOMARGARINE.		
Domestic and imported	$952,475 46	$850,691 18
Manufacturers of (special tax)	15,725 00	7,200 00
Retail dealers in (special tax)	178,968 00	130,338 42
Wholesale dealers in (special tax)	72,264 00	45,900 00
Totals	$1,219,432 46	$1,034,129 60
FILLED CHEESE.		
Domestic and imported	———	$16,661 37
Manufacturers (special tax)	———	1,566 68
Retail dealers (special tax)	———	556 00
Wholesale dealers (special tax)	———	208 33
Total	———	$18,992 38
BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.		
Notes of persons, State banks, towns, cities, etc., paid out	$134 85	$85 38
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Penalties	$184,710 57	$114,958 17
Opium, manufactured for smoking purposes	22 50	
Playing cards	259,853 76	251,306 52
Collections not otherwise herein provided for	526 38	9,018 93
Totals	$445,113 21	$375,283 62
Aggregate receipts	$146,830,615 66	$146,619,508 79

[1] Includes $54 04 at 90c. per gal. [2] Includes $3,973 57 at 90c. per gal. [3] Includes $45,185 80 at 90c. per gal. Aggregate receipts in previous years—1890, $142,594,696; 1891, $146,034,416; 1892, $153,857,544; 1893, $161,004,989; 1894, $147,168,449; 1895, $143,246,077 75.

States and Territories.	Amounts.	States and Territories.	Amounts.
Alabama	$158,999 06	[6]Maryland	$5,454,795 82
Arkansas	90,674 57	Massachusetts	4,018,399 74
[1]California	3,049,259 55	Michigan	2,241,503 18
[2]Colorado	391,995 84	Minnesota	2,224,315 85
[3]Connecticut	1,066,470 96	Missouri	7,364,682 86
Florida	462,397 29	[7]Montana	226,221 37
Georgia	447,698 85	[8]Nebraska	1,313,881 81
Illinois	32,115,622 47	[9]New-Hampshire	403,719 62
Indiana	8,564,363 13	New-Jersey	4,111,098 27
Iowa	452,241 65	[10]New-Mexico	38,019 20
[4]Kansas	250,398 32	New-York	18,420,766 74
Kentucky	15,657,957 67	North Carolina	2,760,821 08
[5]Louisiana	1,299,526 39	Ohio	12,748,788 11

INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Amounts.	States and Territories.	Amounts.
[11]Oregon	275,577 24	Virginia	2,653,746 53
Pennsylvania	11,446,317 49	West Virginia	706,874 77
South Carolina	93,350 47	Wisconsin	4,598,553 24
Tennessee	1,068,621 27		
Texas	441,848 38	Total	$146,619,508 79

[1]Including the State of Nevada. [2]Including the State of Wyoming. [3]Including the State of Rhode Island. [4]Including the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma. [5]Including the State of Mississippi. [6]Including the State of Delaware, District of Columbia, and two counties of Virginia. [7]Including the States of Idaho and Utah. [8]Including the States of North Dakota and South Dakota. [9]Including the States of Maine and Vermont. [10]Including the Territory of Arizona. [11]Including the State of Washington and the Territory of Alaska.

MONETARY SYSTEMS AND STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE WORLD.

(From Report of Bureau of United States Mint.)

Countries.	Ratio between gold and full legal-tender silver.	Stock of gold.	Stock of silver. Full tender.	Stock of silver. Limited tender.	Uncovered paper.	Per cap.
*[2]United States	[3]1 to 15.98	672,200,000	555,600,000	75,800,000	424,400,000	$24 63
†United Kingdom	[4]———	584,000,000	———	121,700,000	111,800,000	20 80
*France	[5]1 to 15½	772,000,000	434,300,000	57,900,000	98,000,000	35 47
†Germany	[6]———	675,000,000	92,000,000	115,000,000	126,100,000	19 28
*Belgium	[5]1 to 15½	50,000,000	50,000,000	7,000,000	72,500,000	28 49
*Italy	[5]1 to 15½	100,400,000	12,500,000	26,500,000	168,500,000	9 96
*Switzerland	[5]1 to 15½	16,000,000	———	2,100,000	14,300 000	10 80
*Greece	[5]1 to 15½	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	14,200,000	7 36
*Spain	[5]1 to 15½	38,600,000	———	49,300,000	103,000,000	10 60
†Portugal	[7]———	5,100,000	———	7,400,000	59,700,000	14 16
*Rumania	———	38,600,000	———	10,600,000	11,800,000	11 30
*Servia	———	1,500,000	———	1,700,000	3,000,000	2 69
†Aust-Hungary	[8]———	167,200,000	25,000,000	40,000,000	204,500,000	9 81
*Netherlands	[9]1 to 15⅝	26,800,000	52,900,000	3,300,000	32,500,000	24 06
†Norway	[10]———	7,500,000	———	2,000,000	3,800,000	6 65
†Sweden	[10]———	8,500,000	———	4,900,000	———	2 79
†Denmark	[10]———	16,500,000	———	5,400,000	4,600,000	11 52
‡Russia	[11]1 to 15½	488,600,000	3,500,000	40,000,000	467,200 000	7 93
*Turkey	[12]1 to 15⅞	50,000,000	30,000,000	10,000,000	———	4 09
†Australia	[4]———	130,000,000	———	7,000,000	———	27 96
†Egypt	[13]———	129,300,000	———	5,200,000	———	19 21
‡Mexico	1 to 16½	5,000,000	97,000,000	———	4,000,000	8 41
‡Cent. Am. States	1 to 15½	500,000	12,000,000	———	8,000,000	3 66
‡So. Amer. States	1 to 15½	40,600,000	35,000,000	———	550,000,000	17 36
*Japan	1 to 16.18	79,500,000	69,200,000	18,500,000	———	3 80
*India	1 to 15	———	950,000,000	———	37,000.000	3 33
‡China	———	———	750,000,000	———	———	2 08
‡Straits Settlem'ts	———	———	240,000,000	2,000,000	———	63 68
†Canada	[4]———	16,000,000	———	5,000,000	35,000,000	9 82
*Cuba	1 to 15½	15,000,000	1,500,000	———	———	9 16
*Hayti	1 to 15½	4,000,000	3,000,000	1,500,000	4,100,000	12 60
*Bulgaria	[5]1 to 15½	800,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	———	2 30
‡Siam	———	600,000	193,300,000	———	———	38 78
Hawaii	1 to 15.98	4,000,000	1,000,000	———	———	50 00
Totals		4,143,700,000	3,611,700,000	624,200,000	2,558,000,000	

Monetary systems are thus indicated: *Gold and silver; †Gold; ‡Silver; [1]except Venezuela and Chili; [2]Nov. 1, 1896; all other countries Jan. 1, 1896.

Ratio between gold and limited legal-tender silver: [3]1 to 14.95; [4]1 to 14.28; [5]1 to 14.38; [6]1 to 13.957; [7]1 to 14.08; [8]1 to 13.69; [9]1 to 15; [10]1 to 14.88; [11]1 to 12.90; [12]1 to 15⅞; [13]1 to 15.68.

DENOMINATIONS, WEIGHT (IN GRAINS), AND FINENESS OF THE COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

GOLD.

Denomination.	Fine gold contained.	Alloy contained.*	Weight.
One dollar ($1)	23.22	2.58	25.80
Quarter eagle ($2.50)	58.05	6.45	64.50
Three dollars ($3)	69.66	7.74	77.40
Half eagle ($5)	116.10	12.90	129.00
Eagle ($10)	232.20	25.80	258.00
Double eagle ($20)	464.40	51.60	516.00

*The alloy neither adds to nor detracts from the value of the coin.

DENOMINATIONS, WEIGHT (IN GRAINS), ETC.—(Continued).

SILVER.

Denomination	Fine silver contained.	Alloy contained.	Weight.
Standard dollar	371.25	41.25	412.50
Half dollar	173.61	19.29	192.90
Quarter dollar	86.805	9.645	96.45
Dime	34.722	3.858	38.58

Prior to the act of February 21, 1853, all silver coins were legal tender in all payments whatsoever. The act of February 21, 1853, reduced the weight of all silver coins of less denomination than the silver dollar about 7 per cent, to be coined on Government account only, and made them legal tender in payment of debts for all sums not exceeding $5.

MINOR.

Denomination.	Fine copper contained.	Alloy contained.	Weight.
*Five cents	57.87	19.29	77.16
†One cent	45.60	2.40	48

*Seventy-five per cent copper, 25 per cent nickel.
†Ninety-five per cent copper, 5 per cent tin and zinc.

Statement showing the amounts of gold and silver coins and certificates, U. S. notes and National bank notes in circulation October 1, 1897. Estimated population, 73,330,000; circulation per capita, $22 89.

	General stock, coined or issued.	In Treasury.	Amount in circulation Oct. 1, 1897.
Gold coin	$682,437,123	$154,338,370	$528,098,753
Standard silver dollars	452,093,792	394,948,022	57,145,770
Subsidiary silver	74,631,590	13,455,175	61,176,415
Gold certificates	38,434,169	1,535,610	36,898,559
Silver certificates	385,152,504	10,532,205	374,620,299
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	111,334,280	21,518,217	89,816,063
United States notes	346,681,016	94,885,472	251,795,544
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872.	54,150,000	1,325,000	52,825,000
National bank notes	230,278,970	3,814,835	226,464,135
Totals	$2,375,193,444	$696,352,906	$1,678,840,538

*COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Totals.
1880	$62,308,279 00	$27,411,693 75	$391,395 95	$90,111,368 70
1881	96,850,890 00	27,940,163 75	428,151 75	125,219,205 50
1882	65,887,685 00	27,973 132 00	960,400 00	94,821,217 00
1883	29,241,990 00	29,246,968 45	1,604,770 41	60,093,728 86
1884	23,991,756 50	28,534,866 15	796,483 78	53,323,106 43
1885	27,773 012 50	28,962,176 20	191,622 04	56,926,810 74
1886	28,945,542 00	32,086,709 90	343,186 10	61,375,438 00
1887	23,972,385 00	35,191,081 40	1,215,686 26	60,379,150 66
1888	31,380,808 00	33,025 606 45	912,200 78	65,318,615 23
1889	21,413,931 00	35,496,683 15	1,283,408 49	58,194,022 64
1890	20,467,182 50	39,202,908 20	384,792 14	61,054,882 84
1891	29,222 005 00	27,518,856 60	1,312,441 00	58,053,302 60
1892	34,787,222 50	12,641,078 00	961,480 42	48,389,780 92
1893	56,997,020 00	8,802,797 30	1,134,931 70	66,934,749 00
1894	79,546,160 00	9,200 350 85	438,177 92	89,184,688 77
1895	59,616,357 50	5,698,010 25	882,430 56	66,196,781 31
1896	47,053,060 00	23,089,899 00	832,718 93	70,975,677 98
Totals, 1793 to 1879.	$1,099,766,456 00	$278,674,547 00	$13,122,403 05	$1,391,563,406 05
Grand totals	$1,839,221,740 50	$710,697,528 55	$28,196,681 28	$2,578,115,950 23

*For coinage of each year from organization of the Mints (1793) to 1879, see "The Tribune Almanac" for 1894, pages 132-133.

COINAGE OF SILVER, BY ACTS AND DENOMINATIONS.

Denomination.	1792 to 1853.	1853 to Feb. 12, 1873.	Feb. 12, 1873 to June 30, 1897.
Dollars	$2,506,890 00	$5,524,348 00	$451,993,742 00
Trade dollars			35,965,924 00
Half-dollars	66 280,640 50	32,666,832 50	35,085,722 00
Half-dollars, Columbian			2,501,052 50
Quarter-dollars	3,994,040 50	17,879,790 50	30,521,221 00

COINAGE OF SILVER, BY ACTS AND DENOMINATIONS—(Continued).

Denomination.	1792 to 1853.	1853 to Feb. 12, 1873.	Feb. 12, 1873, to June 30, 1897.
Quarter-dollars, Columbian	———	———	10,005 75
Twenty-cent pieces	———	———	271,000 00
Dimes	3,890,230 10	4,908,520 00	20,629,863 80
Half-dimes	1,825,126 40	3,055,093 00	———
Three-cent pieces	744,927 00	537,160 20	———
Totals	$79.241,854 50	$64,571,744 20	$576,978,531 05

COINAGE OF NATIONS IN 1895.

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$59,616,358	$5,698,010
Great Britain	18,547,229	5,776,584
Mexico	504,193	24,832,351
Australasia	33,695,008	———
France	20,845,337	1,544,000
Germany	25,588,334	1,826,038
Russia	38,590,432	3,696,192
India	———	4,044,935
Austria-Hungary	18,208,728	9,056,188
Spain	———	205,649
Japan	1,515,000	23,883,505
Portugal	———	119,880
Netherlands	135,692	140,700
Norway	———	80,400
Sweden	896,921	———
Switzerland	772,000	44,390
Turkey	3,420,717	414,483
Hong Kong	———	2,200,000
China	———	8,253,340
Indo-China	———	6,092,709
Tunis	232	347
Hayti	———	730,285
Peru	———	4,073,270
Ecuador	———	1,102,073
Chili	8,353,212	4,243,919
Uruguay	———	1,000,000
Guatemala	145	500,000
British Honduras	———	30,000
Porto Rico	———	8,389,222
German N. Guinea	11,900	———
Monaco	386,000	———
Straits S'tlements	———	450,446
Morocco	———	354,630
Ceylon	———	236,850
Siam	———	2,589,823
Totals	$231,087,438	$121,610,219

COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1897.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	2,990,241	$59,804,820 00
Eagles	804,301	8,043,010 00
Half eagles	747,802	3,739,010 00
Quarter eagles	23,946	59,865 00
Total gold	4,566,290	$71,646,705 00
Standard dollars	21,203,701	$21,203,701 00
Half-dollars	2,741,774	1,370,887 00
Quarter-dollars	4,915,541	1,228,885 25
Dimes	5,243,134	524,313 40
Total silver	34,104,150	$24,327,786 65
Five-cent nickels	12,196,389	$609,819 45
One-cent bronze	37,469,014	374,690 14
Total minor	49,665,403	$984,509 59
Total coinage	88,335,843	$96,959,001 24

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FOR THE YEAR 1895.

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$46,610,000	$72,051,000
Australasia	44,798,300	16,171,100
Mexico	6,000,000	60,719,500
European count's:		
Russia	28,894,400	519,300
Germany	2,223,100	7,522,400
Austria-Hung'ry	1,989,000	2,824,100
Sweden	52,500	49,300
Norway	———	252,800
Italy	117,000	1,200,500
Spain	———	4,563,500
Greece	———	1,472,700
Turkey	8,000	63,000
France	———	1,087,500
Great Britain	107,600	362 500
Dom. of Canada	1,910,900	2,295,800
So. Am. countr's:		
Argentina	315,000	424,300
Columbia	2,892,800	2,182,400
Bolivia	67,000	28,444,400
Ecuador	68,400	10,000
Chili	1,407,600	6,505,900
Brazil	2,219,500	———
Venezuela	909,500	———
Guiana (British)	2,213,100	———
Guiana (Dutch)	487,800	———
Guiana (French)	2,605,200	———
Peru	63,800	4,089,500
Uruguay	27,200	———
Cent. Am. States	470,500	2,000,000
Japan	517,100	2,799,300
China	3,521,000	———
Africa	44,554,900	———
India (British)	4,656,200	———
Korea	699,200	———
Totals	$200,406,000	$217,610,800

Highest, lowest and average value of a United States silver dollar, measured by the market price of silver, and the quantity (in grains) of silver purchasable with a dollar at the average London price of silver, in years since 1873:

Calendar year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Silver purchasable.
1873	$1.016	0.981	$1.004	369.77
1875	0.977	0.941	0.964	385.11
1880	0.896	0.875	0.886	419.49
1885	0.847	0.794	0.823	451.09
1890	0.926	0.740	0.810	458.83
1891	0.827	0.738	0.764	485.76
1892	0.742	0.642	0.674	550.79
1893	0.655	0.513	0.604	615.10
1894	0.538	0.457	0.491	756.04
1895	0.532	0.461	0.505	733.87
1896	0.541	0.504	0.522	711.93
1897 (6 mos.)	0.505	0.466	0.486	763.24

THE AMOUNT AND DENOMINATION OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF PAPER MONEY OUTSTANDING ON JUNE 30, 1897, WERE AS FOLLOWS:

Denomination.	Total.	Denomination.	Total.
$1	$46,273,924	$100	$82,101,770
2	30,071,400	500	19,900,500
5	267,479,752	1,000	93,052,500
10	299,083,827	5,000	5,575,000
20	207,488,216	10,000	12,480,000
50	43,941,115	Fract'nal.	29,999

NUMBER OF SAVINGS DEPOSITORS AND AGGREGATE SAVINGS DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANKS IN EACH STATE IN 1896-1897—NUMBER OF BANKS, 980.

States.	No. of depositors.	[1]Amount of deposits.
Maine	163,115	$57,476,896
New-Hampshire	126,563	49,493,056
Vermont	106,169	32,600,627
Massachusetts	1,340,668	453,220,257
Rhode Island	133,148	68,683,698
Connecticut	356,445	149,496,556
Total New-England States	2,229,108	$810,971,090
New-York	1,736,968	$718,176,889
New-Jersey	161,710	43,271,047
Pennsylvania	294,852	77,429,348
Delaware	19,326	4,030,158
Maryland	161,058	51,810,877
Dist. of Columbia	1,195	14,000
Total Eastern States	2,375,109	$894,132,314
West Virginia	[2]3,757	$249,333
North Carolina	[2]18,743	905,477
South Carolina	[2]16,759	4,533,459
Georgia	5,384	288,010
Louisiana	[2]9,822	2,519,393
Texas	2,000	355,531
Tennessee	12,426	1,627,877
Total Southern States	68,871	$10,479,080
Ohio	87,302	$29,950,871
Indiana	17,437	4,082,359
Illinois	[2]101,710	26,589,141
Wisconsin	1,546	200,498
Minnesota	44,643	3,545,008
Iowa	78,967	28,585,655
Total Middle States	3,316,605	$92,953,532
California	186,028	$127,929,281
Utah	4,942	1,187,257
Montana	[2]5,469	1,123,481
Total Pacific States, etc.	196,439	$130,240,019
Totals	5,201,132	$1,939,376,035

[1]Deposits subject to check, amounting to $44,037,529, not included.
[2]Partially estimated.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS MADE TO CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY AS TO THE CONDITION OF THE (3,610) NATIONAL BANKS, JULY 23, 1897:

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	$1,966,891,500 75	Capital stock paid in	$632,153,042 00
Overdrafts	10,662,210 20	Surplus fund	246,403,782 15
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	228,439,400 00	Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	83,863,440 17
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	16,723,500 00	National bank notes outstanding	196,590,790 00
U. S. bonds on hand	16,738,300 00	State bank notes outstanding	60,381 50
Premiums on U. S. bonds	17,436,215 77	Due to other National banks	388,117,906 89
Stocks, securities, etc.	204,932,235 05	Due to State banks and bankers	208,876,900 43
Building, furniture, etc.	78,973,817 93	Dividends unpaid	1,800,659 07
Other real estate, etc.	28,587,539 24	Individual deposits	1,770,480,563 13
Due from National banks	135,587,688 08	United States deposits	12,922,506 63
Due from State banks and bankers	34,275,424 67	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	3,468,352 66
Due from reserve agents	275,755,165 39	Notes and bills rediscounted	5,450,428 38
Checks and other cash items	12,017,815 47	Bills payable	9,625,115 06
Exchanges for Clearing-house	89,457,189 73	Liabilities other than above stated	3,594,185 87
Bills of other Nat. banks	20,606,097 00		
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	981,780 73		
Specie	240,922,601 61		
Legal-tender notes	126,511,020 00		
U. S. ctfs. of deposit	46,085,000 00		
Five per cent redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	10,003,629 39		
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,819,922 93		
Total	$3,563,408,053 94	Total	$3,563,408,053 94

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS, 1896-'97.

Classification.	State banks. 3,857 banks.	Loan and trust companies. 251 companies.	Savings banks. 980 banks.	Private banks. 759 banks.	Total. 5,847 banks.
Resources.					
Loans on real estate.	$50,077,294	$63,643,137	$822,012,228	$8,652,626	$944,385,285
Loans on other c'lat'l	92,694,108	236,044,125	48,413,410	9,527,800	386,679,443
Loans, all others....	527,202,154	145,942,463	196,082,048	30,721,869	899,948,534
Overdrafts	6,160,810	206,032	390,272	653,628	7,410,742
U. S. bonds.....	1,135,609	39,097,761	163,886,928	879,898	205,000,196
State, etc., bonds....	3,379,250	7,677,933	466,137,050	533,469	477,727,702
R. R. bonds and st'ks	525,812	8,706,430	121,864,076	308,223	131,404,541
Bank stocks.....	279,928	608,219	40,928,803	376,677	42,193,627
Other st'ks, b'ds, etc.	101,286,249	145,037,677	143,444,814	2,055,340	391,824,080
Due from other banks and bankers.....	144,975,234	88,606,800	90,403,074	11,808,951	335,794,059
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	56,810,921	32,572,077	47,412,066	5,475,966	142,271,030
Current expenses, etc	2,715,988	162,415	635,213	404,917	3,918,533
Checks and other cash items.....	27,841,985	944,823	1,203,071	584,335	30,574,214
Cash on hand.....	116,849,749	28,587,626	42,507,816	5,148,838	193,094,029
Other resources.....	6,250,311	45,876,227	13,503,605	820,907	66,451,050
Totals	$1,138,185,402	$843,713,745	$2,198,824,474	$77,953,444	$4,258,677,065
Liabilities.					
Capital stock.....	$228,677,088	$106,968,253	$261,199,430	$18,246,007	$380,090,778
Surplus fund.....	77,408,570	68,825,967	159,954,756	5,032,614	311,221,907
Other und'ded profits	24,950,454	20,199,300	23,984,822	2,080,507	71,215,083
Dividends unpaid....	716,025	99,146	27,641	———	842,812
Dep'ts s'bject to ch'k	723,640,795	566,922,205	44,037,529	50,278,343	1,384,878,772
Deposits, savings....	———	———	1,939,376,035	———	1,939,376,035
Due to other banks and bankers.....	64,587,726	9,676,735	962,853	1,194,924	76,422,238
Other liabilities.....	18,204,744	71,022,139	4,281,408	1,121,149	94,629,440
Totals	$1,138,185,402	$843,713,745	$2,198,824,474	$77,953,444	$4,258,677,065

GOLD, ETC., HELD BY NATIONAL AND OTHER BANKS, JULY 23, 1897:

Classification.	National banks (3,610).	All other banks (5,847).
Gold coin.....	$119,467,606	$48,666,406
Gold Treasury certificates.....	16,792,990	———
Gold (clearing-house) certificates.....	57,426,000	———
Silver dollars.....	6,853,275	6,455,724
Silver, fractional.....	5,756,106	———
Silver Treasury certificates.....	34,626,625	———
National bank notes.....	20,606,097	———
Legal-tender notes.....	126,511,020	53,746,378
United States certificates for legal tenders.....	46,085,000	———
Fractional currency.....	981,781	———
Specie, not classified.....	———	1,697,072
Cash, not classified.....	———	82,528,449
Totals	$435,106,500	$193,094,029

VARIOUS MONEYS OF CIRCULATION.

There are ten different kinds of money in circulation in the United States, namely: Gold coins, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, Treasury notes issued under the Act of July 14, 1890; United States notes (also called greenbacks and legal tenders), National bank notes, and nickel and bronze coins. These forms of money are all available as circulation.

Gold coin is legal tender at its nominal or face value for all debts, public and private, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance prescribed by law; and when below such standard of tolerance it is legal tender in proportion to its weight.

Standard silver dollars are legal tender at their nominal or face value in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Subsidiary silver is legal tender for amounts not exceeding $10 in any one payment.

Treasury notes of the Act of July 14, 1890, are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

United States notes are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

Gold certificates, silver certificates and

National bank notes are not legal tender, but both classes of certificates are receivable for all public dues, while National bank notes are receivable for all public dues except duties on imports, and may be paid out by the Government for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt, and in redemption of the National currency. All National banks are required by law to receive the notes of other National banks at par.

The minor coins of nickel and copper are legal tender to the extent of 25 cents.

The coinage of legal-tender gold was authorized by the first coinage act, passed by Congress April 2, 1792. The gold unit of value is the dollar, which contains 25.8 grains of standard gold 900 fine. The amount of fine gold in the dollar is 23.22 grains, and the remainder of the weight is an alloy of copper. The total coinage of gold by the mints of the United States from 1792 to June 30, 1897, was $1,886,338,958, of which it is estimated that $671,676,250 is still in existence as coin in the United States, while the remainder has been exported or consumed in the arts.

The silver unit is the dollar, which contains 412½ grains of standard silver 900 fine. The amount of fine silver in the dollar is 371¼ grains, and there are 41¼ grains of copper alloy. The standard silver dollar was first authorized by the Act of April 2, 1792. The coinage of the standard silver dollar was discontinued by the Act of February 12, 1873, and it was restored by the Act of February 28, 1878. The total amount coined from 1792 to 1873 was $8,031,238, and the amount coined from 1878 to June 30, 1897, was $451,993,742. The coinage ratio between gold and silver under the Act of 1792 was 15 to 1, but by the Act of 1837 it was changed to 15.988 to 1 (commonly called 16 to 1).

BUILDING AND LOAN ASS'NS.

The following comparative table, compiled by the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, shows the number of associations, membership and assets for the fiscal year 1896–'97 in the several States:

States.	No. of As'ns.	M'bership.	Assets.
P'sylvania ...	1,160	260,000	$105,000,000
Ohio	755	297,650	96,906,524
Illinois	718	196,732	80,105,574
Indiana	505	157,264	38,095,147
New-Jersey ..	304	111,575	40,967,624
New-York ...	313	94,964	36,452,917
Missouri	288	58,024	26,352,954
M'chusetts ...	122	63,105	22,906,692
California ...	136	19,957	17,972,310
Minnesota ...	72	10,800	4,836,319
Tennessee	41	7,198	4,405,749
Nebraska	76	12,145	3,771,833
Connecticut ..	16	10,415	2,707,926
Maine	34	8,226	2,691,446
	4,540	1,308,055	$483,173,015
Other States..	236	302,245	115,215,680
Totals	4,776	1,610,300	$598,388,695

The principal officers of the U. S. League are: President, Lake W. Sanborn, Galesburg, Ill.; treasurer, Wm. C. Sheppard, Grand Rapids, Mich.; secretary, H. F. Cellarius, Cincinnati, Ohio.

METRICAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Term.	Inches.
Millimetre	0.03937
Centimetre	0.39371
Decimetre	3.93708
Metre	39.37079
Decametre	393.7079
Hectometre	3937.079
Kilometre	39370.79
Mynametre	393707.9

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

	Pints.
Millilitre	0.001
Centilitre	0.017
Decilitre	0.176
Litre	1.760
Decalitre	17.607
Hectolitre	176.007
Kilolitre	1760.773
Myrialitre	17607.734

MEASURES OF WEIGHT (480 GRAINS EQUALS 1 OUNCE).

	Grains.
Milligramme	0.01543
Centigramme	0.15432
Decigramme	1.54323
Gramme	15.43235
Decagramme	154.32349
Hectogramme	1543.23488
Kilogramme	15432.3488
Myriagramme	154323.488

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

	Square feet.
Centiare (square metre)....	10.764299
Are	1076.429934
Hectare (10,000 sq. met.)...	2,471 acres

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

An act of the Congress of 1890–91 provides that vessels employed in the mail service under the provisions of the act shall be American built steamships, owned and officered by American citizens, in conformity with the existing laws, and upon each departure from the United States the following proportion of the crew shall be citizens of the United States, to wit: During the first two years of such contract for carrying the mails, one-fourth thereof; during the next three succeeding years, one-third thereof, and during the remaining time of the continuance of such contract at least one-half thereof; and said vessels must be constructed after the latest and most approved types, with all the modern improvements and appliances for ocean steamers. Said vessels shall take, as cadets or apprentices, one American-born boy under twenty-one years of age, for each 1,000 tons gross register, and one for each majority fraction thereof, who shall be educated in the duties of seamanship, rank as petty officers, and receive such pay for their services as may be reasonable.

POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES EACH CENSUS, 1790—1890.

States and Territories.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
Alabama	—	—	—	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201	996,992	1,262,505	1,513,017
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,426	36,500
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,658	40,440	59,620
Arkansas	—	—	—	14,255	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,179
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	92,597	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,208,130
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,277	39,864	194,327	412,198
Connecticut	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,148	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258
Delaware	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493
Dist. of Columbia	—	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392
Florida	—	—	—	—	34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422
Georgia	82,548	162,686	252,433	340,985	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,999	32,610	84,385
Illinois	—	—	12,282	55,162	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,351
Indiana	—	5,641	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404
Indian Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,761	68,152	76,895	120,389
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,911,896
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107,206	364,399	996,696	1,427,096
Kentucky	73,677	220,955	406,511	564,135	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635
Louisiana	—	—	76,556	152,923	215,739	352,411	511,762	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,587
Maine	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,269	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086
Maryland	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390
Massachusetts	378,787	422,845	472,040	523,159	610,408	737,609	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,943
Michigan	—	—	4,762	8,765	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,889
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,077	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,301,826
Mississippi	—	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600
Missouri	—	—	20,845	66,557	140,455	382,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,184
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,595	39,159	132,159
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,058,910
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,857	42,491	62,266	45,761
New-Hampshire	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,022	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530
New-Jersey	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,426	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933
New-Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,547	93,516	91,874	119,565	153,593
New-York	340,120	589,051	959,049	1,372,111	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	5,997,853
North Carolina	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,410	869,039	992,622	1,070,361	1,399,750	1,917,947
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	182,719
Ohio	—	45,365	230,760	581,295	937,903	1,519,647	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,316
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,834
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,294	52,465	90,923	174,768	313,676
Pennsylvania	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,047,507	1,348,233	1,726,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,014
Rhode Island	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,015	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506
South Carolina	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	328,808
Tennessee	35,691	105,602	261,727	422,771	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	212,592	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,523
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,380	40,273	86,786	143,963	207,905
Vermont	85,425	154,565	217,895	235,966	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422

Virginia	747,610	880,200	974,600	1,065,116	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,651	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	30,945	305,391	11,501	23,955	75,116	349,390
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	775,881	442,014	918,457	762,794
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,686,880
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,118	20,789	60,705

ORIGIN, DATE OF SETTLEMENT, INDEBTEDNESS, ETC., OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Settled. By whom.	Settled. When.	Date of act of organization or admission.	Nicknames.	Population. [3]Time of admission.	Population. Census, 1890.	[4]Indebtedness.
Alabama	French	1713	Dec. 14, 1819..	Cotton	127,901	1,513,017	$18,930,867
Alaska Territory	——	——	[2]July 27, 1868.	——	——	38,000	——
Arizona Territory	Spanish	1590	Feb. 24, 1863..	——	9,658	59,620	2,937,971
Arkansas	French	1685	June 15, 1836.	Bear	52,240	1,128,179	10,828,809
California	Spanish	1769	Sept. 9, 1850..	Golden	92,597	1,208,130	15,569,459
Colorado	French	1540	March 3, 1875.	Centennial	150,000	412,198	8,411,027
[1]Connecticut	Em. from Mass.	1633	Jan. 9, 1788..	Nutmeg	237,946	746,258	23,703,478
[1]Delaware	Swedes and Finns	1627	Dec. 7, 1787..	Blue Hen	59,096	168,493	2,919,084
District of Columbia	English	1660	March 3, 1791.	——	14,093	230,392	19,781,050
Florida	Spanish	1565	March 3, 1845.	Everglade	58,680	391,422	2,176,619
[1]Georgia	English	1733	Jan. 2, 1788..	Cracker	82,548	1,837,353	20,272,095
Idaho	Emigrants	1842	July 3, 1890..	Gem of the M't's.	84,385	84,385	1,594,333
Illinois	French	1720	Dec. 3, 1818..	Sucker and Pr'rie	55,162	3,826,351	41,841,649
Indian Territory	Spanish	1832	June 30, 1884..	——	34,620	——	——
Indiana	French	1730	Dec. 11, 1816..	Hoosier	63,805	2,192,404	24,442,631
Iowa	Em. from New-Eng.	1835	March 3, 1845.	Hawkeye	81,920	1,911,896	11,275,319
Kansas	Em. from West. States.	1850	Jan. 29, 1861..	Jayhawker	107,206	1,427,096	40,629,022
Kentucky	Em. from Virginia	1775	Feb. 4, 1791..	Bluegrass	73,677	1,858,635	19 432,885
Louisiana	French	1699	April 8, 1812..	Creole	76,556	1,118,587	33 335,497
Maine	English	1630	March 3, 1820.	Pine Tree	298,209	661,086	15,600,777
[1]Maryland	English	1634	April 28, 1788.	Monumental	319,728	1,043,390	42,175,408
[1]Massachusetts	English Puritans	1620	Feb. 6, 1788..	Bay	378,787	2 238,943	81,550,027
Michigan	French	1670	Jan. 26, 1837..	Wo'rine and Lake	212,267	2,093,889	16,941,928
Minnesota	New-England Em.	1819	May 11, 1858..	North Star	172,023	1,301,826	26,050,929
Mississippi	French	1716	Dec. 10, 1817..	Eagle	75,512	1,289,600	6,001,347
Missouri	French	1755	March 2, 1821..	Puke	66,586	2,679,184	51,557,568
Montana	Em. from South	1852	Feb. 22, 1889..	Stubtoe	131,769	132,159	2,918,893
Nebraska	Emigrants	1850	Feb. 9, 1867..	Antelope	60,000	1,058,910	15,536,772
Nevada	Em. from California	1850	March 21, 1864.	Silver	40,000	45,761	1,337,501
[1]New-Hampshire	English	1623	June 21, 1788..	Granite	141,885	376,530	8,148,362
[1]New-Jersey	Dutch and Danes	1627	Dec. 18, 1787..	Blue	184,139	1,444,933	49,333,589
New-Mexico Territory	Spanish	1582	Sept. 9, 1850..	Vermin	——	153,593	2,831,538
[1]New-York	Dutch	1623	July 26, 1788..	Empire	340,120	5,997,853	201,763,217
[1]North Carolina	English	1585	Nov. 21, 1789..	Old North	393,751	1,617,947	11,117,445
North Dakota	Em. from Mid. States	1859	Feb. 22, 1889..	Flickertail	182,425	182,719	3,842,790
Ohio	New-England Em.	1768	[2]April 30, 1802.	Buckeye	45,365	3,672,316	71,065,386
Oklahoma Territory	Emigrants	1889	May 2, 1890...	——	——	61,834	——
Oregon	Em. from New-York	1811	Feb. 14, 1859..	Beaver	52,465	313,767	2,479,860
[1]Pennsylvania	Swedes	1648	Dec. 12, 1787..	Keystone	434,373	5,258,014	71,041,675

ORIGIN, DATE OF SETTLEMENT, INDEBTEDNESS, ETC.—(Continued).

State or Territory.	Settled. By whom.	Settled. When.	Date of Act of organization or admission.	Nicknames.	Population. [3]Time of admission.	Population. Census, 1890.	[4]Indebtedness.
[1]Rhode Island	English	1636	May 29, 1790	Plantation	68,825	345,506	13,042,117
[1]South Carolina	French	1562	May 23, 1788	Palmetto	249,073	1,151,149	13,295,637
South Dakota	Em. from Mid. States	1859	Feb. 22, 1889	Swingeral	327,848	328,808	6,613,707
Tennessee	Em. from N. C.	1765	June 1, 1796	Lion's Den	77,202	1,767,518	29,543,813
Texas	Spanish	1690	Dec. 29, 1845	Lone Star	212,502	2,235,523	20,172,063
Utah	Spanish	1847	July 16, 1894	Mormon	——	207,905	767,501
Vermont	Em. from Mass.	1763	Feb. 18, 1791	Green Mountain	85,425	332,422	3,785,373
[1]Virginia	English	1607	June 25, 1788	Old Dominion	747,610	1,655,980	50,837,315
Washington	Em. from California	1845	Feb. 22, 1889	Chinook	——	349,390	3,145,658
West Virginia	English	1607	Dec. 31, 1862	Little Mountain	442,014	762,794	2,532,460
Wisconsin	French	1745	May 29, 1848	Badger	305,391	1,680,880	10,440,580
Wyoming	Em. from Mid. States	1867	July 10, 1890	——	60,589	60,705	1,647,381
Total							$1,135,210,442

[1]Of the thirteen original States. [2]Purchased from Russia. [3]According to nearest census. [4]Less sinking fund.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1888, 1892, 1896.

States.	1888. Rep. Harrison.	1888. Dem. Cleveland.	1888. Un. Lab. Streeter.	1888. Pro. Fisk.	1892. Rep. Harrison.	1892. Dem. Cleveland.	1892. Pop. Weaver.	1892. Pro. Bidwell.	1896. Rep. McKinley.	1896. Dem.-Pop. Bryan.	1896. Nat. Dem. Palmer.	1896. Pro. Lev'ring & B'ntl'y.	1896. Soc.-Lab. Matchett.
Alabama	57,197	117,320	——	503	9,197	138,138	85,181	239	54,737	*131,226	6,462	2,147	——
Arkansas	58,752	85,962	10,613	614	46,974	87,834	11,831	113	37,512	101,103	——	1,732	——
California	124,816	117,729	——	5,761	118,149	118,293	25,352	8,120	146,688	*144,766	2,006	3,020	1,611
Colorado	50,774	37,567	1,236	2,191	38,620	——	53,584	1,087	26,270	*161,269	1	2,103	160
Connecticut	74,584	74,920	240	4,234	77,032	82,395	809	4,026	110,285	56,740	4,336	1,806	1,223
Delaware	12,073	16,414	——	400	18,077	18,581	——	564	20,452	16,615	966	602	——
Florida	26,059	39,561	——	403	——	30,143	4,843	509	11,257	*31,958	1,772	644	——
Georgia	40,446	100,449	——	——	48,305	129,386	42,939	988	60,091	*94,672	2,708	5,716	——
Idaho	——	——	——	——	8,599	2	10,520	288	6,314	23,135	——	172	——
Illinois	370,475	348,371	7,134	21,703	399,288	426,281	22,207	25,870	607,130	*464,523	6,390	10,611	1,147
Indiana	263,361	261,613	2,694	9,881	255,615	262,740	22,208	13,050	323,748	306,206	2,146	5,241	343
Iowa	211,958	179,877	9,105	3,550	219,795	196,367	20,595	6,402	289,293	223,741	4,516	3,544	453
Kansas	182,904	102,745	37,788	6,779	157,241	——	163,111	4,553	159,345	*172,854	1,209	2,318	——
Kentucky	155,134	183,800	——	5,225	135,441	175,461	23,560	6,423	218,171	217,890	5,114	4,781	——
Louisiana	30,701	85,026	39	127	13,331	87,022	15,332	——	22,037	77,175	1,915	——	——
Maine	73,734	50,482	1,345	2,690	62,876	48,049	2,396	3,066	80,461	*34,587	1,870	1,589	——
Maryland	99,980	106,168	——	4,767	92,736	113,866	796	5,877	136,978	104,746	2,507	6,058	588
Massachusetts	183,892	151,855	——	8,701	202,914	176,813	3,210	7,539	278,976	*105,711	11,749	2,998	2,114
Michigan	236,387	213,469	4,555	20,945	222,708	202,296	19,931	20,857	293,327	237,251	6,930	6,777	202
Minnesota	142,492	104,385	1,097	15,311	122,823	100,920	29,313	14,182	193,503	139,735	3,216	4,303	948
Mississippi	30,096	85,471	222	218	1,406	40,237	10,256	910	5,123	*63,703	1,071	485	——

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.—(Continued.)

States.	1888. Rep. Harrison.	1888. Dem. Cleveland.	1888. Un. Lab. Streeter.	1888. Pro. Fisk.	1892. Rep. Harrison.	1892. Dem. Cleveland.	1892. Pop. Weaver.	1892. Pro. Bidwell.	1896. Rep. McKinley.	1896. Dem.-Pop. Bryan.	1896. Nat. Dem. Palmer.	1896. Lev'ring &B'ntl'y.	1896. Pro. Match-ett.	1896. Soc.-Lab.
Missouri	236,253	261,954	18,589	4,540	227,646	268,400	41,204	4,333	304,940	363,667	2,365	2,462	599	
Montana					18,838	17,534	7,259	517	10,494	42,537	——	186	——	
Nebraska	108,425	80,552	4,220	9,420	87,227	24,943	83,134	4,902	103,064	115,999	2,885	2,040	186	
Nevada	7,238	5,326	——	41	2,811	714	7,264	89	1,938	*8,377	——	——	——	
New-Hampshire	45,728	43,456	42	1,593	45,658	42,081	292	1,297	57,444	*21,650	3,520	825	223	
New-Jersey	144,360	151,508	——	7,933	156,068	171,042	969	8,131	221,367	123,675	6,373	5,614	3,985	
New-York	650,338	635,965	626	30,231	609,350	654,868	10,429	38,190	819,838	551,369	18,950	16,052	17,667	
North Carolina	134,784	147,902	47	2,789	100,346	132,951	44,732	2,543	155,222	174,488	578	635	——	
North Dakota					17,159	——	17,700	899	26,335	20,686	——	358	——	
Ohio	416,054	396,455	3,496	24,356	405,909	404,115	14,850	26,012	525,991	*477,497	1,858	7,784	1,167	
Oregon	33,291	26,522	363	1,677	35,002	12,242	26,965	1,892	48,779	46,739	977	919	——	
Pennsylvania	523,585	444,327	3,877	20,708	516,011	452,264	8,714	25,123	728,300	*433,230	11,000	20,144	1,683	
Rhode Island	21,969	17,530	——	1,251	26,975	24,356	228	1,654	36,437	14,459	1,166	1,165	558	
South Carolina	13,740	65,825	——	——	13,384	54,698	2,410	——	9,313	58,801	824	——	——	
South Dakota			——	——	34,888	9,081	26,544	——	41,042	41,225	——	683	——	
Tennessee	138,988	158,779	——	5,969	99,851	136,594	23,780	4,776	148,773	*168,176	1,951	3,098	——	
Texas	88,280	234,883	29,459	4,749	81,444	239,148	99,688	2,165	158,811	*361,224	4,853	1,722	——	
Utah			——	——	——	——	——	——	13,491	64,607	21	——	——	
Vermont	45,192	16,788	——	1,459	37,992	16,325	44	1,424	50,991	*10,607	1,329	728	——	
Virginia	150,438	151,977	——	1,678	113,262	163,977	12,275	2,738	135,388	154,985	2,127	2,341	115	
Washington			——	——	36,460	29,802	19,165	2,542	39,153	51,646	1,668	1,116	——	
West Virginia	78,171	78,677	1,508	1,084	80,293	84,467	4,166	2,141	104,414	92,927	677	1,203	——	
Wisconsin	176,553	155,232	8,552	14,277	171,101	177,325	10,019	13,136	268,135	165,523	4,584	7,853	1,314	
Wyoming	——	——	——	——	8,454	——	7,722	530	10,072	10,375	——	159	——	
Total	5,440,708	5,536,242	146,883	249,265	5,176,336	5,552,351	1,041,467	270,367	7,101,439	6,503,165	133,590	144,379	36,576	
Plurality		95,534				380,861			598,274					

The figures in the table are the highest cast for any one elector on each ticket.

*The figures on the Bryan and Sewall and the Bryan and Watson tickets are added together, thus giving the total vote cast for the head of the ticket. For separate vote for "Bryan and Sewall" and "Bryan and Watson," also the "Levering" and "Bentley" California, 21,623; Colorado, 2,389; Florida, 1,977; Georgia, 440; Illinois, 1,090; Kansas, 46,194; Maine, 2,387; Massachusetts, 15,181; Mississippi, 7,517; Nevada, 575; New-Hampshire, 379; Ohio, 2,615; Pennsylvania, 6,103; Tennessee, 4,525; Texas, 76,926; Vermont, 461; Wyoming, 486. In the Electoral College Sewall, for Vice-President, received 158 votes, and Watson, for Vice-President, received 18 votes. The votes cast for Watson were as follows: Arkansas, 3; Missouri, 4; Nebraska, 4; North Carolina, 5; Utah, 1; Wyoming, 1. California and Kentucky each elected one Bryan elector. tickets, see State election tables. The vote cast for the "Bryan and Watson" ticket in the several States was: Alabama, 24,089;

1888.—Cowdrey, United Labor, 3,073; Curtis, Am., 1,591; Soc., 2,068; scat., 7,777. All, over Harrison, 506,544. 1892.—In the Harrison vote in Texas are included 3,969 votes cast for a Republican electoral ticket known as the "Lily White." In Alabama and Louisiana there were some Republican fusions with the People's party, and in Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming there were Democratic fusions with the People's party. In each case the "fusion" vote is counted for Weaver except in Louisiana, where it is equally divided between Harrison and Weaver. In Minnesota the Weaver electors who had Democratic indorsement received 107,077 votes. In Oregon the one Weaver elector who had Democratic indorsement was elected. Wing, Soc.-Lab., Connecticut, 329; Maine, 336; Maryland, 27; Massachusetts, 649; New-Jersey, 1,337; New-York, 17,958; Pennsylvania, 898; total, 21,534; percentage, .017; scattering, blank and defective, 21,260. All, over Cleveland, 969,205.

VOTES AT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Candidates.	Year	Politics.	State of which a resident.	No. of States voting	Elect'l votes. Total voted	Elect'l votes. Each received	Popular vote.
*George Washington	1789	Federalist	Virginia	a10	73	69	———
John Adams		Federalist	Massachusetts	—	—	34	———
*George Washington	1792	Federalist	Virginia	15	135	132	———
John Adams		Federalist	Massachusetts	—	—	77	———
*John Adams	1796	Federalist	Massachusetts	16	138	71	———
Thomas Jefferson		Dem.-Rep	Virginia	—	—	68	———
*Thomas Jefferson	1800	Dem.-Rep	Virginia	16	138	b73	———
Aaron Burr		Dem.-Rep	New-York	—	—	b73	———
*Thomas Jefferson	1804	Dem.-Rep	Virginia	17	176	162	———
C. C. Pinckney		Federalist	So. Carolina	—	—	14	———
*James Madison	1808	Dem.-Rep	Virginia	17	176	122	———
C. C. Pinckney		Federalist	So. Carolina	—	—	47	———
*James Madison	1812	Dem.-Rep	Virginia	18	218	128	———
DeWitt Clinton		Federalist	New-York	—	—	89	———
*James Monroe	1816	Dem.-Rep	Virginia	19	221	183	———
Rufus King		Federalist	New-York	—	—	34	———
*James Monroe	1820	Dem.-Rep	Virginia	24	235	231	———
John Q. Adams		Opposition	Massachusetts	—	—	1	———
*John Q. Adams	c1824	Coalition	Massachusetts	24	261	84	108,740
Andrew Jackson		Dem.-Rep	Tennessee	—	—	99	153,544
*Andrew Jackson	1828	Democrat	Tennessee	24	261	178	647,231
J. Q. Adams		Nat.-Rep	Massachusetts	—	—	83	509,097
*Andrew Jackson	1832	Democrat	Tennessee	24	288	219	687,502
Henry Clay		Nat.-Rep	Kentucky	—	—	49	530,189
*Martin Van Buren	1836	Democrat	New-York	26	294	170	761,549
W. H. Harrison		Whig	Ohio	—	—	73	———
*W. H. Harrison	1840	Whig	Ohio	26	294	234	1,275,017
Martin Van Buren		Democrat	New-York	—	—	60	1,128,702
*James K. Polk	1844	Democrat	Tennessee	26	275	170	1,337,243
Henry Clay		Whig	Kentucky	—	—	105	1,299,068
*Zachary Taylor	1848	Whig	Louisiana	30	290	163	1,360,101
Lewis Cass		Democrat	Michigan	—	—	127	1,220,544
*Franklin Pierce	1852	Democrat	New-H'pshire	31	296	254	1,601,474
Winfield Scott		Whig	New-Jersey	—	—	42	1,386,226
*James Buchanan	1856	Democrat	Pennsylvania	31	296	174	1,838,169
John C. Fremont		Republican	California	—	—	114	1,341,264
*Abraham Lincoln	1860	Republican	Illinois	33	303	180	1,866,352
J. C. Breckenridge		Democrat	Kentucky	—	—	72	845,663
*Abraham Lincoln	1864	Republican	Illinois	36	314	212	2,216,067
George B. McClellan		Democrat	New-Jersey	—	—	21	1,808,725
*Ulysses S. Grant	1868	Republican	Illinois	37	317	214	3,015,017
Horatio Seymour		Democrat	New-York	—	—	80	2,709,613
*Ulysses S. Grant	1872	Republican	Illinois	37	366	286	3,597,070
Horace Greeley		Dem. & Lib	New-York	—	—	d42	2,834,079
*R. B. Hayes	1876	Republican	Ohio	38	369	185	4,033,975
Samuel J. Tilden		Democrat	New-York	—	—	184	4,284,873
*James A. Garfield	1880	Republican	Ohio	38	369	214	4,454,416
W. S. Hancock		Democrat	Pennsylvania	—	—	155	4,444,952
*Grover Cleveland	1884	Democrat	New-York	38	401	219	4,874,986
James G. Blaine		Republican	Maine	—	—	182	4,851,981
*Benjamin Harrison	1888	Republican	Indiana	38	401	233	5,440,708
Grover Cleveland		Democrat	New-York	—	—	168	5,536,242
*Grover Cleveland	1892	Democrat	New-York	44	444	277	5,554,267
Benjamin Harrison		Republican	Indiana	—	—	145	5,175,201
*William McKinley	1896	Republican	Ohio	45	447	271	7,101,439
e William J. Bryan		Dem. (Sil.)	Nebraska	—	—	176	6,503,165

Previous to 1804 each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one receiving the greatest number was declared President, and the one receiving the next highest was declared Vice-President.

a Three States not voting. b Tie vote; choice decided by House of Representatives on 36th ballot. c No choice by Electoral College; choice decided by House of Representatives on first ballot. d Horace Greeley, the Democrat and Liberal Republican candidate, died before the Electoral College met, and the Greeley electors of five States voted for Thomas A. Hendricks. e Including votes cast for Bryan and Watson (Pop.) ticket. *Elected President.

VOTE CAST IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY BY EACH POLITICAL PARTY FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1894 AND 1896.

	1896.				1894.			
	Rep.	*Dem.	Pop.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Pro.
Alabama	36,980	123,942	24,354	——	[4]15,473	73,229	38,772	——
Arizona	4,090	6,005	3,896	——	5,650	4,772	2,902	——
Arkansas	41,746	109,649	——	——	11,688	36,834	2,404	——
California	128,941	†129,779	[3]10,322	4,252	110,542	96,152	55,289	7,336
Colorado	24,010	[2]151,839	——	2,336	90,097	[5]1,847	81,296	4,497
Connecticut	109,494	[2]61,800	——	1,821	83,502	62,797	——	1,900
Delaware	30,014	[2]17,445	——	491	19,802	18,544	9	376
Florida	9,373	30,955	2,163	396	[6]——	21,608	4,469	——
Georgia	32,812	99,816	38,019	——	[6]——	125,174	77,065	——
Idaho	15,038	[2]13,487	——	——	10,383	5,834	7,547	205
Illinois	602,510	465,311	[2]2,643	9,530	448,106	323,648	63,143	16,053
Indiana	321,340	304,525	3,938	868	286,447	237,221	26,587	9,754
Iowa	277,951	[2]225,855	639	1,976	230,692	[7]168,189	17,040	3,599
Kansas	158,140	[2]168,400	——	1,947	148,066	15,409	123,552	3,829
Kentucky	198,370	223,572	13,910	385	157,997	159,840	18,287	2,887
Louisiana	22,070	63,509	10,829	——	22,507	78 630	15,545	——
Maine	82,894	34,307	3,330	2,545	59,478	29,505	2,644	5.303
Maryland	135,423	[2]106,747	——	5,710	99,324	96,628	1,056	7,465
Massa'setts	249,385	[2]123,556	——	993	189,329	122,807	10,583	2.469
Michigan	291,707	[2]239,782	180	1,793	234,139	129,672	[8]23,784	16,632
Minnesota	187,570	[2]146,394	——	4,306	149,973	73,525	55,985	8,036
Mississippi	4,595	50,015	11,630	——	165	26,963	12,141	451
Missouri	304,113	339,135	19,927	964	231,713	220,217	42,788	1,899
Montana	[1]43,361	——	——	——	23,160	10.356	15,251	522
Nebraska	104,156	[2]113,265	——	3,042	98,241	19,822	[9]76,499	4,769
Nevada	1,319	6,529	1,948	——	[10]2,774	217	2,751	——
N. Hampshire	52,360	28,119	289	1,158	46,146	33,629	673	1,500
New-Jersey	220,471	[2]139,051	——	5,433	163,823	115,345	4,155	7,246
New-Mexico	17,017	[2]18,947	——	66	18,113	15,351	1,835	——
New-York	811,920	509,573	6,016	10,764	664,022	508,062	12,273	19,613
‡N. Carolina	117,931	147,653	61,779	512	[11]33,343	109,958	94,010	——
No. Dakota	25,233	[2]21,172	——	349	21,615	16,831	[12]——	——
Ohio	524,682	474,285	2,816	2,585	409,305	274,668	51,950	19,571
Oklahoma	26,267	[2]27,435	——	——	20,449	12,058	15,988	——
Oregon	31,972	23,820	31,531	2,131	41,139	19,803	23,369	1,855
Penn'vania	741,246	425,473	7,482	19,007	571,085	328,677	17,820	23,501
Rh. Island	33,990	[2]16,630	——	1,891	22,681	13.866	267	1,160
So. Carolina	8,627	[2]59,928	——	——	14,319	48,974	——	——
So. Dakota	40,943	[2]41,233	——	722	40,623	8,102	27,383	872
Tennessee	117,485	179,462	17,906	693	101,027	99,737	26,453	——
Texas	77,763	296,398	157 627	——	63,453	223,620	144,984	——
Utah	27,813	47,356	2,279	——	21,326	19,505	——	——
Vermont	52,464	13,895	572	——	41,883	13.645	——	——
Virginia	120,387	[2]170,707	——	1,432	88,846	113,438	10,366	1,730
Washington	38,196	[2]51,554	——	1,011	34,812	14,160	24,983	209
W. Virginia	101,437	[2]91,284	——	——	89,517	76,077	3,666	728
Wisconsin	267,172	[2]165,398	——	4,539	201,015	134.480	23,481	8,500
Wyoming	10,044	10,310	628	——	10,068	6,152	2,906	——
Totals	6,852,822	6,315.362	436,653	95,654	5,447,830	4,365,578	1,263,951	188,988

*Included in this column are the votes cast for the National (Gold) Democrat candidates, as follows: Alabama, 19,861; Connecticut, 5,236; Delaware, 933; Florida, 1,156; Illinois, 3,720; Indiana, 757; Kentucky, 19,435; Michigan, 519; Nebraska, 1,130; New-Hampshire, 314; New-Jersey, 5,733; New-York, 31,210; Ohio, 1,238; Oregon, 8,807; Pennsylvania, 7,255; Tennessee, 22,691; Texas, 8,962; Virginia, 13,912.

†Six of the seven candidates were indorsed by Populists.

‡Four Populist candidates indorsed by Republicans, 1 Republican indorsed by Populists, 1 Populist indorsed by Democrats.

[1]Includes Silver Republicans, Silver Democrats and Populists. Vote for straight Republican candidate, 9,492; Fusion, 33,932.

[2]Democrats and Populists combined on same candidates.

[3]Combined with Democrats in part.

[4]Five Populists indorsed by Republicans.

[5]Democrats of IId District indorsed Populist.

[6]No nominations made.

[7]Combined with Populists in five districts.

[8]In IId District Democrat indorsed by Populist.

[9]In IVth and Vth Districts Democrats indorsed Populists.

[10]Silver Party polled 4,581 votes.

[11]Republicans indorsed Populists in Ist, IId, VIth, VIIth and VIIIth Districts.

[12]Populists combined with Democrats.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN 1856.

		Senate.				House.			
Congress.	Years.	Rep.	Dem.	Amer.	Ind.	Rep.	Dem.	Amer.	Ind.
XXXV	1857–9	20	39	5	—	92	131	14	—
XXXVI	1859–61	26	38	2	—	113	101	23	—
XXXVII*	1861–3	31	10	[12]	—	106	42	[128]	—
XXXVIII*	1863–5	36	9	[15]	—	102	75	—	9
XXXIX	1865–7	41	11	—	—	145	40	—	—
XL	1867–9	42	11	—	—	143	49	—	—
XLI	1869–71	58	11	—	—	151	78	—	—
XLII	1871–3	57	17	—	—	138	103	—	[25]
XLIII	1873–5	47	20	—	[27]	194	92	—	14
XLIV	1875–7	43	29	—	[22]	107	168	—	—
XLV	1877–9	36	39	—	[21]	142	151	—	—
XLVI	1879–81	32	44	—	—	129	148	—	[616]
XLVII	1881–3	37	38	—	1	146	138	—	[610]
XLVIII	1883–5	†40	36	—	—	124	198	—	[81]
XLIX	1885–7	42	34	—	—	120	204	—	[61]
L	1887–9	39	37	—	—	153	168	—	4
LI	1889–91	39	37	—	—	166	159	—	—
LII	1891–3	47	39	—	[32]	88	236	—	[88]
LIII	1893–5	[437]	44	—	[34]	126	220	—	[38]
LIV	1895–7	43	39	—	‡6	244	[7104]	—	[37]
LV	1897–9	[947]	[1034]	—	[88]	[11195]	[12132]	—	[1326]

*During Civil War some Southern States were unrepresented. †Two Virginia Senators were Readjusters and voted with Republicans. ‡Four Populists and two Silver, the latter of Nevada. [1]Union party. [2]Liberal Republicans. [3]Populists. [4]Three vacancies. [6]Greenbackers. [7]One vacancy. [8]Five Populists, two Silver Republicans, one Independent, one vacancy. [9]Nine are Silver Republicans. [10]Twenty-nine are Silver Democrats. [11]Ten are Silver Republicans; also four vacancies. [12]One hundred and twenty-nine are Silver Democrats. [13]Fifteen Populists; eleven Democratic Populists.

RATIO OF REPRESENTATION SINCE 1789.

How determined.	Year.	Ratio.	No. of Representatives.	Population.
Constitution	1789	30,000	65	
First census	1793	30,000	105	3,929,214
Second census	1803	33,000	141	5,308,483
Third census	1813	35,000	181	7,239,881
Fourth census	1823	40,000	213	9,633,822
Fifth census	1833	47,700	240	12,866,020
Sixth census	1843	70,680	223	17,069,453
Seventh census	1853	93,423	233	23,191,876
Eighth census	1863	127,381	243	31,443,321
Ninth census	1873	131,425	293	38,558,371
Tenth census	1883	151,911	325	50,155,873
Eleventh census	1893	173,901	356	62,831,900

REPRESENTATIVES UNDER ELEVENTH CENSUS.

States.	No.	States.	No.
Alabama (1)	9	Nebraska (3)	6
Arkansas (1)	6	Nevada	1
California (1)	7	New-Hampshire	2
Colorado (1)	2	New-Jersey (1)	8
Connecticut	4	New-York	34
Delaware	1	North Carolina	9
Florida	2	North Dakota	1
Georgia (1)	11	Ohio	21
Idaho	1	Oregon (1)	2
Illinois (2)	22	Pennsylvania (2)	30
Indiana	13	Rhode Island	2
Iowa	11	South Carolina	7
Kansas (1)	8	South Dakota	2
Kentucky	11	Tennessee	10
Louisiana	6	Texas (2)	13
Maine	4	Utah	1
Maryland	6	Vermont	2
Massachusetts (1)	13	Virginia	10
Michigan	12	Washington	2
Minnesota (2)	7	West Virginia	4
Mississippi	7	Wisconsin (1)	10
Missouri (1)	15	Wyoming	1
Montana	1		

Figures in parentheses show increase over those allowed by 1880 census. Each Territory is also allowed one delegate. For number allowed each State since 1789, see Almanac of 1896, page 124.

CENSUS OF 1890.

POPULATION, SEX, NATIVITY AND RACE.

States and Territories.	Sex.		Nativity.		Race.		
	Male.	Female.	Native-born.	Foreign born.	Native-born Whites.	Foreign-born Whites.	Colored.
Alabama	757,456	755,561	1,498,240	14,777	819,114	14,604	679,299
Arizona	36,571	23,049	40,825	18,795	38,117	17,463	4,040
Arkansas	585,755	542,424	1,113,915	14,264	804,658	14,094	309,427
California	700,059	508,071	841,821	366,309	818,119	293,553	96,458
Colorado	245,247	166,951	328,208	83,990	321,962	82,506	7,730
Connecticut	369,538	376,720	562,657	183,601	550,283	183,155	12,820
Delaware	85,573	82,920	155,332	13,161	126,970	13,096	28,427
Dist. of Col.	109,584	120,808	211,622	18,770	136,178	18,517	75,697
Florida	201,947	189,475	368,490	22,932	206,771	18,178	166,473
Georgia	919,125	917,428	1,825,216	12,137	966,465	11,892	858,996
Idaho	51,290	33,095	66,929	17,456	66,554	15,464	2,367
Illinois	1,972,308	1,854,043	2,984,004	842,347	2,927,497	840,975	57,879
Indiana	1,118,347	1,074,057	2,046,199	146,205	2,000,733	146,003	45,668
Iowa	994,453	917,443	1,587,827	324,069	1,577,154	323,932	10,810
Kansas	752,112	674,984	1,279,258	147,838	1,228,923	147,630	50,543
Kentucky	942,758	915,877	1,799,279	59,356	1,531,222	59,240	268,173
Louisiana	559,350	559,237	1,068,840	49,747	509,555	48,840	560,192
Maine	332,590	328,496	582,125	78,961	580,568	78,695	1,823
Maryland	515,691	526,699	948,094	94,296	732,706	93,787	215,897
Massachusetts.	1,087,709	1,151,234	1,581,866	657,137	1,561,870	653,503	23,570
Michigan	1,091,780	1,002,109	1,550,009	543,880	1,531,283	541,601	21,005
Minnesota	695,321	606,505	834,470	467,356	829,102	467,057	5,667
Mississippi	649,687	639,913	1,281,648	7,952	537,127	7,724	744,749
Missouri	1,385,238	1,293,946	2,444,315	234,869	2,294,176	234,282	150,726
Montana	87,882	44,277	89,063	43,096	86,941	40,330	4,888
Nebraska	572,824	486,086	856,368	202,542	844,644	202,244	12,022
Nevada	29,214	16,547	31,055	14,706	27,190	11,894	6,677
N. Hampshire.	186,566	189,961	304,190	72,340	303,644	72,196	690
New-Jersey	720,819	724,114	1,115,918	328,975	1,068,596	327,985	48,352
New-Mexico	83,055	70,538	142,334	11,259	131,859	10,860	10,874
New-York	2,976,893	3,020,960	4,423,803	1,571,050	4,358,860	1,565,692	73,901
North Carolina	799,149	818,798	1,614,245	3,702	1,051,720	3,662	562,565
North Dakota.	101,590	81,129	101,218	81,461	100,775	81,348	596
Ohio	1,855,736	1,816,580	3,213,023	459,293	3,126,252	458,553	87,511
Oklahoma	34,733	27,101	59,094	2,740	56,117	2,709	3,008
Oregon	181,840	131,927	256,450	57,317	253,936	47,822	12,009
Pennsylvania	2,666,331	2,591,683	4,412,294	845,720	4,304,668	843,589	109,757
Rhode Island.	168,025	177,481	239,201	106,305	231,832	106,027	7,647
South Carolina	572,337	578,812	1,144,879	6,270	455,865	6,143	689,141
South Dakota.	180,250	148,558	237,753	91,055	236,447	90,843	1,518
Tennessee	891,585	875,933	1,747,489	20,029	1,316,738	19,899	430,881
Texas	1,172,553	1,062,970	2,082,567	152,956	1,594,466	151,469	489,588
Utah	110,463	97,442	154,841	53,064	153,766	52,133	2,006
Vermont	169,327	163,095	288,334	44,088	287,394	44,024	1,004
Virginia	824,278	831,702	1,637,606	18,374	1,001,933	18,189	635,858
Washington	217,562	131,828	259,385	90,005	254,319	86,194	8,877
West Virginia.	390,285	372,509	743,911	18,883	711,225	18,852	32,717
Wisconsin	874,951	811,929	1,167,681	519,199	1,161,484	518,989	6,407
Wyoming	39,343	21,362	45,792	14,913	44,845	14,430	1,430
Totals	32,067,880	30,554,370	53,372,703	9,249,547	45,862,023	9,121,867	7,638,360

In addition to the above, Alaska's population was 30,329; Indian Territory, 186,-390; making a grand total of population of the United States, 62,838,969.

SHIPPING STATISTICS.

Year.	Tonnage owned by Americans, including fisheries.			Tonnage entered at American ports from foreign countries.		
	Domestic commerce.	Foreign commerce.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Total.
1860	2,974,472	2,379,396	5,353,868	3,301,903	1,698,291	5,060,194
1870	2,797,639	1,448,868	4,246 507	2,452,226	3 817,963	6,270,189
1880	2,753,632	1,314,402	4,068,034	3,140,169	12,111,160	15,251,329
1890	3,496,435	928,062	4,424,497	3,404,584	11,961,020	15,365,604
1891	3,696,040	988,719	4,684,759	3,670,372	11,723,839	15,394,211
1892	3.787.297	977,624	4.764,921	3,746,651	14,433,829	18,180,480
1893	3,941,872	883,199	4,825,071	3,493,242	13,185,548	16,678,790
1894	3,784,331	899,698	4,684,029	3,649,080	13,375,677	17,024,757
1895	3,797,773	838,187	4,635,960	3,676,651	13,048,696	16,725,347
1896	3,858,926	844,954	4,703,880	3,673,487	13,778,562	17,452,968
1897	3,963,436	805,584	4,769,020	5,517,476	18,260,859	23,778,335

POLLING PRECINCTS IN THE SEVERAL STATES, 1896.

States.	Number.	States.	Number.
Alabama	1,000	Nebraska	*1,583
Arkansas	1,320	Nevada	148
California	*2,375	New-Hampshire	*288
Colorado	*948	New-Jersey	*919
Connecticut	230	New-York	*5,203
Delaware	*129	North Carolina	*1,513
Florida	632	North Dakota	1,208
Georgia	1,805	Ohio	*2,988
Idaho	*291	Oregon	*729
Illinois	*3,248	Pennsylvania	*5,161
Indiana	*3,112	Rhode Island	*102
Iowa	*2,047	South Carolina	722
Kansas	*2,160	South Dakota	*1,079
Kentucky	*1,639	Tennessee	*1,836
Louisiana	*2,500	Texas	*1,792
Maine	*622	Utah	350
Maryland	*647	Vermont	268
Massachusetts	*953	Virginia	1,500
Michigan	*1,706	Washington	*970
Minnesota	*2,100	West Virginia	*1,200
Mississippi	1,500	Wisconsin	*1,699
Missouri	*2,527	Wyoming	297
Montana	*500		

*Official

NEW-YORK STATE TAXES.

The following table gives the total amount of State taxes assessed against the several counties, together with the valuations of real estate and personal property reported by the State Board of Equalization on September 7, 1897:

Counties.	1896.	1897.	Total equalized value.
Albany	$230,448 61	$228,501 15	$85,580,958
Allegany	36,754 54	36,376 86	13,624,291
Broome	80,402 92	80,272 90	30,064,756
Cattaraugus	47,910 59	54,450 43	20,393,419
Cayuga	80,162 21	78,681 73	29,468,810
Chautauqua	75,098 55	74,083 71	27,746,707
Chemung	60,695 10	61,509 23	23,037,163
Chenango	40,639 29	39,990 82	14,977,833
Clinton	17,752 41	18,949 24	7,097,093
Columbia	64,567 95	59,330 19	22,221,043
Cortland	27,185 14	27,081 29	10,142,804
Delaware	38,914 70	33,503 39	12,548,085
Dutchess	119,006 79	115,106 34	43,110,992
Erie	698,814 68	706,749 46	264,700,174
Essex	24,238 83	22,921 30	8,584,752
Franklin	23,372 58	23,126 93	8,661,772
Fulton	30,615 77	30,360 96	11,371,145
Genesee	56,804 65	54,628 97	20,460 280
Greene	33,349 60	32,649 39	12,228,236
Hamilton	3,647 88	3,684 14	1,379,828
Herkimer	52,814 46	47,590 78	17,824,264
Jefferson	79,034 78	76,798 99	28,763,667
Kings	1,456,660 37	1,483,094 07	555,665,941
Lewis	20,870 91	20,383 92	7,634,420
Livingston	66,595 34	65,749 13	24,625,142
Madison	51,730 69	51,027 59	19,111,458
Monroe	357,692 88	357,087 72	133,740,719
Montgomery	66,525 82	65,401 21	24,494 836
New-York	5,451,110 21	5,704,871 81	2,136,656,111
Niagara	87,855 40	88,189 43	33,011,022
Oneida	138,748 67	135,601 61	50,787,121
Onondaga	217,170 88	219,669 18	82,273,100
Ontario	74,068 69	71,103 75	26,630,616
Orange	106,926 98	102,658 47	38,448,863
Orleans	39,373 82	37,322 76	13,978,563
Oswego	63,814 99	63,527 02	23,792,893
Otsego	54,762 24	51,736 98	19 377,145
Putnam	17,874 88	18,273 45	6,843,988
Queens	201,774 49	232,085 04	86,923,235
Rensselaer	177,782 27	177,780 91	66,584,612
Richmond	72,203 91	72 960 18	27,325 908
Rockland	36,361 01	37,255 43	13,953,342
Saratoga	61,282 02	61,066 05	22,871,180
Schenectady	40,936 71	40,625 10	15,215,395
Schoharie	28,234 40	27,423 28	10,270,895
Schuyler	17,732 70	16,157 11	6,051,354

NEW-YORK STATE TAXES—(Continued).

Counties.	1896.	1897.	Total equalized value.
Seneca	39,055 35	36,349 50	13,614,048
St. Lawrence	77,665 60	77,193 90	28,911,575
Steuben	72,181 96	71,570 09	26,805,279
Suffolk	59,492 86	65,819 48	24,651,491
Sullivan	14,151 94	14,179 96	5,310,847
Tioga	31,962 43	31,021 08	11,618,380
Tompkins	35,232 46	34,691 05	12,992,993
Ulster	68,580 53	68,156 21	25,526,674
Warren	18,408 28	18,522 55	6,937,281
Washington	50,516 72	47,313 51	17,720,414
Wayne	63,923 95	62,906 66	23,560,549
Westchester	322,093 66	335,927 29	125,815,465
Wyoming	39,041 29	35,880 87	13,438,527
Yates	29,213 37	26,770 25	10,026,312
Totals	$11,751,837 71	$12,033,651 80	$4,506,985,694

INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

States and Territories.	Interest laws.		Statute of limitations.			
	Legal rate, Per cent.	Rate allowed by contract, Per cent.	Judgments, years.	Notes, years.	Open accounts, years.	Days of grace.
Alabama	8	8	20	6	3	3
Arizona	7	Any	5	5	3	3
Arkansas	6	10	10	5	3	0
California	7	Any	5	4	2	0
Colorado	8	Any	20	6	6	0
Connecticut	6	[1]Any	No limit	6	6	0
Delaware	6	6	20	6	3	3
District of Columbia	6	10	12	3	3	0
Florida	8	10	20	5	[22]	0
Georgia	7	8	7	6	3	3
Idaho	7	12	6	5	4	0
Illinois	5	7	20	10	5	0
Indiana	6	8	10	20	6	3
Iowa	6	8	20	10	5	3
Kansas	6	10	5	5	3	3
Kentucky	6	6	15	15	5	0
Louisiana	5	8	10	5	3	3
Maine	6	Any	20	[320]	6	0
Maryland	6	6	12	3	3	0
Massachusetts	6	Any	20	6	6	3
Michigan	6	8	6 & 10	6	6	[43]
Minnesota	7	10	10	6	2	3
Mississippi	6	10	7	6	3	3
Missouri	6	8	11	10	5	3
Montana	10	Any	[510]	8	3	0
Nebraska	7	10	5	5	4	3
Nevada	7	Any	6	6	4	3
New-Hampshire	6	Lowest	20	6	6	0
New-Jersey	6	6	20	6	6	0
New-Mexico	6	12	7	6	4	3
New-York	6	6	—	—	—	0
North Carolina	6	6	10	7	3	3
North Dakota	7	12	6	6	6	0
Ohio	6	8	15	15	6	0
Oklahoma	7	12	1	5	3	3
Oregon	8	10	10	6	6	3
Pennsylvania	6	6	5	6	6	0
Rhode Island	6	Any	20	6	6	3
South Carolina	7	8	10	6	6	3
South Dakota	7	12	6	6	6	3
Tennessee	6	6	10	6	6	0
Texas	6	10	10	4	2	3
Utah	8	Any	8	6	4	0
Vermont	6	6	6	6	6	0
Virginia	6	6	[620]	5	2	3
Washington	7	12	6	6	3	3
West Virginia	6	6	10	10	5	3
Wisconsin	7	10	20	6	3	0
Wyoming	8	12	5	5	8	3

[1]Over 6 per cent cannot be collected by law. [2]Three years for merchants. [3]Not witnessed, six years. [4]Not on notes or drafts on demand. [5]Not courts of record, five years. [6]When return not made on execution, ten years.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING.

States and Territories.	Previous residence required.			Registration required.	Other details.	Disqualifications.
	State.	Co'y.	District.			
Alabama	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	d.	i, j, o.
Arkansas	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 d.	No.	‡, b, e.	i, j.
California	1 yr.	90 d.	30 d.	Yes.	*, a, d.	m.
Colorado	6 mos.	90 d.	10 d.	Yes.	*, a, c, d.	j, l.
Connecticut	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Yes.	g. t.	i, j, s.
Delaware	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	‡. g, *. a, c, e	i, j, l.
Florida	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos	Yes.	*, ‡, a, e.	i, j, l.
Georgia	1 yr.	6 mos.	10 d.	Yes.	‡, a, e.	i, j.
Idaho	6 mos.	30 d.	15 d.	Yes.	‡, e, g.	Over 50.
Illinois	1 yr.	90 d.	30 d.	Limited.	*, a, d.	j.
Indiana	6 mos.	60 d.	30 d.	No.	*, a, c, e.	j.
Iowa	6 mos.	60 d.	-----	Limited.	*, a, d.	i, j.
Kansas	6 mos.	-----	30 d.	Limited.	*, a, d.	i, j, l, o.
Kentucky	1 yr.	6 mos.	60 d.	Limited.	a, c, d.	n, o.
Louisiana	1 yr.	6 mos.	1 mo.	Yes.	*, a, d, g.	i, j.
Maine	3 mos.	3 mos.	3 mos.	In cities.	*, a, e.	l r.
Maryland	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Yes.	*, a, d.	i, j, l.
Massachusetts	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Yes.	*, d.	i, l, g.
Michigan	6 mos.	6 mos.	20 d.	Yes.	*, a, c, d.	s.
Minnesota	6 mos.	30 d.	30 d.	Yes.	*, ‡, d, b, g.	i, j.
Mississippi	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Yes.	‡, d.	i, j, r, u.
Missouri	1 yr.	60 d.	10 d.	Limited.	a, e.	i, j.
Montana	1 yr.	90 d.	30 d.	Yes.	*, a, d.	j.
Nebraska	6 mos.	30 d.	10 d.	Limited.	*, a, c, d	j, k.
Nevada	6 mos.	30 d.	30 d.	Yes.	*, e.	j, n.
New-Hampshire	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Yes.	*, a, c, d.	l.
New-Jersey	1 yr.	5 mos.	-----	Yes.	a, e, t.	i, j, l.
New-York	1 yr.	4 mos.	30 d.†	Yes.	*, a, c. d.	j. o.
North Carolina	1 yr.	90 d.	-----	Yes.	e.	i, j.
North Dakota	1 yr.	6 mos.	90 d.	Limited.	*, a, c, e.	j.
Ohio	1 yr.	30 d.	20 d.	Limited.	* a, c, d, g.	j.
Oregon	6 mos.	90 d.	30 d.	No.	* ‡ a, e, b.	j.
Pennsylvania	1 yr.	60 d.	60 d.	Yes.	‡ f, a, d.	j, u.
Rhode Island	2 yrs.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Limited.	* d, b.	i, k, j.
South Carolina	2 yrs.	1 yr.	4 mos.	Yes.	‡ g.	i, j, n, s.
South Dakota	6 mos.	30 d.	10 d.	Limited.	*, ‡, a, d.	i.
Tennessee	1 yr.	6 mos.	------	Limited.	‡ d.	i, j, k, l.
Texas	1 yr.	6 mos.	------	Limited.	———	i, j, h.
Utah	1 yr.	4 mos.	60 d.	Yes.	* † a, c. d.	i, n.
Vermont	1 yr.	-----	-----	No.	* a, c, d.	j.
Virginia	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	Groun, d.	i, j, o, s.
Washington	-----	----	------	Limited.	———	———
West Virginia	1 yr.	60 d.	-----	No.	* a, e.	i, j. l.
Wisconsin	1 yr.	30 d.	10 d.	Limited.	* a, d.	i, j. o.
Wyoming	1 yr.	60 d.	60 d	Yes.	* a, b, d, g.	———
Arizona	1 yr.	10 d.	10 d.	Yes.	* a, c, d.	j.
New-Mexico	6 mos.	3 mos.	------	Yes.	———	j, r.
Oklahoma	6 m	60 d.	30 d	Yes.	———	r.

Each State requires that a voter must be a citizen. *Australian ballot. †Must be citizens ninety days previous to election. ‡Prepayment of poll-tax required. a Ballot contains a column for each party. b Politics of candidates must be printed opposite names on the ballot. c Candidates of one party distinguished from another by a party emblem. d Voter may indicate his choice by a single mark or x at the head of the column or opposite candidates' names on the ballot. e Voter indicates his choice by scratching each name not voted for. f Baker ballot. g Voter must be able to read and write. h Unamnestied Confederates who bore arms against the United States. i Idiots and lunatics. j Convicted of felony. k Soldiers, sailors and mariners in the employ of Army and Navy. l Paupers, or persons under guardianship. m Chinese. n Guilty of treason. o Bribery at elections. r Indians holding tribal relations. s Duellists. t Envelope system. u Unpaid taxes.

POPULATION OF THE LARGEST CITIES OF THE EARTH.

Name.	Census year.	Population.	Name.	Census year.	Population.
London	1894	4,349,000	Vienna	1890	1,364,548
Greater New-York	——	†3,195,059	Philadelphia	1896	*1,188,793
Paris	1891	2,447,957	St. Petersburg	1890	956,226
Canton	1896	*1,800,000	Constantinople	1888	873,565
Chicago	1896	*1,619,226	Calcutta	1891	840,130
Berlin	1890	1,579,244	Bombay	1891	804,470
Tokio, Japan	1890	1,389,684			

POPULATION OF CITIES, ETC.—(Continued).

Name.	Census year.	Population.
Moscow	1885	753,469
St. Louis	1896	*570,000
Glasgow	1891	565,714
Buenos Ayres	1891	561,160
Naples	1890	530,872
Liverpool	1891	517,951
Boston	1896	*516,305
Budapest	1890	506,384
Baltimore	1896	*506,378
Manchester	1891	505,343
Pekin	est.	500,000
Melbourne	1891	489,000
Brussels	1891	482,268
Osaka, Japan	1890	476,271
Madrid	1887	472,228
Warsaw	1891	465,272
Madras	1891	449,950
Birmingham	1891	429,171
Rome	1890	423,217
Amsterdam	1890	417,539
Lyons	1891	416,029
Milan	1890	415,521
Rio de Janeiro	1888	406,958
Marseilles	1891	403,749
Hyderabad, India	1891	392,730
Sydney	1891	386,400
Cairo	1882	368,108
Leeds	1891	367,506
Shanghai	est.	355,000
Leipsic	1890	353,272
Munich	1890	348,317
Buffalo	1896	*335,709
Breslau	1890	335,174
Mexico	1890	329,535
Sheffield	1891	324,243
Hamburg	1890	323,923
Turin	1890	320,808
Odessa	1890	318,687
Copenhagen	1890	312,387
Prague	1889	304,000
San Francisco	1896	*360,000
Cincinnati	1896	*350,000
Cleveland	1896	*330,000
Cologne	1890	281,273
Kioto, Japan	1890	279,792
Washington	1896	*278,150
Dresden	1890	276,085
Detroit	1896	*275,000
New-Orleans	1896	*275,000
Lucknow	1891	272,590
Barcelona	1887	272,481
Palermo	1890	267,416
Edinburgh	1891	261,261
Milwaukee	1896	*260,000
Belfast	1891	255,896
Dublin	1891	254,709
Bordeaux	1891	252,415
Seoul, Corea	est.	250,000
Lisbon	1878	246,343
Stockholm	1890	246,154
Pittsburg	1890	238,617
Santiago, Chili	1885	236,412
Minneapolis	1896	*223,700

*Estimated officially. †Organized January 1, 1898; population estimated.

LABOR LAWS OF THE U. S.

LABOR COMMISSIONER.—The U. S. Revised Statutes provide for a Commissioner of Labor at the seat of Government, who is specially charged to ascertain at as early a date as possible, and whenever industrial changes shall make it essential, the cost of producing articles at the time dutiable in the United States, in leading countries where such articles are produced, by fully specified units of production, and under a classification showing the different elements of cost, or approximate cost, of such articles of production, including the wages paid in such industries per day, week, month, or year, or by the piece; and hours employed per day; and the profits of the manufacturers and producers of such articles; and the comparative cost of living, and the kind of living. . . . what articles are controlled by trusts or other combinations of capital, business operations, or labor, and what effect said trusts or other combinations of capital, business operations, or labor have on production and prices. He shall also establish a system of reports by which, at intervals of not less than two years, he can report the general condition, so far as production is concerned, of the leading industries of the country. The Commissioner of Labor is also specially charged to investigate the causes of, and facts relating to, all controversies and disputes between employers and employes, as they may occur, and which may tend to interfere with the welfare of the people of the different States, and report thereon to Congress. The Commissioner of Labor shall also obtain such information upon the various subjects committed to him as he may deem desirable from different foreign nations, and what, if any, convict made goods are imported into this country, and if so from where.

ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES—Chapter 1,063, of the United States Revised Satutes, provides that whenever differences or controversies arise between railroad or other transportation companies, engaged in the transportation of property or passengers between two or more States, and the employes of such companies; if, upon the written proposition of either party to the controvery to submit their differences to arbitration, the other party shall accept the proposition, then and in such event the company is authorized to select one person, and the employe or employes, as the case may be, to select another person, and the two persons thus selected to select a third person, all three of whom shall be citizens of the United States, and wholly impartial and disinterested in respect to such differences or controversy; and the three persons thus selected and appointed are created and constituted a board of arbitration, with the duties, powers and privileges set forth in the chapter. The board is clothed with power and authority to take testimony, the same as are United States Commissioners appointed by the United States Circuit Court; also to hold sessions at the nearest practicable point to the place of the origin of the difficulty or controversy. It is provided in Section 6 that the President may select two commissioners, one of whom at least must be a resident of the State or

Territory in which the controversy arises; who, together with the Commissioner of Labor, shall constitute a temporary commission for the purpose of examining the causes of the controversy, the conditions accompanying, and the best means for adjusting it; the result of which examination shall be immediately reported to the President and Congress, and on the rendering of such report the services of the two commissioners shall cease. The services of the commission, so constituted by the President, may be tendered by him for the purpose of settling a controversy such as contemplated, either upon his own motion, or upon the application of one of the parties to the controversy, or upon the application of the Executive of the State. In either case, whatever it be, the action of the board of arbitration or the commission, any order, finding, conclusion or award made by a majority of such arbitrators shall be of the same force and effect as if all three of such arbitrators concurred therein or united in making the same.

BOYCOTTING.—The Federal Commission of Labor lays down this ruling as to boycotting:

"Every one has the right to work or to refuse to work for whom and on what terms he pleases, or to refuse to deal with whom he pleases; and a number of persons, if they have no unlawful object in view, have the right to agree that they will not work for or deal with certain persons, or that they will not work under a fixed price or without certain conditions. The right of employes to refuse to work, either singly or in combination, except upon terms and conditions satisfactory to themselves, is balanced by the right of employers to refuse to engage the services of any one for any reason they deem proper. The master may fix the wages, and other conditions not unlawful, upon which he will employ workmen, and has the right to refuse to employ them upon any other terms. In short, both employers and employes are entitled to exercise the fullest liberty in entering into contracts of service, and neither party can hold the other responsible for refusing to enter into such contracts. It has been held, however, that employers in separate, independent establishments have no right to combine for the purpose of preventing workmen who have incurred the hostility of one of them from securing employment upon any terms and by the method commonly known as blacklisting, debarring such workmen from exercising their vocation, such a combination being regarded as a criminal conspiracy. On the other hand, a combination of employes having for its purpose the accomplishment of an illegal object is unlawful; for instance, a conspiracy to extort money from an employer by inducing his workmen to leave him and deterring others from entering his service is illegal; and an association which undertakes to coerce workmen to become members thereof or to dictate to employers as to the methods or terms upon which their business shall be conducted by means of force, threats or intimidation, interfering with their traffic or lawful employment of other persons is, as to such purposes, an illegal combination. Unlawful interference by employes, or former employes, or persons acting in sympathy with them, with the business of a railroad company in the hands of a receiver renders the persons interfering liable to punishment for contempt of court."

HOURS OF LABOR.—The U. S. Revised Statutes provide that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the U. S. Government. This does not prevent the Government from making arrangements with its employes by which their labor may be more or less than eight hours a day. Nor does it prescribe the amount of compensation for that or any other hours of labor. When, therefore, a laborer in the habit of working for the Government 12 hours a day, for $2 50 per day, is informed by the proper authority that if he remains in the service at that compensation, he must continue to work 12 hours a day, and he does so continue, and is paid accordingly, he cannot afterward recover for the additional time over 8 hours a day's labor.

In 1887 Congress provided by act that eight hours should constitute a day's work for letter carriers in cities or postal districts connected therewith, and if any letter carrier should be employed a greater number of hours per day he shall be paid extra for the same.

HOLIDAY PAY—All persons of the Government service as per diem employes are allowed the following holidays, for which they shall receive pay the same as on other days: January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, December 25, and such days as the President may appoint as days for National thanksgiving.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The term "Civil Service Act" refers to an Act of Congress "to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, which gave the power to the President to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate three persons, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same party, as a Commission, with authority to prescribe regulations in pursuance of, and for the execution of, the provisions of the rules and of the Civil Service Act. The terms used in the regulations are: "Classified Service," referring to all that part of the executive Civil Service of the United States included within the provisions of the act; "Grade," referring to a group of employes or positions in the classified service arranged upon a basis of duties performed without regard to salaries received; "Class," referring to a group of employes or positions in any grade arranged upon the basis of salaries received, and "Excepted Position," referring to any position within the provisions of the Civil Service Act, but excepted from the requirement of competitive examination or registration for appointment thereto.

The rules published by the Commission on May 6, 1896, show that almost everything in the District of Columbia between the grade of mere laborer or workman and the grade of Presidential appointment is included in the classified service. The following places are brought into the classification outside the District of Columbia: All executive officers and employes who are serving in a clerical capacity, or whose

duties are in whole or in part of a clerical nature; or in the capacity of a watchman or messenger, or physician, hospital steward, nurse, or whose duties are of a medical nature; or as draughtsman, civil engineer, steam engineer, electrical engineer, computer or fireman; or in the service of the Supervising Architect's office in the capacity of superintendent of construction or of repair, or foreman; or in the service of the Treasury Department in any capacity. The latter section shows that outside the District of Columbia, as well as within the District, everything in the Treasury Department is classified. In branches of the service outside the District of Columbia connected with other departments, the classification is somewhat more restricted. No person shall be appointed to, or be employed in, any position which has been, or may hereafter be, classified under the Civil Service Act, until he shall have passed the examination provided therefor, or unless he is especially exempt from examination by the provisions of the act or the rules made in pursuance thereof. It is provided that examinations shall be held at such places and on such dates as the Commission shall deem most practicable to subserve the convenience of applicants and the needs of the service. It is also provided that persons in the Government service may be appointed as Boards of Examiners, but the members of such boards are not all to be adherents of one political party when persons of other political parties are available and competent to serve.

On July 28, 1897, President McKinley promulgated this amendment to Rule II: "No removal shall be made from any position subject to competitive examination except for just cause and upon written charges filed with the head of the Department or other appointing officer, and of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to make defence."

He also amended Rule III so as to include within the classified service the employes of all custom-houses, without regard to the number of employes. Hitherto the classification embraced customs offices where the number of employes was five or more. This order brings into the classified service sixty-five hitherto unclassified customs offices. All the employes of these sixty-five ports are by this order embraced in the classified service, with the exception of a deputy and a cashier at the principal ports, and of one deputy at each sub-port or station.

Every applicant for examination must be a citizen of the United States, must be of proper age, and must make his application under oath, upon a form prescribed by the Commission, to be accompanied by such certificates as may be required. The age limitations are fixed by the Commission, and vary for different branches of the service. The Commission may, in its discretion, refuse to examine an applicant, or to certify an eligible who may be physically disabled to perform the duties required; or who has been guilty of crime or infamous or disgraceful conduct; or who has been dismissed from the service for delinquency or misconduct within one year next preceding the date of his application; or has made a false statement or practised or attempted to practise deception in securing his registration or appointment. Every competitor who attains an average percentage of 70 or more shall be eligible for appointment to the position for which he has been examined. Competitors whose claims to preference under the law have been allowed, and who attain an average of 65, or over, shall be placed, in the order of their average percentages, at the head of the register of eligibles. Persons who served in the military or naval service in the Civil War and were honorably discharged therefrom, and persons who have been separated from positions through no delinquency or misconduct, shall be placed at the head of the register in the order of their fulfilments of requirements. The term of eligibility shall be one year from the date on which the name of the eligible is entered upon the register. When vacancies occur in classified positions the appointing or nominating officer shall request certification to him of the names of eligibles for the position vacant; the certification being of the three names at the head of the register of eligibles, and which names must not have been three times certified to the department or office in which the vacancy exists.

Certificates for appointments of persons in, or on direct detail from any department or office in Washington, D. C., shall be made so as to maintain, as nearly as possible, the apportionment of such appointments among the several States and Territories and District of Columbia upon the basis of population, except as to appointments in a few places.

LOCAL NOTES.

Massachusetts (in 1884) and New-York (in 1883) are the only States which have State Civil Service laws. In several cities the rules are, however, embodied in their respective charters. In Philadelphia a system of examinations is provided by the so-called "Bullitt bill." The persons admitted to competition must, however, be satisfactory to the appointing officer, and the examinations are conducted by boards within the departments, so that in practical operation the system amounts to nothing. In New-Orleans, La., and Seattle, Wash., rules have recently been adopted by popular vote, applying to all branches of the city service. A similar set of rules is provided for by the charter of Indianapolis. The system in that city was, however, temporarily set aside by the action of the Mayor in 1896. In Milwaukee, Wis., and in Portland, Ore., there are rules applying to certain departments, although not to all.

The New-York State act followed closely the form of the Federal act. It provided for the classification of all State offices, and for the various departments in cities of 50,000 inhabitants and over. In 1884 the provision relating to cities was amended to include all cities, and making the provision mandatory. Under the original act the promulgation of rules had been optional with the Mayor. The act has been reinforced very materially by an amendment to the State Constitution, prepared by the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and adopted by the people in November of that year. This provision,

which has now been in force since January 1, 1895, is as follows:

"Appointments and promotions in the Civil Service of the State and of all the civil divisions thereof, including towns and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive; provided, however, that soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which appointments or promotions shall be made."

The courts of the State have construed this provision very broadly, and as a result all non-competitive examinations, except for positions in State hospitals and asylums, have been abolished. Prior to 1895 a great majority of the places in the entire service were non-competitive, and but slightly removed from political influence.

The original bill applied merely to the various State departments and to cities having 50,000 inhabitants or over. The promulgation of rules in any such city was optional with the Mayor. In 1884 the bill was amended to make the provision with regard to cities mandatory, and extending its operation to cities of every class. Before this had been done, however, rules had been adopted by the Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn and Buffalo. Mayor Edson in New-York City appointed as Civil Service Commissioners Messrs. Everett P. Wheeler, E. L. Godkin and E. Randolph Robinson, all of whom had been actively identified with the reform movement. The original rules were drawn under their supervision and the original classification perfected by them. After five years' service they were replaced in 1889 by Tammany Commissioners. During the five years following, the administration of the rules was more or less imperfect. Under Mayor Strong, however, the old Commission was restored, and the board increased to five members, the new members being Charles W. Watson and J. Van Vechten Olcott. Vacancies afterward occurred through the resignation of Mr. Godkin and the death of Mr. Robinson. In 1896 the application of the rules was greatly extended, until, excepting heads of departments, there were not more than sixty positions not filled through competition, either in the case of promotion or original appointment. The system of labor registration was also adopted. There are 20,000 positions in the municipal civil service, of which 5,000 in the educational department are subject to a separate system. Of those remaining 5,000 are laborers employed under the registration system. The competitive schedules embrace positions of every character, both clerical, technical and professional. Examinations are conducted by a board of nine examiners, who are themselves selected through examination. The examinations, without exception, are of the most practical character. Promotions are made after competition among those desiring to compete in the next lower grade. The higher places must be filled by promotion, unless the appointing officer certifies to the Civil Service Commission that there are none in the lower grade fit for the higher duties to be performed. There is no provision in the State act or in any of the local rules limiting the power of removal, excepting that removals may not be made for political reasons. In Brooklyn the right to a hearing is given in the city charter. In New-York City, in certain cases, similar rights are guaranteed by the Consolidation act.

FOREIGN RULES.

In all of the principal foreign countries an entrance examination, both mental and physical, is required before appointment in the civil service. The tenure of office is, as a rule, permanent, or during good behavior, and after the employe has become incapacitated by reason of age, length of service or physical infirmity, he is retired with a pension, the amount of which varies, in proportion to length of service, from one-sixth to four-fifths of actual salary. In some countries it is optional with the employe to retire after fifteen years of service, while in other countries from thirty to thirty-five years of service are required before retirement. The salaries paid to clerks and other subordinate employes are lower than those paid by the United States Government; but in the principal countries the salaries of higher officials—such as heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions—are, as a rule, higher than those paid in the United States. The hours of labor vary in the different countries. In the far Northern as well as in the tropical and semi-tropical countries the hours of labor are short; in nearly all of the countries, as well as in the United States, the hours of postal employes are longer than those of other governmental employes. The time allowed for lunch, the amount of annual leave with pay, and the amount of sick leave with pay, vary in the different countries; in some the time for lunch or rest, or amount of annual leave, is fixed according to the grade of the employe, the higher grade of employes being allowed more time than those of inferior rank; many of the countries are more liberal in regard to sick leave than the United States. An unusually large number of holidays is allowed, especially in Oriental countries; these holidays are, as a rule, religious ones—Christmas and New Year's being generally observed in the European countries; in some countries, however, national events are also celebrated. In some countries females are not employed at all, while their employment in other countries is, as a rule, limited to work of teachers, telegraph operators and positions in the postal service. In Morocco salaries are made up from bribes and presents, and employes hold their places so long as they can squeeze enough money out of subordinates to satisfy their superiors.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.—An alien seeking naturalization as a citizen of the United States must declare on oath before a Circuit or District Court of the United States, or a District or Supreme Court of the Territories, or a court of

record of any of the States having common law jurisdiction and a seal and a clerk, at least two years before his admission, that it is, bona-fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign State or ruler, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

OATH ON APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.—At the time of his application for admission he must also declare on oath, before some one of the courts above specified, "that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject."

CONDITIONS OF CITIZENSHIP. — It must appear to the satisfaction of the court to which the alien has applied for final admission that he has resided continuously within the United States for at least five years, and in the State or Territory where the court is held at least one year, and that during that time "he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same."

TITLES OF NOBILITY.—If the applicant bears any hereditary title or belongs to any order of nobility, he must make an express renunciation at the time of his application.

SOLDIERS AND NAVY SAILORS.—Any alien twenty-one years old and upward who has been honorably discharged, having served five consecutive years, from the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, may become a citizen on his petition, without any previous declaration of intention, provided the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to proof of good moral character, be satisfied of the proof of the service and honorable discharge of such alien.

MINORS.—Any alien under the age of twenty-one, who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his twenty-first birthday, and has continued to reside therein up to the time he makes application to be admitted a citizen, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one, and after he has resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen; but he must make a declaration on oath and prove to the satisfaction of the court that for the two years next preceding it has been his bona-fide intention to become a citizen.

CHILDREN OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under twenty-one at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens.

CITIZENS' CHILDREN BORN ABROAD.—The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States are considered as citizens, though they may be born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

CHINESE.—The naturalization of Chinamen is prohibited by Section 14, Chapter 126, Laws of 1882.

PROTECTION OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—Section 2,000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States expressly declares that "all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of person and property which is accorded to native-born citizens."

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.—The right to vote is conferred by the State, naturalization by the United States. In several States aliens who have declared their intentions enjoy the right to vote equally with naturalized or native-born citizens. But the Federal Naturalization laws apply to the whole Union alike, and no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence, except an honorably discharged soldier or a person whose parents have been naturalized while he was under twenty-one years of age, as above recited. Even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the State confer the privilege upon him.

TRADE-MARK LAWS.

The following classes may obtain registration:

1. (a) Any person, firm or corporation domiciled in the United States or located in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention or law, affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States, and who is entitled to the exclusive use of any trade-mark and uses the same in commerce with foreign nations or with Indian tribes.

(b) Any citizen or resident of this country wishing the protection of his trade-mark in any foreign country the laws of which require registration in the United States as a condition precedent.

2. Every applicant for registration of a trade-mark must cause to be recorded in the Patent Office—

(a) The name, domicile and place of business or location of the firm or corporation desiring the protection of the trade-mark, and the residence and citizenship of individual applicants.

(b) The class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark has been appropriated.

(c) A description of the trade-mark itself, with fac-similes thereof, and the mode in which it has been applied and used.

(d) The length of time during which the trade-mark has been used by the applicant on the class of goods described.

3. A fee of $25 is required on filing each application.

An application will consist of a statement or specification, a declaration or oath, and the fac-simile. It shall contain a full and clear specification of the trade-mark, particularly discriminating between its essential and non-essential features. It should also state for what time the trade-mark has been used by the applicant, the class of merchandise, and the particular

goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated, and the manner in which the trade-mark has been applied to the goods.

No trade-mark will be registered unless it shall be made to appear that the same is used as such by the applicant in commerce between the United States and some foreign nation or Indian tribe, or is within the provisions of a treaty, convention or declaration with a foreign Power, nor which is merely the name of the applicant nor which is identical with a known or registered trade-mark owned by another and appropriated to the same class of merchandise, or which so nearly resembles some other person's lawful trade-mark as to be likely to cause confusion in the mind of the public or to deceive purchasers, or which is merely descriptive in nature.

All letters should be addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Name of Cemetery.	Interments.	
	Known.	Unknown.
Alexandria, La.	533	772
Alexandria, Va.	3,413	123
Andersonville, Ga.	12,782	923
Annapolis, Md.	2,289	204
Antietam, Md.	2,872	1,864
Arlington, Va.	12,730	4,349
Ball's Bluff, Va.	1	24
Barrancas, Fla.	862	710
Baton Rouge, La.	2,512	532
Battle Ground, D. C.	43	—
Beaufort, S. C.	4,789	4,532
Beverly, N. J.	164	7
Brownsville, Tex.	1,464	1,379
Camp Butler, Ill.	1,009	355
Camp Nelson, Ky.	2,455	1,189
Cave Hill, Ky.	3,461	582
Chalmette, La.	6,962	5,742
Chattanooga, Tenn.	8,133	4,969
City Point, Va.	3,779	1,379
Cold Harbor, Va.	672	1,289
Corinth, Miss.	1,790	3,939
Crown Hill, Ind.	680	32
Culpeper, Va.	457	912
Custer Battlefield, Mont.	970	239
Cypress Hills, N. Y.	5,052	373
Danville, Ky.	349	8
Danville, Va.	1,175	153
Fayetteville, Ark.	448	782
Finn's Point, N. J.	106	2,539
Florence, S. C.	212	2,804
Fort Donelson, Tenn.	160	511
Fort Gibson, I. T.	242	2,212
Fort Harrison, Va.	242	575
Fort Leavenworth, Kan.	1,736	1,445
Fort McPherson, Neb.	473	349
Fort Scott, Ark.	507	177
Fort Smith, Ark.	790	1,150
Fredericksburg, Va.	2,491	12,796
Gettysburg, Penn.	1,986	1,611
Glendale, Va.	238	965
Grafton, W. Va.	637	120
Hampton, Va.	6,803	493
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	8,831	2,996
Jefferson City, Mo.	371	411
Keokuk, Iowa	677	43
Knoxville, Tenn.	2,161	1,047
Lebanon, Ky.	592	277
Lexington, Ky.	840	112
Little Rock, Ark.	3,351	2,373
Loudon Park, Md.	2,331	380
Marietta, Ga.	7,205	2,965
Memphis, Tenn.	5,174	8,820
Mexico City, Mex.	601	750
Mill Springs, Ky.	351	366
Mobile, Ala.	799	161
Mound City, Ill.	2,508	2,763
Nashville, Tenn.	11,866	4,701
Natchez, Miss.	340	2,780
New-Albany, Ind.	2,198	676
Newbern, N. C.	2,215	1,091
Philadelphia, Penn.	2,216	185
Poplar Grove, Va.	2,199	4,008
Port Hudson, La.	594	3,239
Quincy, Ill.	167	55
Raleigh, N. C.	629	572
Richmond, Va.	852	5,700
Rock Island, Ill.	288	20
Salisbury, N. C.	102	12,035
San Antonio, Tex.	1,005	225
San Francisco, Cal.	1,086	406
Santa Fé, N. M.	328	421
Seven Pines, Va.	154	1,227
Shiloh, Tenn.	1,238	2,362
Soldiers' Home, D. C.	6,367	293
Springfield, Mo.	924	736
St. Augustine, Fla.	1,470	—
Staunton, Va.	234	527
Stone's River, Tenn.	3,817	2,330
Vicksburg, Miss.	3,944	12,721
Wilmington, N. C.	719	1,577
Winchester, Va.	2,100	2,385
Woodlawn, N. Y.	3,068	7
Yorktown, Va.	750	1,435
Totals	185,122	150,697

Of these interments about 9,300 are those of Confederates, being mainly in the National cemeteries at Camp Butler, Cypress Hills, Finn's Point, Fort Smith, Hampton, Jefferson Barracks and Woodlawn.

INDIAN SERVICE.

The following table will show the different objects of the appropriations by Congress in the Indian acts for 1896 and 1897:

	1896.	1897.
Current and contingent expenses	$727,640 00	$738,540 00
Treaty obligations with Indians	2,982,147 19	2,933,378 17
Miscellaneous support gratuities	695,625 00	671,725 00
Incidental expenses	82,050 00	84,000 00
Miscellaneous	549,903 63	244,588 62
Support of schools	2,056,515 00	2,517,265 00
Trust funds, interest	$9,870 42	—
Payment for land	1,660,000 00	—
Totals	$8,763,751 24	$7,189,496 79

The education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year 1896-7 was conducted upon the same lines as those laid down during previous years—through the medium of

non-reservation boarding schools, reservation boarding and day schools, contract boarding and day schools, and public schools carried on under State supervision. The enrolment and average attendance at the various Indian schools in 1897 is given in this table:

Kind of school.	1897. Atten-dance.	Enrol-ment.
Government schools:		
Non-reservation training..	4,830	5,768
Reservation boarding.....	6,890	8,134
Day	3,234	4,768
Totals	14,954	18,670
Contract schools:		
Boarding	2,273	2,535
Day	157	228
Boarding, specially appriated for.....	330	371
Totals	2,760	3,134
Public day schools.....	194	303
Mission schools assisted by the Government; boarding and day.....	717	833
Aggregate	18,625	22,940

These figures do not include schools among the Five Civilized Tribes, nor those which New-York provides for her Indians. The older Indians seem more favorably disposed toward education than hitherto, and agents and superintendents are not now encountering the unreasoning opposition to schools so common in the earlier history of this work.

PENSION LAWS, ETC.

To obtain a pension the applicant must file a claim with the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. In a claim by the soldier he should set forth all his military or naval service, giving dates of enlistment and discharge. He should also set forth the name or nature of all disabilities for which pension is claimed, giving the time when, the place where and the circumstances under which each was contracted. The prime requirement to establish a claim under the act of July 14, 1862, usually termed the general law, is to show that the disability for which pension is claimed had its origin while in the service and line of duty; that it has existed as a disabling cause from date of discharge, and now exists in a degree pensionable under the law. In a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, the essential requirements are: A service of ninety days or more, an honorable discharge therefrom, and proof that the disability for which pension is claimed is not due to claimant's own vicious habits, but it need not necessarily be of service origin. In a widow's claim it is necessary to show her legal marriage to the soldier, the date of his death, and, under the general law, that it was due to some cause of service origin. She must also show that she has remained his widow. If there are children of the soldier under sixteen years of age at the date of his death, their names should be given and the date of birth of each clearly shown. If any have died the date should be proved. In a widow's claim under the act of June 27, 1890, the requirement as to service is the same as under an invalid claim, and in addition thereto she must show a legal marriage to the soldier prior to the passage of the act, the fact of soldier's death (but it need not be shown to be due to service), her continued widowhood and that she is without other means of support than her daily labor. A minor child's title to pension accrues only on the death or remarriage of the widow, which fact must be shown, in addition to the requirements in widow's claim. A dependent mother must show her relationship to the soldier, his celibacy, that he contributed to her support, that his death was due to some cause of service origin, the date of his death, and, under the general law, that she was dependent upon him at the date of his death. Under the act of June 27, 1890, it is only necessary to show dependence at date of filing claim and since then. A dependent father must show relationship by legal marriage to soldier's mother, the date of soldier's birth and of the mother's death, in addition to the requirements in the mother's claim.

Applications rejected by a Board of Pension Surgeons may be reconsidered on the evidence of two physicians that disability exists. Pensions for privates range from $2 to $30 a month in most cases, though $72 a month is granted to those who have lost both feet or both eyes, and $100 a month to those who have lost both hands.

The number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1897, in each State and Territory was as follows:

United States.	No.	Amount.
Alabama	3,966	$481,567 61
Alaska	26	3,609 73
Arizona	570	80,035 34
Arkansas	10,550	1,414,336 43
California	16,002	2,236,956 14
Colorado	6,902	965,456 49
Connecticut	11,992	1,393,293 00
Delaware	2,676	410,016 53
Dist. of Columbia..	8,418	1,375,150 30
Florida	3,228	430,056 68
Georgia	3,930	502,977 11
Idaho	1,146	163,190 83
Illinois	68,917	9,943,283 38
Indiana	68,213	10,550,900 70
Indian Territory...	2,636	369,003 81
Iowa	37,575	5,431,983 61
Kansas	40,843	6,284,136 36
Kentucky	28,379	4,215,040 21
Louisiana	4,631	854,412 73
Maine	20,774	3,032,158 97
Maryland	12,751	1,847,292 52
Massachusetts	38,856	5,497,177 64
Michigan	45,732	6,868,952 29
Minnesota	16,240	2,376,207 04
Mississippi	4,026	546,509 86
Missouri	53,257	7,226,425 04
Montana	1,252	174,302 85
Nebraska	16,893	2,544,373 06
Nevada	265	35,130 30
New-Hampshire ...	9,193	1,349,468 53
New-Jersey	20,534	2,476,535 55
New-Mexico	1,457	216,950 60
New-York	86,600	12,320,526 41
North Carolina.....	3,032	535,879 53
North Dakota	1,659	222,920 39
Ohio	103,471	15,552,078 56
Oklahoma	6,172	911,209 16
Oregon	4,669	609,517 99

United States.	No.	Amount.
Pennsylvania	100,875	12,761,975 01
Rhode Island	4,452	501,624 07
South Carolina	1,867	204,877 09
South Dakota	4,703	623,030 80
Tennessee	19,286	2,656,094 89
Texas	8,155	1,076,656 82
Utah	778	110,953 96
Vermont	9,643	1,511,852 86
Virginia	8,526	1,309,884 89
Washington	5,124	727,500 34
West Virginia	12,753	2,026,029 91
Wisconsin	27,858	4,117,663 63
Wyoming	699	102,128 69
Totals	971,952	$139,179,296 24

In addition to the above there were 4,062 living in foreign countries, to whom $619,945 88 was paid. Of these 1,981 were in Canada, 788 in Great Britain, 621 in Germany, 68 in Switzerland, 57 in France and 99 in Mexico. The several pension agencies are located as follows: Augusta, Me.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Columbus, Ohio; Concord, N. H.; Des Moines, Iowa; Detroit, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Milwaukee, Wis.; New-York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Pittsburg, Penn.; San Francisco, Cal.; Topeka, Kan.; Washington, D. C. There were added to the rolls during the year the names of 50,101 new pensioners, and the names of 3,971 who had previously been dropped were restored. During the same period the names of 41,122 persons were dropped for various causes.

The total of 976,014 pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1897, were classified as follows:

Widows of Revolutionary soldiers	7
Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers	9
Survivors of the War of 1812	7
Widows of soldiers of the War of 1812	2,810
Survivors of the Indian wars (1832-'42)	2,373
Widows of soldiers of the Indian wars (1832-'42)	4,288
Survivors of the Mexican War	10,922
Widows of soldiers of the Mexican War	8,072
Army invalid pensioners	336,299
Army widows, minor children, etc.	94,602
Navy invalid pensioners	4,788
Navy widows, minor children, etc.	2,375
Army nurses	663
Act of June 27, 1890:	
Army invalid pensioners	378,609
Army widows, minor children, etc.	110,593
Navy invalid pensioners	13,831
Navy widows, minor children, etc.	5,766

The following are the names of surviving widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers on the pension rolls June 30, 1897, and their places of residence: Lovey Aldrich, Los Angeles, Cal.; Hannah Newell Barrett, Boston, Mass.; Juliette Betts, Norwalk, Conn.; Susannah Chadwick, Emporium, Penn.; Nancy Cloud, Chum, Va.; Esther S. Damon, Plymouth Union, Vt.; Sarah C. Hurlburt, Little Marsh, Penn.; Nancy Jones, Jonesboro, Tenn.; Hannah Lyons, Marblehead, Mass.; Rebecca Mayo, Newbern, Va.; Eliza Sanford, Bloomfield, N. J.; Ann M. Slaughter, The Plains, Va.; Mary Snead, Parksley, Va.; Rhoda Augusta Thompson, Woodbury, Conn.; Augusta Tuller, Bridgeport, Conn.; Nancy A. Weatherman, Elk Mills, Tenn.

The following are the surviving soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812 on the pension rolls June 30, 1897, with their ages and residence: Hosea Brown, 105, Grant's Pass, Ore.; Hiram Cronk, 97, North Western, N. Y.; Elijah Glenn, 101, Newark, N. J.; James Hooper, 94, Baltimore, Md.; John Lumberson, 91; Baltimore, Md.; Eleazor Smith, 101, Danbury, N. H.; Isaiah B. Sexton, 92, Sparta, Mich.

The amounts paid last year for pensions to the survivors and widows of the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the Indian wars of 1832-'42 were: War of 1812, $389,731 95; Mexican War, $2,097,752 09; Indian wars, $669,663 17.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

The law forbids the granting of a passport to any person who is not a citizen of the United States. Passports are of three different forms: (1) For native citizen; (2) naturalized citizen; (3) for person claiming citizenship through the naturalization of husband or parent. Under the law passports can be issued in the United States only by the Secretary of State. In a foreign country they may be issued by the chief diplomatic representative of the United States; or, in the absence of a diplomatic representative, by a consul-general; or, in the absence of both, by a consul. A citizen of the United States desiring to procure a passport must make a written application, in the form of an affidavit, to the Secretary of State. If he is temporarily abroad, he must apply to the nearest diplomatic representative of the United States; or, in the absence of a diplomatic representative, to the highest consular officer of the United States. The necessary affidavit may be made before a consular officer of the United States. In this country the affidavit must be attested by an officer duly authorized to administer oaths. If he has no seal, his official character must be authenticated by certificate of the proper legal officer. If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required. Every applicant is required to state the date and place of his birth, his occupation, and the place of his permanent residence, and to declare that he goes abroad for temporary sojourn and intends to return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein.

Every application must be accompanied by a description of the person applying, stating age, height, color of eyes, hair, etc.; and be accompanied by a certificate from at least one credible witness that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, and that the facts stated in the affidavit are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief. Every applicant must also take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States. In the case of a naturalized citizen the certificate of naturalization, or a certified copy of the court record thereof, must accompany the application, together with a sworn statement from what port the person emigrated to this

country, the name of the ship, and where the person has lived since arrival in the United States. If a widow or child of a naturalized citizen the naturalization certificate of husband or father must be forwarded for inspection, together with other facts as noted above.

A passport expires two years from the date of its issuance. A new one will be issued upon a new application, and, if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a naturalization certificate, if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the emigration, residence, and naturalization of the applicant. Professional titles will not be inserted in passports. A fee of one dollar is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application. Orders should be payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be received. Blank forms of application will be furnished by the Department to persons who desire to apply for passports, upon their stating whether they are native or naturalized citizens or claim through the naturalization of husband or father.

No passports are required in the Argentine Republic, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, France and possessions, Great Britain and possessions, Guatemala, Hawaii, Honduras, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal and possessions, Salvador, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay.

The laws of the following countries require that every foreigner entering must be provided with a passport: Austria-Hungary, China, Dominican Republic, Greece, Hayti, Netherlands and possessions, Persia, Porto Rico, Rumania, Russia, Servia, Transvaal (South African Republic), Turkey and possessions, and Venezuela.

DIVORCE LAWS.

CAUSES FOR ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.

ADULTERY.—In all States and Territories excepting South Carolina, which has no divorce laws.

IMPOTENCE.—In all excepting Arizona, California, Connecticut, the Dakotas, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, New-Mexico, New-York, South Carolina, Texas and Vermont.

DESERTION.—In all except New-York and South Carolina, as follows: Period: Six months' abandonment—Arizona. One year, in Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, the Dakotas, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming; two years, in Alabama, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee; three years, in Delaware, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, Ohio, Texas, and West Virginia; five years, in Rhode Island, or shorter term (in discretion of court), and Virginia; seven years, in Connecticut and Vermont.

HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS.—In all except Maryland, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia. In Arizona divorce is granted for this cause to the wife only.

CRUELTY, INHUMAN TREATMENT, etc.—In all except Maryland, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. For this cause in Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee divorce is granted to the wife only.

FELONY OR OTHER INFAMOUS CRIME.—In all except the District of Columbia, Florida, Maine, New-Jersey, New-Mexico, New-York, North Carolina and South Carolina.

NEGLECT TO SUPPORT WIFE.—For six months, Arizona; for one year, California, Colorado, the Dakotas, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming; for two years, Indiana; for three years, Delaware and New-Hampshire; time not specified, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New-Mexico, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin (at discretion of court).

OTHER CAUSES.—Voluntary separation—Kentucky and Wisconsin. Former husband or wife living—Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New-Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. If member of religious sect which believes marriage unlawful—Kentucky, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire. Indicted for felony and fugitive from justice—Louisiana and Virginia. Husband indicted for felony and a fugitive—North Carolina. Refusal of wife to "remove with her husband to this State"—Tennessee. Indignities to the person of the other to render his or her condition intolerable—Alaska, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington and Wyoming. Conduct rendering it unsafe for wife to live with husband, or turning wife out of doors—Tennessee. Violent and ungovernable temper—Florida. Attempt by either upon the life of the other—Illinois, Louisiana and Tennessee. Gross neglect of duty—Kansas and Ohio. Wife given to intoxication—Wisconsin. Husband a vagrant—Missouri and Wyoming. Mental incapacity at time of marriage—District of Columbia, Georgia and Mississippi. Permanent and incurable insanity occurring subsequent to marriage—Arkansas. Incurable chronic mania, or dementia, of ten years or more existence—Washington. Any cause rendering marriage originally void—Maryland and Rhode Island. (See "Marriage Laws.") Marriage within prohibited degrees—Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. Marriage by duress or fraud—Connecticut, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington. Marriage of either party under the age of consent—Delaware. When either party has obtained a divorce in another State—Florida, Michigan and Ohio. Defamation—Louisiana. Any other cause deemed by a court sufficient and when the court shall be satisfied that the couple can no longer live together—Washington. Insanity for six years—Idaho.

LIMITED DIVORCE.—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland,

Michigan, Minnesota (in favor of wife only), Nebraska, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania (in favor of wife only), Rhode Island, Tennessee (in favor of wife only), Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

ALABAMA.—Courts of Alabama have decided that the Legislature cannot grant divorces.

OKLAHOMA.—Divorces granted prior to 1895 by Probate Courts are made legal; thereafter divorces can be had only through the District Court.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Women have equal suffrage with men at elections in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho.

In Montana women who are taxpayers have the same voting privilege as men at elections.

In Kansas women have municipal suffrage.

Judge Dixon, of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, on November 8, 1894, handed down a decision in the Vineland School case, which, in substance, declared that women can vote on all questions at school district meetings, but not for election of trustees. At the 1894 election the proposition to give women equal suffrage with men at elections was rejected by a vote of 130,129 against to 95,302 in favor.

In some form, mainly as to city school bonds and in school matters, women may vote in the following States and Territories: Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

The Cape Colony, the Russian colonies in Siberia, North Australia, South Australia, Canada and Tasmania have municipal woman suffrage. Iceland, the Isle of Man, Pitcairn Island and New-Zealand have full woman suffrage.

The Federal Convention of Australia in 1897, by a vote of 23 to 12, rejected an amendment to allow women to vote for members of the House of Representatives.

EUROPE—In England, Scotland and Wales women vote for all elective officers but members of Parliament. In France the women teachers elect women members of all boards of education. In Sweden women vote for all elective officers but Representatives; also, indirectly, for members of the House of Lords. In Norway they have school suffrage. In Ireland they vote for harbor boards, poor-law guardians, and in Belfast for municipal officers. In Russia women householders vote for all elective officers and on all local matters. In Finland for all elective officers. In Austria-Hungary they vote, by proxy, for all elective officers. In Croatia and Dalmatia they do so at local elections in person. In Italy widows vote for members of Parliament. In Prussia women vote, mainly by proxy, at local elections and for members of provincial Diets. In Belgium women taxpayers have municipal suffrage by proxy, and in Luxemburg for members of the Legislature also. In Switzerland women real estate owners have local suffrage in the canton of Berne. In Rumania women taxpayers have municipal suffrage by proxy.

MARRIAGE LAWS.

States and Territories.	Age under which parental consent is required		Prohibited degrees.	Void or voidable marriages.	Other prohibited or punishable marriages.
	Male.	Female.			
*Alabama	21	18	Ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, step-relatives.	Prohibited degrees.	6, 13, 2.
Arizona	21	18	First cousins and nearer of kin.	2, 4.	5, 13.
*Arkansas	21	18	†	2, 4, 13, 5.	13.
California	18	15	†	1, 2, 4, 6, 5, 7, 13.	2.
*Colorado	21	18	†	2.	13.
*Connecticut	21	18	‡	5, 8.	Pauper.
*Delaware	21	18	‡Also great-nephews and great-nieces.	1, 2, 7.	
*Dist. of Col.	21	16	‡	1.	
Florida	21	16	Within the Levitical degrees.	1, 2.	
*Georgia	21	18	Same as Florida, and step-relatives.	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 13.	
*Idaho	18	18	Same as California.	1, 2, 4, 6, 5, 7, 8, 13.	4.
*Illinois	21	18	†	2, 7, 8.	5.
*Indiana	21	18	†	1, 2 (penalty of fine of $100 to $1,000, and imprisonment), 6, 4.	
*Iowa	21	18	‡	1, 6, 4, 7.	13.
Kansas	—	—	†	1, 11.	13.
*Kentucky	21	21	‡	1, 2, 7, 8, 5, 6, 13.	
Louisiana	21	21	‡ Except as to step-relatives.	1, 13, and mistake in person.	13.

MARRIAGE LAWS.—(Continued).

States and Territories.	Age under which parental consent is required. Male.	Female.	Prohibited degrees.	Void or voidable marriages.	Other prohibited or punishable marriages.
*Maine	21	21	‡	[2] (or mulatto or Indian), [6], [7].	
*Maryland	21	16	‡	[1], [2].	
Massachusetts	21	18	‡	[1], [6], [7], [8].	Cl'ndestine marriage of woman under 16.
*[12]Michigan	16	16	‡	[1], [2], [5], [6], [7], [8], [13].	[13], and persons divorced less than 2 years.
*Minnesota	21	16	Nearer of kin than first cousins.	[1], [11], [5], [13].	[5].
Mississippi	21	18	‡	[1], [2].	[5], [6], [13].
*Missouri	21	18	†	[1], [2].	[5], [6], [13].
*Montana	21	18	†	[1].	[13].
*Nebraska	21	18	Same as California.	[1], [2], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8].	
Nevada	21	18	†	[1], [5], [11].	[2] (also Indian, Chinese), [13].
*N.-Hampshire	21	18	‡ And first cousins.	[1]. Also knowledge that former husband or wife is living.	
New-Jersey	21	18	‡	[1], [4], [6], [13].	
New-Mexico	21	18	†	[6], [4].	
New-York	21	18	Ancestors, descendants, brothers and sisters.	[1], [4], [5], [6], [11], [13].	
North Carolina	18	18	[14].	[1], [2], [6], [4].	
*North Dakota	21	18	† And first cousins.	[1], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [13].	
Ohio	21	18	†	None declared.	[1], [2], [6].
*Oklahoma	21	18	‡ And first cousins.	[1], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [13].	
Oregon	21	18	[14].	[1], [2] (Chinese or Kanaka, or more than half Indian), [5], [11], [13], [4].	
Pennsylvania	21	21	‡	[1].	
Rhode Island	[3]21	21	‡	[1], [7], [8].	[7], [8].
South Carolina	21	16	‡	[1], [2] (mestizo or half-breed), [6], [13].	
South Dakota	18	16	Same as North Dakota.	[1], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [12].	[2], [13].
Tennessee	21	18	‡	[1], [2], [5], [6], [7], [13].	
*Texas	21	18	‡	[2], [10].	[1], [6], [13].
Utah	21	18	†	[1], [2], [5], [6], [13].	
*Vermont	21	18	‡	[1], [5], [6], [7], [8], [4], [13].	
*Virginia	21	21	‡	[1], [2], [4], [6], [7].	Prohibited degr.
Washington	21	18	†	[1], [6], [11].	
*West Virginia	21	21	‡	[1], [2], [4], [6], [7].	
Wisconsin	21	18	[14].	[1], [2], [5], [6], [13].	
*Wyoming	21	21	†	[1], [5], [6], [7], [8], [13].	

*License required. †Same as Arizona. ‡Same as Alabama. [1]Bigamous. [2]White with negro. [3]Without parents or guardians, those over 18 do not require consent. [4]Mentally or physically incapable. [5]Fraud. [6]Under age of consent. [7]Insane. [8]Idiot. [9]Also penalty of $100 to $1,000, fine and imprisonment where white marries with colored. [11]Incapable from want of age or understanding. [12]Except Friends. [13]Marriage by force, menace or duress. [14]Same as Minnesota.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.

ARKANSAS.—Each House of the Legislature voted separately on January 19, 1897, for a successor to Senator James K. Jones, whose term expired March 3, 1897. The Republicans voted for General Powell Clayton; the Populists voted for J. R. Sovereign, and the Democrats voted as a unit for James K. Jones. At the joint session of the Legislature on the following day, James K. Jones was re-elected, the vote standing: Jones, 114; Clayton, 10; Sovereign, 9.

CALIFORNIA.—The Legislature met on January 13, 1897, and re-elected George C. Perkins (Rep.) for the six years' term. The vote was as follows: Senate—Perkins, 27; W. W. Foote (Dem), 6; B. F. Langford (Dem.), 3; J. J. Dwyer (Dem.), 2; Charles Lane (Dem.), 1; D. M. Burns (Dem.), 1. Assembly—Perkins, 47; Foote, 3; Dwyer, 8; J. G. Maguire (Dem.), 10; T. V. Cator (Pop.), 11.

COLORADO.—The joint session of the Legislature, on January 20, 1897, re-elected Henry M. Teller as United States Senator for six years from March 4, 1897.

He received 92 votes, cast by Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists, and Judge Allen (McKinley Republican) received 6 votes.

CONNECTICUT.—Each House of the Legislature voted separately for a Senator for the six years' term, from March 4, 1897, on January 19, and with the following result: Senate—Orville H. Platt (Rep.), 24 (unanimous). House—Platt, 196; J. B. Sargent (Dem.), 24. At the joint session on the following day the election of Senator Platt to succeed himself was confirmed.

DELAWARE.—The Democratic Senators of the Legislature, on January 5, captured the Senate through the failure of the Republicans to stand together, and after unseating a Republican put a Democrat in his place. The seven Addicks Republican members of the House from Kent County (whose election was disputed on the ground that the returns of that county were not filed in compliance with the statutes) and the seven Union Republicans who were defeated in Sussex County, formed a "rump" House, and on January 20 declared the election of J. Edward Addicks as United States Senator. On January 19 the Legislature, in joint session, and the Democrats voted as a unit for Richard R. Kenney, Silver Democrat. The four Republicans of the Senate and the one Republican member of the House refused to vote for Senator, contending that Mr. Dupont, elected in 1896, but refused recognition by the United States Senate, was entitled to his seat. Mr. Addicks filed his credentials with the United States Senate on January 21. Mr. Kenney's certificate of election was signed by the Speakers and clerks of the Legislature and by Governor Tunnell on January 20, and his credentials were presented to the United States Senate and accepted as prima-facie evidence of his right to the seat, on February 5.

FLORIDA.—The President having called an extra session of the Senate to meet on March 5, and the term of Wilkinson Call (Dem.) having expired on March 4, and in view of the fact that the regular session of the State Legislature would not begin until April 6, the Governor appointed John A. Henderson (Dem.) ad interim on March 6. His credentials were presented to the Senate some days later and were referred to the Committee on Elections, which had not reported up to the election of a new Senator on May 14.

The first ballot of the Legislature to elect a successor to Wilkinson Call (Dem.), whose term expired on March 4, 1897, was taken on April 20. The roll of each House showed the following vote: Senate—W. D. Chipley (Sil. Dem.), 8; Call (Sil. Dem.), 6; George P. Raney (Dem.), 8; R. A. Burford (Sil. Dem.), 3; W. H. Hocker (Sil. Dem.), 2; M. H. Mabry (Sil. Dem.), 2; E. S. Crill (Sil. Dem.), 1. House—Call, 28; Chipley, 16; Hocker, 9; Raney, 6; Burford, 4; James McKay (Sil. Dem.), 2; Horatio Bisbee (Rep.), 1; J. E. Broome (Sil. Dem.), 1. On the following day the first joint ballot was taken, with the result as follows: Call, 34; Chipley, 24; Raney, 14; Hocker, 11; Burford, 7; Mabry, 2; McKay, 2; Bisbee, 1; Broome, 1; Crill, 1. The balloting continued from day to day with no material change in the vote until May 6, when Chipley took the lead with 36 votes. On the same day a resolution was offered, and laid on the table, that the Joint Assembly vote for no candidate who did not favor the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 prior to the Democratic National Convention of 1896. Chipley was announced to be "square on this platform." On the following day the silver resolution was beaten, after which Mr. Call's name was withdrawn and John A. C. Stockton was nominated in his stead, the understanding being that should Stockton fail to poll a larger vote than Call's, then other arrangements should be made. Call's lowest vote was 23, and his highest (on May 4) 37, and it had ranged from 33 on the first ballot to 35 on the last ballot. The first ballot on May 7 was as follows: Chipley, 37; Stockton, 33; Raney, 20; Hocker, 3; Burford, 1. There was very little change in the vote until May 13, when Raney withdrew from the race, and the ballot stood: Chipley, 47; Stockton, 41; Hocker, 9. A disgraceful scene occurred when one State Senator was brought into the meeting in an intoxicated condition. A caucus of anti-Chipley men was held at night, and at 2 a. m. on May 14 Stockton consented to withdraw, and S. R. Mallory, the ex-Congressman, was made the unanimous choice of the 45 members present. On the following day the contest ended by the election of Mallory, the vote being. Mallory, 53; Chipley, 45; Call, 1. The wildest disorder followed the announcement. This table shows the ballots on each day for the leading candidates:

	Mallory	Call	Chipley	Raney	Stockton	Hocker	Burford	Necessary to a choice
April 20..	—	33	24	14	—	—	7	49
April 21..	—	34	24	14	—	12	7	49
April 22..	—	33	23	17	—	11	5	48
April 23..	—	33	24	17	—	11	5	47
April 24..	1	27	18	13	—	11	3	38
April 26..	1	23	15	10	—	10	2	31
April 27..	1	31	24	16	—	8	4	45
April 28..	—	30	24	18	—	9	5	45
April 29..	1	33	30	15	—	6	3	45
April 30..	—	36	30	15	—	5	2	45
May 1..	—	32	23	11	—	3	1	37
May 3..	—	33	25	19	—	3	—	41
May 4..	—	37	30	20	—	3	1	47
May 5..	—	35	30	23	—	3	1	47
May 6..	—	35	36	19	—	3	1	48
May 7..	—	—	37	20	33	3	1	48
May 8..	—	—	35	18	35	3	1	47
May 10..	1	—	33	15	38	3	1	44
May 11..	—	—	37	13	38	4	1	48
May 12..	—	—	40	10	38	5	1	49
May 13..	—	—	47	—	41	9	1	50
May 14..	53	1	44	—	—	—	1	50

IDAHO.—The Legislature took the first ballot for a successor to Frederick T. Dubois (Sil. Rep.), (from March 4, 1897, to March 3, 1903), on January 13, but it was not until January 28 that the contest ended and Henry Heitfeld (Pop.) was elected. The first ballot resulted as follows: Dubois, 26; Claggett (Pop), 30; Glenn (Pop.), 5; Nelson (Pop.), 3; Balantyne (Pop.), 1; Cooper (Pop.), 1; Angel

(Pop.), 2; Cook (Pop.), 1; Heyburn (Rep.), 1. Three ballots were taken on January 19, when 28 of the Claggett men voted for Walton (Pop.). On January 22 the Populists switched back to Claggett, giving him 27 votes. On January 28 Claggett's vote went to Heitfeld and he was elected, the vote being: Dubois, 30; Heitfeld, 39; T. F. Nelson (Pop.), 1. Heitfeld's votes were cast by 25 Populists, 13 Democrats and 1 Republican. On March 1 a committee of the Legislature began an investigation of charges of bribery against Mr. Heitfeld and several members of the Legislature. It was charged that a fund of $40,000 had been sent from the East to defeat Dubois.

ILLINOIS—The Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus on January 18, and after two ballots adjourned till the next day. The second ballot stood: Wm. E. Mason, 45; Wm. Lorimer, 40; Robert R. Hitt, 16; A. J. Hopkins, 6; Joseph G. Cannon, 11; S. W. Allerton and ——— Adams, each 1. On the next day Lorimer and the others withdrew, and Mason was made the nominee by acclamation. At the joint session of the Legislature, January 20, Mr. Mason was elected to succeed John M. Palmer (Dem.), the following being the vote: Mason (Rep.), 125; Altgeld (Dem.), 77. Divided the vote was: Senate—Mason, 37; Altgeld, 13; House—Mason, 88; Altgeld, 64.

INDIANA—Charles W. Fairbanks (Rep.), Daniel W. Voorhees (Dem.) and Leroy Templeton (Pop.) were made the caucus nominees for the six-year term beginning March 4, 1897, to succeed Senator Voorhees (Dem.). Each House of the Legislature voted separately on January 19, and on the following day the Legislature, in joint session, elected Fairbanks, the vote being Fairbanks, 85; Voorhees, 58; Templeton, 6.

KANSAS—The Democrats and Populists of the Legislature met in caucus on January 21, 1897, to nominate a successor to Wm. A. Peffer (Pop.) for the six-year term from March 4, 1897. Thirty-four ballots were taken before a nomination was made, by the following vote: William A. Harris (Pop.), 57; Louis P. King (Pop.), 32. Each House of the Legislature, in special session, took a formal ballot, with the following result: Senate—Harris, 28; J. R. Burton (Rep.), 10; King, 1. House: Harris, 73; Burton, 43; J. C. Caldwell (Rep.), 2. Absentees, 4 Populists, 3 Republicans. On the following day the joint session formally declared the election of Wm. A. Harris.

KENTUCKY—The election of a United States Senator to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn (Dem.) for the full term from March 4, 1897, to March 4, 1903, will go into history as the most memorable that Kentucky has ever known. The struggle began on January 23, 1896, and ended on April 28, 1897, with the election of William J. Deboe (Rep.). When the Legislature met on January 7, 1896, the Senate contained 16 Republicans and 22 Democrats, and in the House there were 52 Republicans, 46 Democrats and 2 Populists. On joint ballot, therefore, there were 68 Republicans, 68 Democrats and 2 Populists. During the session of 1896 two Democrats (one of the Senate and one of the House) died, and then a Republican member of the House, Mr. Stege, refused to vote until the vacancy should be filled, thus preventing a Republican majority. A group of Sound Money Democrats refused to vote for Senator Blackburn because of his free-silver proclivities. There were fifty-two ballots taken before the term of the Legislature expired by limitation. J. C. S. Blackburn was the Democratic candidate to succeed himself, and J. G. Carlisle was also a candidate, and at one ballot received 7 votes. W. Godfrey Hunter was the Republican caucus candidate, and his vote ranged from 51 to 66. St. John Boyle (Rep.) received 64 votes on March 6, and the day before that Mr. Deboe, leader of the Hunter forces, received 40. The Legislature finally adjourned on March 17.

On March 5, 1897, Governor Bradley appointed Major A. T. Wood (Rep.), U. S. Senator ad interim, and called an extra session of the Legislature to convene on March 13 to ballot for U. S. Senator. The vacancies that had occurred in the Legislature in 1896 had been filled, so that when it convened on the day named the Senate stood 16 Republicans and 22 Democrats, and the House 54 Republicans, 44 Democrats and 2 Populists. At the caucus of the Republican members on March 13 W. Godfrey Hunter was made the choice, the vote standing: Hunter, 38; Holt, 15; Boyle, 5; Lewis, 5; Yerkes, 2. On March 23 the Senate and House took the first ballot, separately, as follows: Senate—Hunter, 13; Blackburn, 14; Geo. M. Davis (Gold Dem.), 6; St. John Boyle, 3. House—Hunter, 53; Blackburn, 34; Davis, 5; S. B. Buckner (Gold Dem.), 1; J. B. McCreary (Dem.), 1; Boyle, 3; R. T. Tyler (Dem.), 1; W. J. Stone (Dem.), 1. The first joint ballot was taken on March 24, which resulted as follows: Hunter, 67; Blackburn, 49; Davis, 11; Boyle, 6; Stone, Tyler and Buckner each got 1. Necessary to a choice, 69.

The balloting continued from day to day until April 5, when the Legislature became a deadlock—the bolting Republicans, Gold Democrats and Silver Democrats declining to answer to their names, thus preventing a quorum. On April 6 State Senator Henry L. Martin (Gold Dem.) was put in the field as a compromise candidate. Hunter had 59 votes when the first rollcall ended, and 70 votes, which constituted a quorum, had been cast. Had there been no call of absentees, and had not the Silver Democrats and bolting Republicans changed front and voted, Hunter would have been declared elected. The most exciting ballot up to date was on April 9. The Blackburn people tried to break a quorum on the call of the first ballot, but when they saw the Sound Money Democrats voted for Martin they had to call for absentees and vote in order to prevent Hunter's election. Baldwin (Rep.) cast his first vote for Hunter, and pandemonium and excitement reigned supreme. Gambill (Rep.) embraced Baldwin and kissed him on the cheek. Hunter had reached 63 votes, within two of an election, and Stege (Rep.) said to Hunter's managers that if they could get another vote he would cast his vote for Hunter and elect him. On April 20 a new Democratic Senator and a Democratic Senator who had been indisposed appeared, and for the first time since the session began the Senate was full with 138 members in a joint

session—70 Republicans and 68 Democrats.

On April 21 Dr. Hunter sent a letter to the Republican caucus withdrawing his name from the list of candidates. The Republicans met in caucus, and on April 23 W. J. Deboe was nominated. The first ballot taken on the following day showed 66 votes for Deboe, four short of an election. A quorum was prevented by the Democrats and two Republicans. This battledore and shuttlecock condition continued until April 28, when, on the sixtieth ballot of the session, or the 112th since the struggle began on January 23, 1896, Deboe was elected. The vote stood: Deboe, 71; Blackburn, 50; Martin, 13; Stone, 1. Deboe's 71 votes were made up of 69 Republicans and 2 Gold Democrats (Norman and Baird), one more than sufficient to elect.

Following are some of the ballots taken during the special session, when a quorum was recorded:

Date.	Deboe	Hunter	Boyle	Blackburn	Martin	Stone	Necessary to a choice
March 24.....	—	67	6	49	—	1	69
April 6.....	—	59	6	42	11	1	60
April 8.....	—	61	7	44	13	1	64
April 20.....	—	53	5	38	12	1	55
April 28.....	71	—	—	50	13	1	70

MISSOURI—The Republican caucus of the Legislature nominated Richard C. Kerens on January 15, 1897, he receiving 30 votes, against 26 for Chauncey I. Filley. The Democrats nominated George G. Vest to succeed himself in the U. S. Senate on March 4, 1897, for six years. Both houses voted separately on January 19, as follows: Senate—Kerens, 14; Vest 10. House—Kerens, 34; Vest 85; O. D. Jones (Pop.), 40. Both branches met in joint session on the following day and Senator Vest was declared re-elected, the vote being the same as recorded above.

NEVADA.—The Legislature re-elected John P. Jones for the term of six years from March 4, 1897, on January 26. Each House voted separately, as follows: Senate—Jones (Sil. Rep.), 12; McMillan (Rep.), 2; Fitzgerald (Pop.), 1. House—Jones, 28; McMillan, 2.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The Republicans of the Legislature met in caucus on January 13, 1897, and made Jacob H. Gallinger their nominee for the six-year term from March 4 by unanimous vote. Each branch of the Legislature took a viva-voce vote on January 19, with this result: Senate—Gallinger (Rep.), 21; Hosea W. Parker (Dem.), 2. House—Gallinger, 267; Parker, 53. Twenty-eight Republicans and nine Democrats did not vote. On the following day the joint session of the Legislature ratified the re-election of Senator Gallinger.

NEW-YORK.—The two Republican candidates for the seat to be vacated by David B. Hill March 3, 1897, were Thomas C. Platt and Joseph H. Choate. The Republican members of the Legislature met on January 14, 1897, and nominated Thomas C. Platt. There were 114 Assemblymen and 35 Senators present, and the vote cast was 142 for Platt and 7 for Joseph H. Choate (the latter receiving the votes of three of the Senators and four of the Assemblymen). On January 19 the Senate and the Assembly voted separately for Senator, with the following result: Senate—Thomas C. Platt (Rep.), 35; David B. Hill (Dem.), 11; Henry George (Lab.), 2. Absent—Rep., 1; Dem., 1. Assembly—Platt, 112; Hill, 31; George, 2. Absent—Rep., 3; Dem., 2. On the following day the Legislature met in joint session and confirmed the election of Mr. Platt.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature, each House separately, began balloting for a successor to Jeter C. Pritchard (Rep.) on January 19, the following being the result of the first ballot: Senate—Pritchard, 24; Dr. Cyrus Thompson (Pop.), 18; Doughton (Dem.), 7. House—Pritchard, 62; Thompson, 24; Doughton, 27. The Legislature met on the following day in joint session and re-elected Senator Pritchard, the following being the vote: Pritchard, 88; Thompson, 43; Doughton, 33.

NORTH DAKOTA.—The Democrats and Populists, on January 15, 1897, nominated W. A. Bentley (Pop.) as a candidate against H. C. Hansbrough (Rep.). The formal ballot was taken on January 19, and Senator Hansbrough was re-elected for the term of six years from March 4, 1897, the vote being: Hansbrough, 68; Bentley, 25, the Democrats and Populists voting as a unit for Bentley. On the following day the joint session formally confirmed the election.

OREGON.—John H. Mitchell was the unanimous choice of the caucus of 44 of the 63 Republican members of the Legislature held January 15. A deadlock was caused, however, by a split in the Legislature known as the "Davis" and "Benson" houses, which prevented the organization of the Lower House. The Benson House took a vote on February 2, with this result: Mitchell, 29; G. H. Williams, 1. On the same day, in the Senate, the President declared a motion to proceed to ballot for United States Senator out of order, and was sustained by a vote of 16 to 12, the latter being conceded as Mitchell supporters. The voting was resumed at intervals, but without result until February 21, when the seats of twenty-seven members of the House were declared vacant. The Legislature subsequently adjourned without electing a Senator, and on March 6 Governor Lord appointed ex-Senator H. W. Corbett (Rep.) as Senator ad interim.

PENNSYLVANIA. — The Republican members of the Assembly took a test vote in caucus on January 4, 1897, for a successor to J. Donald Cameron (Rep.) for the six years' term from March 4, 1897. The result was: P. M. Lytle (Penrose representative), 93; W. R. Bliss (Wanamaker representative), 71. At the joint Republican caucus on January 5 the vote was as follows: Boies Penrose, 133; John Wanamaker, 75; J. B. Robinson, 1; Cameron, 1. Penrose was then made the unanimous choice of the caucus. The Democratic caucus nominated Chauncey F. Black. Each house took a formal ballot on January 19, with the following result: Senate—Penrose (Rep.), 42; Black (Dem.), 6. House—Penrose, 168; Black, 33; Wana-

maker, 1. At the joint session on January 20 Penrose was elected, the following being the vote: Penrose, 210; Wanamaker, 1; Black, 39.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Judge Joseph H. Earle (Dem.) was elected for the six years' term, from March 4, 1897, to succeed John L. M. Irby, by unanimous vote of the Legislature on January 26. This was only carrying out the will of the people, as declared in the primary election in 1896. Mr. Earle died on May 20, and the Governor, on May 25, appointed John L. McLaurin to the vacancy.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—The Legislature, in joint session, began the ballot for a successor to James H. Kyle (Ind. Rep.) on January 20. The first ballot was: Pickler (Rep.), 53; Kyle, 33; Locke (Pop.), 14; Goody Koontz (Pop.), 11; Weeks (Pop.), 3; Kellar (Pop.), 2; Palmer and Bowler (Pop.), each 1. The balloting continued from day to day with no material difference in the vote until February 1, when 121 votes were cast, 19 of which were for Judge Plowman and 53 for Pickler, the others being scattered among the other candidates. At this time a protest against the legality of the votes for Plowman was made, and Pickler claimed to be elected. The protest was not entertained, and the balloting continued from day to day until February 18, when James H. Kyle was re-elected by the vote of the 55 Republicans and a few Populist who stayed by him from the beginning.

UTAH.—The first ballot in the Legislature for a successor to Arthur Brown (Rep.) was taken January 19 and resulted as follows: Arthur Brown, 3; Moses Thatcher (Dem.), 19; Joseph L. Rawlins (Dem.), 18; Henry P. Henderson (Dem.), 16; Lawrence (Pop.), 4. The balloting continued from day to day, the Mormon Church authorities making a bitter fight against Thatcher. On January 28 the final ballot of the day was: Kearns (Rep.), 3; Thatcher, 20; Rawlins, 16; Henderson, 14; Harris (Dem.), 3; Mrs. E. K. La Barthe (Dem., member of lower house), 4; Chambers (Dem.), 1; Powers (Dem.), 1. On January 30 Thatcher polled 28, or 3 short of the necessary number, two members being absent. The contest ended on February 1 by the election, on the fifty-third ballot, of Rawlins. The final ballot stood: Rawlins, 32; Thatcher, 29; Henderson, 1; Brown 1.

WASHINGTON.—The first ballot for the successor to Watson C. Squire (Rep.) was taken by the Legislature January 22, 1897, the vote being: Squire, 4; Denny (Fus.), 25; Turner (Sil. Rep.), 20. The balloting continued from day to day until January 29, when the contest ended. On January 28, on the twenty-fourth ballot, the vote stood: Squire, 4; Denny, 26; Winsor, 42; Turner, 35; Cline, 2. On the following day George F. Turner, who had received the caucus nomination of the Populists and Silver Republicans the night before, was elected on the first ballot with 67 votes. During the contest it was charged that Senator Squire had attempted to bribe members of the Legislature to vote for him, but after a full investigation the committee on February 9 dismissed the charge for lack of evidence.

WISCONSIN.—John C. Spooner was nominated by the Republican caucus of the Legislature for the long term from March 4, 1897, to succeed William F. Vilas (Dem.) on January 13, 1897. The election took place at the joint session of the Legislature on January 26, the vote being: Spooner (Rep.), 118; W. C. Silverthorn (Sil. Dem.), 7; Bragg (Gold Dem.), 2.

NICKNAMES OF CITIES.

Baltimore, Md.—Monumental City.
Boston, Mass.—Hub, Puritan City, and City of Notions.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—City of Churches.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Queen City of the Lakes.
Chicago, Ill.—Garden City.
Cincinnati, Ohio—Forest City.
Cleveland, Ohio—Forest City.
Detroit, Mich.—City of the Straits.
Hannibal, Mo.—Bluff City.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Railroad City.
Keokuk, Iowa—Gate City.
Louisville, Ky.—Fall City.
Lowell, Mass.—City of Spindles.
Nashville, Tenn.—City of Rocks.
New-Haven, Conn.—City of Elms.
New-Orleans, La.—Crescent City.
New-York, N. Y.—Empire City.
Philadelphia, Penn.—Quaker City.
Pittsburg, Penn.—Smoky City, and Iron City.
Portland, Me.—Forest City.
Rochester, N. Y.—Flour City.
St. Louis, Mo.—Mound City.
San Francisco, Cal.—Golden Gate.
Springfield, Ill.—Flower City.
Washington, D. C.—City of Magnificent Distances.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

POSTAL UNION.—The fifth congress of the Universal Postal Union began at Washton, D. C., May 5, 1897, and adjourned June 15, 1897, to meet again at Rome, Italy, in February, 1903. It was the first meeting of the Union held in the United States. General George S. Batcheller was chosen president of the Congress, and fifty-five countries were represented. China and the Orange Free State are the only organized governments not in the Union. The principal business before the Congress was a revision of the regulations adopted at the Vienna Congress of 1891. It was also agreed how Corea might be admitted into the Union. The Orange Free State declared that it hoped soon to enter the Union, and China declared that it would observe the regulations of the Union as soon as the organization of its service would permit. Special arrangements concerning packages of declared value, postal orders, books of identity and subscriptions to journals were revised, but they mostly affected the State of the Continent of Europe.

The final act on the part of the United States in the ratification of the treaty was taken on November 16, when President McKinley signed the formal convention and Secretary Sherman had the Government's seal affixed. Postmaster-General Gary had already signed it. It modifies the convention of Vienna as follows:

"For territorial transit, including maritime transit of not more than three hundred nautical miles, each country in the line of transit is to be compensated by the

country of origin at the rate of what amounts in American currency to 18 cents per pound for letters and post-cards and 2¼ cents per pound for other articles. This rate is to be reduced every two years of the six at the rate of 5, 10 and 15 cents respectively. For maritime transit about $1 45 per pound for letters and post-cards, 9 cents for other articles. This is to be divided pro rata among countries in transit, with graduated reduction each two years to $1 35, $1 16 and 97 cents respectively. Transit expenses will be further reduced, as payments will be made only on the basis of weights exchanged during 1896, though mails increase in weight about 10 per cent annually. Commemoration postage stamps will not be recognized in international mails. Postage stamps are to be printed as far as possible by the various countries as follows: Five-cent in dark blue, two-cent in red, one-cent in green. Natural history specimens, except for commercial use, will be admitted as merchandise samples. Letters in care of consuls will be returned to origin free.

The new regulations will become operative January 1, 1899. After the close of the Congress the delegates visited several of the leading centres of industry and population, this Government having appropriated $50,000 for their entertainment.

CLASSES OF MAIL MATTER.—Domestic mail matter is divided into four classes:

First Class—Letters, postal cards, and matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof-sheets or corrected proof-sheets of the same), and all matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection. Rates of postage—Two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards, one cent each. On "drop" letters two cents per ounce or fraction thereof, when mailed at letter-carrier's office; and one cent per ounce or fraction thereof at other offices.

Second Class—Newspapers and publications issued at stated intervals as often as four times a year, bearing a date of issue and numbered consecutively, issued from a known office of publication, and formed of printed sheets, without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding. Such publications must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, art, or some special industry. They must have a legitimate list of subscribers, and must not be designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for circulation free, or at nominal rates. Rate of postage—For publishers and news agents, one cent a pound or fraction thereof. For others than publishers and news agents, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Third Class—Books, periodicals and matter wholly in print (not included in second class), proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same. Rate of postage—One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Fourth Class—Merchandise—namely, all matter not embraced in the other three classes, and which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, and not above the weight provided by law. Rate of postage—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof, but on seeds, cuttings, roots, scions and plants, one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

LIMIT OF WEIGHT.—A package must not exceed four pounds in weight, unless it be a single book. Second-class matter is not subject to the four-pound limitation.

REGISTRY SYSTEM.—All mail matter, including drop letters, may be registered; but not matter addressed to fictitious names, initials or box numbers, or bearing vague and indefinite addresses.

The registry fee is eight cents in addition to postage. It must be prepaid by stamps affixed.

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.—The following are the fees for domestic money orders: For orders not exceeding $2 50, 3c.; exceeding $2 50 and not above $5, 5c.; exceeding $5 and not above $10, 8c.; exceeding $10 and not above $20, 10c.; exceeding $20 and not above $30, 12c.; exceeding $30 and not above $40, 15c.; exceeding $40 and not above $50, 18c.; exceeding $50 and not above $60, 20c.; exceeding $60 and not above $75, 25c.; exceeding $75 and not above $100, 30c. The maximum amount of a single order is $100; and the maximum amount which may be issued at a "Limited Money Order Office" is $5. International money orders may be issued up to $100, which is the maximum, and the rate is 10 cents on each $10 or fraction thereof. Postal connections are now in operation for the exchange of money orders between the United States and the following countries: Great Britain, Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, New South Wales, Victoria, New-Zealand, Queensland, Cape Colony, Windward Islands (Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia), Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands), Belgium, Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira), Tasmania, Hawaii, Sweden, Norway, Japan, Denmark, Netherlands, Bahama Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, Austria, Hungary, British Guiana, Luxembourg, Bermuda, South Australia, Salvador and Hong Kong.

SPECIAL DELIVERY.—The regulations governing "rapid" or "special delivery" provide that any article of mailable matter bearing a 10-cent special delivery stamp in addition to the lawful postage is entitled to immediate delivery on its arrival at the office of address, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 11 p. m., if the office be of the free-delivery class, and between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. if the office be other than a free-delivery office. To entitle such a letter to immediate delivery the residence or place of business of the addressee must be within the carrier limits of a free-delivery office, and within one mile of any other office. Special delivery stamps are not available for the payment of postage, nor can ordinary postage stamps be used to secure immediate delivery of mail matter.

POSTAGE RATES.—The rates of postage to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada and Mexico) are as follows:

Letters, 15 grams (½ ounce)..... 5 cents.
Postal cards, each..... 2 cents.

Double postal cards, each..... 4 cents.
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces..... 1 cent.
Commercial papers:
Packets not in excess of 10 ounces ..... 5 cents.
Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof ..... 1 cent.
Samples of merchandise:
Packets not in excess of 4 ounces ..... 2 cents.
Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof ..... 1 cent.
Registration fee on letters or other articles ..... 8 cents.

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada and Mexico) must be forwarded whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Canada or Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States.

PAYMENT OF POSTAGE.—On first-class matter the postage should be fully prepaid, but if two cents in stamps be affixed the matter will be forwarded and remainder due collected of addressee before delivery.

On second-class, third-class and fourth-class matter the postage must be fully prepaid.

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE.—COUNTRIES NOT EMBRACED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

Countries or Places of Destination.	Letters per 15 grams, or ½ oz.	Postal Cards. Single, each.	Postal Cards. With paid reply, each.	Registration fee.	Printed matter of all kinds, per 2 oz.	Commercial paper, per 2 oz.	Samples of merchandise, per 2 oz.
Africa, except Egypt, Liberia, Congo, British, French, Spanish and Portuguese Colonies in the Territories of Southwest Africa, and of Togo, Western Africa (German Protectorates), Tunis, and the European post-offices in Morocco, Abyssinia and Madagascar, British mail	Cents. (c, d) 10	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents. 2	Same as for "printed matter," except that the lowest charge on any one package, whatever its weight, is 5 cents.	Same as for "printed matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is 2 cents.
Bechuanaland, same as "Transvaal" (U. P. U.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Chatham Islands, *via* San Francisco same as New Zealand (U. P. U.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
†China, British mail, *via* Brindisi	(c) 10	.....	.....	8	2		
‡Comoro Isles (except Mayotte) Mozambique Channel	(c) 5	.....	.....	.....	1		
Cook Island, same as New-Zealand, Friendly (Tonga) Island, via New-Zealand	10	.....	.....	8	2		
Kimberley, South Africa (same as Cape Colony)	(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Madagascar (except St. Mary's, Tamatave, Majunga, Ambositra, Andevorante, Fenerive. Fiaranantsoa, Foulpointe, Ivondro, Maevatanana, Mahambo, Mahanoro, Mahela, Mantirano, Mananjary, Morondava, Morotsangana, Nossi-Ve, Tananarive or Antananarivo, Votomandry, Vohemar), British mail	(c, d) 10	2	.....	.....	2		
Morocco (except Spanish possessions on West Coast)	(c) 10	2	.....	.....	2		
‖Navigators, or Samoan Islands	(c) 5	2	4	.....	2		
Norfolk Islands, same as New South Wales (U. P. U.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Orange Free State	(c) 10	2	.....	8	2		
‖Pitcairn's Island	(c) 5	2	4	.....	2		
Rarotonga Islands, *via* New-Zealand	(c) 10	2	4	8	2		
Savage Islands, *via* New-Zealand	(c) 10	2	.....	.....	2		
Shanghai, U. S. Postal Agency at, *via* San Francisco	(c) 5	2	4	8	1		

†Except places at "Hong Kong," "France," and "French Colonies—in Asia." ‡Grand Comoro, Anjouan Mohelo. ‖Second-class periodical publications are transmissible to the Samoan and Pitcairn Islands at the rate of 2 cents per copy. (a) Articles of every kind and nature which are admitted to the United States domestic mails are admitted to the mails exchanged between the U. S. and the U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai, subject, however, to the rates of postage noted, which must be prepaid on all articles, except official correspondence in penalty envelopes. (c) Prepayment compulsory. (d) Additional postage may be collected on delivery.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

January 1 (New Year's Day—In all the States, except Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New-Hampshire and Rhode Island.

January 8—Louisiana only; anniversary of battle of New-Orleans.

January 19—Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia only; Lee's birthday.

February 12 (Lincoln's Birthday)—Illinois, Minnesota, New-Jersey, New-York and Washington.

February 22—In all the States, except Iowa, Mississippi and New-Mexico.

March 2—Texas; Texan independence anniversary.

April: First Saturday—Arbor Day; Utah.

April: First Wednesday—Election Day; Rhode Island.

April 19—Massachusetts; Lexington Battle Day.

April 21—Texas; anniversary of battle of San Jacinto.

April 26—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee; Confederate Memorial Day.

May 10—California Memorial Day.

May 20—North Carolina; Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

May 30—Memorial Day; in all States except Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New-Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

June 3—Florida only; Jefferson Davis's birthday.

July 4—Independence Day; in all States.

July 24—Utah only; Pioneers' Day.

August 16—Vermont; Bennington Battle Day.

September 9—California; Admission Day.

October: First Monday—California only.

October 15—Connecticut; Lincoln Day.

October 31—Nevada; admission into the Union anniversary.

November 1—Louisiana; All Saints' Day.

ELECTION DAY (first Tuesday after first Monday in November).—In Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

THANKSGIVING DAY (last Thursday in November).—In all States, though not a statutory holiday in some.

CHRISTMAS DAY (December 25).—Observed in all States.

ARBOR DAY.—Arizona, first weekday after February 1; Colorado, third Friday in April; Florida, February 7; Georgia, first Friday in December; Idaho, first Friday after May 1; Kansas, on day set by Governor; Minnesota, on day set by Governor; Montana, third Tuesday in April; Nebraska, third Thursday in April; New-Mexico, second Friday in March; New-York, first Friday in May; North Dakota, on day set by Governor; Rhode Island, first Friday in May; Texas, February 22; Utah, first Saturday in April; Wisconsin and Wyoming, on day set by Governor.

LABOR DAY.—First Monday in September: In Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Washington. First Saturday in September: In Pennsylvania. First Monday in October: In California.

Mardi Gras is observed as a holiday in Alabama and Louisiana.

Good Friday is observed as a holiday in Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

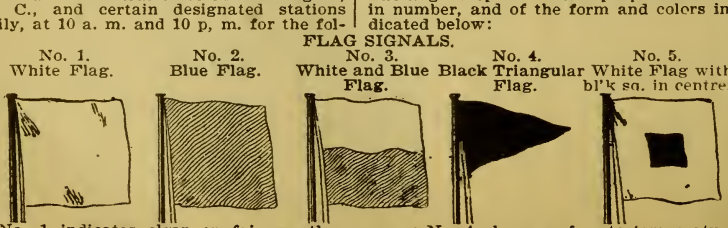
SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAYS.—After 12 o'clock noon: In Colorado and Louisiana (in cities and towns of 100,000 population and over); Delaware (Newcastle County only, in Wilmington throughout the year, and rest of county from June to September); District of Columbia; Maryland (Baltimore and Annapolis only); Michigan, New-Jersey, New-York, Pennsylvania and South Carolina (in Charleston County only).

COLORADO—By an act of the Legislature in regard to negotiable instruments, the statute providing that Christmas, New Year's, Fourth of July, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day and Thanksgiving should be legal holidays was repealed. Consequently, until the Legislature shall rectify the mistake, Arbor Day, Labor Day and the Saturday half-holiday will be the only legal holidays.

WEATHER SIGNALS.

The Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of the general public and those interests dependent to a greater or less extent upon weather conditions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared at the central office in Washington, D. C., and certain designated stations daily, at 10 a. m. and 10 p. m. for the following day. These weather forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, railway officials, postmasters and many others, to be communicated to the public by means of flags or steam whistles. The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number, and of the form and colors indicated below:

FLAG SIGNALS.



No. 1 indicates clear or fair weather; No. 2, rain or snow; No. 3, local rain or snow; No. 4 always refers to temperature (when placed above Nos. 1, 2, or 3, it in-

dicates warmer weather; when placed below Nos. 1, 2 or 3, it indicates colder weather; when not displayed the indications are that the temperature will remain stationary); No. 5, a cold wave, or the approach of a sudden and decided fall in temperature. During the late spring and early fall the cold wave flag is also used as a frost warning flag to indicate anticipated frosts. When No. 5 is displayed No. 4 is always omitted. A special (inland) storm flag, red, with black square in centre (not shown above), is prescribed for use in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota (except at Lake stations), Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming, to indicate high winds, accompanied with snow with temperature below freezing. When displayed on poles the signals should be arranged to read downward; when displayed from horizontal supports a small streamer should be attached to indicate the point from which the signals are to be read.

There are also storm, information and hurricane signals, the combinations being made with a white triangular flag, a red triangular flag, and a square red flag with a black square in the centre. With the square flag below the red triangular flag, it foretells northeast winds; the square flag above the red triangular foretells southeast winds; the square flag below the white triangular, northwest winds; the square flag above the white triangular, southwest winds, and two square flags—one above the other—indicate a hurricane. The red triangular flag displayed foretells easterly winds on the great lakes, and the white triangular foretells westerly winds.

Whistle Signals—The warning signal, to attract attention, will be a long blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds' duration. After this warning signal has been sounded long blasts (of from four to six seconds' duration) refer to weather, and short blasts (of from one to three seconds' duration) refer to temperature; those for weather to be sounded first: One long, fair weather; two long, rain or snow; three long, local rain or snow; one short, lower temperature; two short, higher temperature; three short, cold wave.

(By repeating each combination a few times, with an interval of ten seconds between, possibilities of error in reading the signals will be avoided, such as may arise from variable winds, or failure to hear the warning signal.)

As far as practicable the forecast messages will be telegraphed at the expense of the Weather Bureau; but if this is impracticable, they will be furnished at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." Persons desiring to display signals should communicate with the Weather Bureau official in charge of the climate and crop service of their respective States, the central stations of which are as follows:

Montgomery, Ala.; Phoenix, Ariz., Little Rock, Ark.; San Francisco, Cal.; Denver, Colo.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Idaho Falls, Idaho; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Des Moines, Iowa; Topeka, Kan.; Louisville, Ky.; New-Orleans La.; Baltimore, Md. (for Delaware and Maryland); Boston, Mass. (for New-England); Lansing, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn ; Vicksburg, Miss.; Columbia, Mo.; Helena, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; Carson City, Nev.; New-Brunswick, N. J.; Santa Fe, N. Mex.; Ithaca, N. Y.; Raleigh, N. C.; Bismarck, N. D.; Columbus, Ohio; Oklahoma, Okla.; Portland, Ore.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Columbia, S. C.; Huron, S. D.; Nashville, Tenn.; Galveston, Tex.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Richmond, Va.; Seattle, Wash.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Cheyenne, Wyo.

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Prepared by U. S. Weather Bureau.

Stations in States and Territories.	Mean annual rainfall (including snow, melted), in inches.	Mean annual temperature.....	Highest recorded temperature at the Station.....	Lowest recorded temperature at the Station.....
Alabama, Montgomery..	52.7	65.7	107	b 5
Arizona, Prescott.....	16.1	53.3	100	a18
Arkansas, Little Rock..	53.6	62.2	105	a 5
California, San Francisco	23.7	56.6	100	b29
Colorado, Denver.....	14.5	49.7	105	a29
Connecticut, New-Haven	49.7	49.4	100	a14
Florida, Jacksonville....	54.0	69.7	104	b14
Georgia, Atlanta.....	52.0	61.3	100	a 2
Idaho, Boise City.....	13.1	50.9	107	a28
Illinois, Springfield.....	38.0	52.8	102	a22
Indiana, Indianapolis...	43.0	52.7	101	a25
Iowa, Des Moines.....	33.1	49.0	104	a30
Kansas, Leavenworth...	38.4	53.5	107	a29
Kentucky, Louisville....	45.8	57.1	105	a20
Louisiana, New-Orleans.	60.5	69.2	99	b15
Maine, Portland.....	42.3	43.3	97	a17
Maryland, Baltimore....	43.8	55.3	102	a 6
Massachusetts, Boston..	45.0	48.9	102	a13
Michigan, Detroit.....	32.3	48.3	101	a24
Minnesota, St. Paul.....	27.5	43.6	100	a41
Mississippi, Vicksburg...	55.7	65.9	101	b 3
Missouri, St. Louis.....	41.1	56.1	106	a22
Montana, Helena.....	13.2	43.3	103	a42
Nebraska, Omaha.....	31.7	49.8	106	a32
Nevada, Winnemucca...	8.5	48.6	104	a28
N'w-H'pshire, M'chest'r	43.1	45.9	96	a11
New-Jersey, Atl'tic City	42.7	51.9	99	a 7
New-Mexico, Santa Fe..	14.2	49.3	97	a13
New-York, Albany.....	37.9	48.2	98	a18
North Carolina, Raleigh	55.5	59.3	103	b 8
Nor. Dakota, Bismarck.	18.4	39.9	105	a44
Ohio, Columbus.....	38.9	52.3	103	a20
Oklahoma, Sill (Fort)...	31.6	60.5	107	a 9
Oregon, Portland.....	46.8	53.1	102	a 2
Pennsylvania, P'delphia	39.8	53.9	102	a 5
Rhode Isl'd, Block Isl'd.	44.2	49.3	88	a 4
South Carolina, Ch'rlston	56.7	66.3	104	b10
South Dakota, Yankton.	26.8	46.3	103	a34
Tennessee, Nashville....	50.1	59.4	104	a10
Texas, San Antonio.....	29.7	68.6	108	b 6
Utah, Salt Lake City...	16.2	51.6	102	a20
Vermont, Burlington....	32.9	45.3	97	a25
Virginia, Lynchburg....	42.8	57.3	102	a 6
Washington, Olympia...	53.1	50.2	97	a 2
Washington, D. C.....	43.5	55.0	104	a14
W. Virginia, Parkersb'g	42.0	53.9	99	a11
Wiscorsin, Milwaukee...	32.1	45.2	100	a25
Wyoming, Cheyenne....	12.2	44.9	100	a38

a Indicates temperature below zero.
b Temperature above zero.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE, JUDICIAL AND DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS.

THE EXECUTIVE.

	Annual salary.
WILLIAM M'KINLEY, of Ohio, President of the U. S.	$50,000
GARRET A. HOBART, of New-Jersey, Vice-President of the U. S.	8,000
JOHN ADDISON PORTER, of Connecticut, Secretary to the President	5,000

THE CABINET.

John Sherman, of Ohio, Secretary of State	$8,000
Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, Secretary of the Treasury	8,000
Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, Secretary of War	8,000
John D. Long, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy	8,000
John W. Griggs, New-Jersey, Attorney-General	8,000
James A. Gary, of Maryland, Postmaster-General	8,000
Cornelius N. Bliss, of New-York, Secretary of the Interior	8,000
James Wilson, of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture	8,000

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—William R. Day (1897), Ohio, $4,500.

Second Ass't Secretary—Alvey A. Adee (1886), D. C., $3,500.

Third Ass't Secretary—Thos. W. Cridler (1897), West Virginia, $3,500.

Chief Clerk—W. H. Michael (1897), Neb., $2,500.

Chief of Diplomatic Bureau—Sidney Y. Smith (1897), D. C., $2,100.

Chief of Consular Bureau—Rob't S. Chilton (1895), D. C., $2,100.

Solicitor—Wm. L. Penfield (1897), Ind.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretaries—Wm. B. Howell (1897), New-Jersey; Oliver L. Spaulding (1897), Mich.; Frank A. Vanderlip (1897), Ill., each $4,500.

Chief Clerk—Theodore F. Swayze (1897), New-Jersey.

Chief of Division of Appointments—Frederick Brackett.

Controller—Robert T. Tracewell (1897), Ind., $5,500.

Ass't Controller—Edward A. Bowers (1895), Conn., $4,500.

Auditor for Treasury Dep't—Wm. E. Andrews (1897), Neb., $4,000.

Auditor for War Dep't—Wm. W. Brown (1897), Penn., $4,000.

Auditor for Navy Dep't—Frank H. Morris (1897), Ohio, $4,000.

Auditor for Interior Dep't—Wm. Youngblood (1897), Ala., $4,000.

Auditor for State Dep't—Ernest G. Timme (1897), Wis., $4,000.

Auditor for Postoffice Dep't—Henry A. Castle (1897), Minn., $4,000.

Treasurer of U. S.—Ellis H. Roberts (1897), New-York, $6,000.

Register of the Treasury—Blanche K. Bruce, Miss. (1897), $4,000.

Controller of the Currency—C. G. Dawes (1897), Ill., $5,000.

Solicitor of the Treasury—Maurice D. O'Connell (1897), Iowa, $4,500.

Commissioner of Navigation—E. T. Chamberlain (1893), N. Y., $3,600.

Solicitor of Internal Revenue—George M. Thomas (1897), Ky., $4,500.

Director of the Mint—Robert E. Preston (1893), D. C., $4,500.

Chief of Secret Service Division—W. P. Hazen (1894), Ohio, $3,500.

Supervising Surgeon-General of Marine Hospital Service—Walter Wyman (1891), Mo., $4,000.

Supervising Inspector-General of Steam Vessels—James A. Dumont (1876), N. Y., $3,500.

Chief of Bureau of Statistics—Worthington C. Ford (1893), N. Y., $3,000.

Supervising Architect—James K. Taylor (1897).

Chief of Bureau of Engraving and Printing—Claude M. Johnson (1893), Ky., $4,500.

Superintendent of U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey—H. S. Pritchett (1897), Mo., $5,000.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION—Commissioner-General, T. V. Powderly (1897), Penn., $4,000. Commissioners at Ports—Thomas Fitchie (1897), New-York, $4,500; Percy C. Henninghausen (1897), Baltimore, $2,200; Geo. B. Billings (1897), Boston, $2,200; John J. S. Rogers (1895), Philadelphia, $2,200; Walter Stradley (1895), San Francisco, $2,200.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

First Ass't Postmaster-General—Perry S. Heath (1897), Ind., $4,000.

Second Ass't Postmaster-General—Wm. S. Shallenberger (1897), Penn., $4,000.

Third Ass't Postmaster-General—John A. Merritt (1897), N. Y., $4,000.

Fourth Ass't Postmaster-General—Joseph L. Bristow (1897), Kan., $4,000.

Chief Clerk—Blain W. Taylor (1896), W. Va., $2,500.

Assistant Attorney-General—James N. Tyner (1897), Ind., $4,000.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails—Newton M. Brooks (1890), Va., $3,000.

Superintendent of Money Order System—James T. Metcalf (1897), Iowa, $3,500.

Superintendent of Railway Mail Service—James E. White (1896), Ill., $3,500.

Superintendent of Dead Letter Office—David P. Leibhardt (1897), Ind., $2,500.

Chief Postoffice Inspector—George B. Hamlet (1897), Ohio, $3,000.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

First Assistant Secretary—Thomas Ryan (1897), Kan., $4,500.

Assistant Secretary — Webster Davis (1897), Mo., $4,000.

Chief Clerk—Edward M. Dawson (1897), Md., $2,750.

Assistant Attorney-General—Willis Van Deventer (1897), Wyo., $5,000.

Commissioner of General Land Office—Binger Hermann (1897), Ore., $5,000.

Commissioner of Pensions—H. Clay Evans (1897), Tenn., $5,000.

Commissioner of Patents—Benjamin Butterworth (1897), Ohio, $5,000.

Commissioner of Education—Wm. T. Harris (1889), Mass., $3,000.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Wm. A. Jones (1897), Wis., $4,000.

Commissioner of Railroads—James Longstreet (1897), Ga., $4,500.

Director of Geological Survey—Charles D. Walcott (1897), N. Y., $5,000.

Architect of the Capitol—Edward Clark (1865), Penn., $4,500.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor-General—John K. Richards (1897), Ohio, $7,000.

Assistant Attorneys—James E. Boyd (1897), N. C.; John G. Thompson (1897), Ill.; Louis A. Pradt (1897), Wis.; Henry M. Hoyt (1897), Penn.

Chief Clerk—Cecil Clay, W. Va., $2,500.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Assistant Secretary—Joseph H. Brigham (1897), Ohio, $4,500.

Chief of Weather Bureau—Willis L. Moore (1895), Ohio, $4,500.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Printer—Frank W. Palmer (1897), Ill., $4,500.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Commissioner—Carroll D. Wright (1888), Mass., $5,000.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Librarian—John Russell Young (1897), Penn., $4,000.

Assistant Librarian—A. H. Spofford (1897), Ohio.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

John R. Proctor, Kentucky; William G. Rice, New-York; John B. Harlow, Missouri; $3,500 each. John T. Doyle, secretary; A. R. Serven, chief examiner.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONERS.

William R. Morrison, Illinois, chairman; Charles A. Prouty, Vermont; Martin A. Knapp, New-York; Judson C. Clements, Georgia; James D. Yeomans, Iowa. Annual salary, $7,500 each. Edward A. Moseley, secretary, $3,500.

SOLDIERS' HOME COMMISSIONERS.

Major-General Nelson A. Miles, president; Adjutant-General Samuel Breck, Quartermaster-General Geo. H. Weeks, Commissary-General Wm. H. Bell, Surgeon-General George M. Sternberg, Judge-Advocate-General G. N. Lieber, Brigadier-General David S. Stanley, Governor of Soldiers' Home.

Officers of the Home—Brigadier-General D. S. Stanley, governor; Lt.-Col. R. F. Bernard, lieutenant-governor; Major R. C. Parker, secretary and treasurer; Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Forwood, surgeon.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Joseph P. Smith, director, No. 2 Jackson Place, Washington; translators, Mary Kirk, Portuguese; Horaccio C. Guzman, Spanish, and Marie MacNaughton, French; editor, H. H. Marmaduke.

INDIAN COMMISSION.

Chairman, Merrill E. Gates, Amherst, Mass.; secretary, E. Whittlesey, Washington, D. C.; Albert K. Smiley, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.; William D. Walker, Fargo, N. D.; William H. Lyon and Darwin R. James, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joseph T. Jacobs, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Philip C. Garrett, Philadelphia; Bishop Henry B. Whipple, Faribault, Minn.; Wm. M. Beaushear, Ames, Iowa.

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL OF EGYPT.

In 1876, as the result of negotiations between the Ottoman and Egyptian governments and the various Christian Powers having representatives at Cairo, certain courts were created in Egypt for the trial of mixed civil causes arising between persons of different foreign nationalities, and suits of foreigners against natives, the Egyptian Government and members of the Khedival family. These mixed tribunals, in civil matters within their exclusive jurisdiction, superseded the consular courts. A mixed tribunal consists of five judges, three of whom are foreigners and two natives. The foreign judges are appointed by the Khedive on the recommendation of the great Powers, each of which is represented by from one to three judges. There are several tribunals of original jurisdiction (first instance) and a court of appeals at Alexandria. The United States is represented in these courts by the following judges:

Court of Appeals at Alexandria—Anthony M. Keiley, Virginia (app'd 1894).

Court of First Instance at Cairo—Geo. S. Batcheller, N. Y. (app'd 1897).

Court of First Instance at Mansourah—Somerville P. Tuck, New-York (app'd 1894).

PRINCIPAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT. (a)

Chief Justice—MELVILLE W. FULLER, Illinois. Appointed 1888.

No. of Circuit.	Justices.	When appointed.
1.	Horace Gray, Mass.	1882
2.	Rufus W. Peckham, N. Y.	1892
3.	George Shiras, jr., Penn.	1892
4.	Melville W. Fuller, Ill.	1888
5.	Edward D. White, La.	1894
6.	John M. Harlan, Kentucky.	187
7.	Henry B. Brown, Michigan.	189
8.	David J. Brewer, Kansas.	1889
9.	Joseph McKenna, California.	1897

(a) Salary of Chief Justice, $10,500; of each Justice, $10,000.

CIRCUIT JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Salary, $6,000 a year each.)

1. Le Baron B. Colt, Rhode Island; William L. Putnam, Maine.
2. William J. Wallace and E. Henry Lacombe, New-York; Nathaniel Shipman, Connecticut.
3. Marcus W. Acheson and George M. Dallas, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Goff, West Virginia; C. H. Simonton, South Carolina.
5. Don A. Pardee, Louisiana; A. P. McCormick, Texas.

6. William H. Taft, Ohio; Horace H. Lurton, Tennessee.
7. W. A. Woods, Indiana; James G. Jenkins, Wisconsin; John W. Showalter, Illinois.
8. Henry C. Caldwell, Arkansas; Walter H. Sanborn, Minnesota; Amos M. Thayer, Missouri.
9. William W. Morrow, California; William B. Gilbert, Oregon; Erskine M. Ross, California.

The first circuit consists of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

The Second, of Connecticut, New-York and Vermont.

The Third, of Delaware, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The Fourth, of Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

The Fifth, of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

The Sixth, of Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Tennessee.

The Seventh, of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

The Eighth, of Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

The Ninth, of California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

DISTRICT JUDGES. ANNUAL SALARY, $5,000.

Alabama (N. and M.D.)—John Bruce.. Montgomery
(S.D.)—Harry T. Toulmin.....Mobile
Ark. (E.D.)—J. A. Williams...Little Rock
(W.D.)—John H. Rogers.....Fort Smith
California (N.D.)—John J. De Haven.. San Francisco
(S.D.)—Olin Wellborne.....Los Angeles
Colorado—Moses Hallett.....Denver
Connecticut—W. K Townsend.New-Haven
Delaware—Edw'd G. Bradford.Wilmington
Florida (N.D.)—C Swayne.....Pensacola
(S.D.)—Harry T. Toulmin.....Mobile
Georgia (N.D.)—W. T. Newman...Atlanta
(S.D.)—Emory Speer.....Macon
Idaho—James H. Beatty.....Boise City
Illinois (N.D.)—P. S. Grosscup....Chicago
(S.D.)—William J. Allen.....Springfield
Indiana—John H. Baker.....Indianapolis
Iowa (N.D.)—Oliver P. Shiras..Dubuque
(S.D.)—John S. Woolson..Mt. Pleasant
Kansas—Cassius G. Foster.....Topeka
Kentucky—John W. Barr.....Louisville
Louisiana (E.D.)—Charles Parlange..N.-O.
(W.D.)—Aleck Boarman.....Shreveport
Maine—Nathan Webb.....Portland
Maryland—Thomas J. Morris....Baltimore
Massachusetts—Vacant by death.
Michigan (E.D.)—Hy. H. Swan....Detroit
(W.D.)—Henry F. Severens.Grand Rapids
Minnesota—William Lochren..Minneapolis
Mississippi—Henry C. Niles....Kosciusko
Missouri (E.D.)—E. B. Adams...St. Louis
(W.D.)—John F. Phillips....Kansas City
Montana—Hiram Knowles.....Helena
Nebraska—William H. Munger.....Omaha

State.	Name.	Where employed.
Nevada—	Thomas P. Hawley..	Carson City
New-Hampshire—	Edgar Aldrich.....	Manchester
New-Jersey—	Andrew Kirkpatrick..	Newark
New-York (N.D.)—	Alfred C. Coxe..	Utica
(S.D.)—	Addison Brown.....	N. Y. City
(E.D.)—	Vacant by death.	

North Carolina (E.D.)—Thos. R. Purnell Raleigh
(W.D.)—Robert P. Dick.....Greensboro
North Dakota—Charles F. Amidon..Fargo
Ohio (N.D.)—Aug. J. Ricks.....Cleveland
(S.D.)—George R. Sage.....Cincinnati
Oregon—Charles B. Bellinger....Portland
Pennsylvania (E.D.)—Wm. Butler...Phila
(W.D.)—Joseph Buffington....Pittsburg
Rhode Island—Arthur L. Brown.Providence
South Carolina—W. H. Brawley..Char'lst'n
South Dakota—J. E. Carland..Sioux Falls
Tennessee (E. and M.D.)—Chas. D. Clark Chattanooga
(W.D.)—Eli S. Hammond.....Memphis
Texas (N.D.)—John B. Rector.....Dallas
(E.D.)—David E. Bryant.....Sherman
(W.D.)—Thomas S. Maxey.....Austin
Utah—John A. Marshall...Salt Lake City
Vermont—Hoyt H. Wheeler..Brattleboro
Virginia (E.D.)—R. W. Hughes..Norfolk
(W.D.)—J. Paul.....Harrisonburg
Washington—Cornelius H. Hanford..Seattle
West Virginia—J. J. Jackson..Parkersburg
Wisconsin (E.D.)—W. H. Seaman..... Sheboygan
(W.D.)—R. Bunn.....Madison
Wyoming—John A. Riner.....Cheyenne

Retired District Judges—Samuel Treat, Missouri; Martin Welker, Ohio; Robert A. Hill, Mississippi; Henry W. Blodgett, Illinois. Salaries of A. R. Hill and of H. W. Blodgett, $5,000; of all the other retired Judges, $3,500.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN THE TERRITORIES.*

Alaska—Judge—Charles S. Johnson, Sitka.
Arizona—Chief Justice—Webster Street.
Associates—George R. Davis, Fletcher M. Doan, Richard E. Sloan.
New-Mexico—Chief Justice—Thos. Smith.
Associates—Needham C. Collier, Napoleon B. Laughlin, Humphrey B. Hamilton, Gideon B. Bantz.
Indian Territory—Judge U. S. Court†—John R. Thomas; (N.D.), William M. Springer; (S.D.), Hosea Townsend; (C.D.), William H. H. Clayton.
Oklahoma—Chief Justice—Frank Dale.
Associates—A. G. Curtin Bierer, John L. McAtee, James R. Keaton, John C. Tarsney.

*Annual salary, $3,000. †Annual salary, $5,000.

COURT OF CLAIMS, 1,509 PENNSYLVANIA-AVE., WASHINGTON.

*Chief Justice—Charles C. Nott, Massachusetts.
*Judges—Lawrence Weldon, Illinois; John Davis, Massachusetts; Stanton J. Peelle, Indiana; Charles B. Howry, Mississippi.
*Annual salary, $4,500 eacn.

COURT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

*Chief Justice—Joseph R. Reed, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
*Associate Justices—Henry C. Sluss, Wichita, Kan.; Wilbur F. Stone, Denver, Col.; William W. Murray, Huntingdon, Tenn.; Thomas C. Fuller, Raleigh, N. C.
Attorney—Matthew G. Reynolds, St. Louis, Mo., $3,500 each.
*Annual salary, $5,000 each.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Chief Justice—Edward F. Bingham, Ohio.

*Associate Justices—Alexander B. Hagner, Maryland; Walter S. Cox, Andrew C. Bradley, Louis E. McComas and Charles C. Cole, all of District of Columbia.
*Annual salary, $5,000 each.
Retired Associate Justices—Andrew Wylie and Charles P. James. Salary, $4,000 each.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Justice—Richard H. Alvey, Maryland, $6,500.
Associate Justices—Martin F. Morris and Seth Shepard, $6,000.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

District.	Name.	Address.
Alabama, N. D.	Vaughn, William	Birmingham, Ala.
Alabama, M. D.	Reese, Warren S., jr.	Montgomery, Ala.
Alabama, S. D.	Wickersham, Morris D.	Mobile, Ala.
Arkansas, E. D.	Trieber, Jacob	Little Rock, Ark.
Arkansas, W. D.	Barnes, Thomas H.	Fort Smith, Ark.
Alaska	Bennett, Burton E.	Sitka, Alaska.
Arizona	Ellinwood, E. E.	Phœnix, Ariz.
California, N. D.	Foote, Henry S.	San Francisco, Cal.
California, S. D.	Flint, Frank P.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Colorado	Whitford, Greeley W.	Denver, Col.
Connecticut	Comstock, Charles W.	Hartford, Conn.
Delaware	Vandegrift, Lewis C.	Wilmington, Del.
District of Columbia	Davis, Henry E. (ad int.)	Washington, D. C.
Florida, N. D.	Wolfe, J. Emmet	Pensacola, Fla.
Florida, S. D.	Stripling, Joseph N.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Georgia, N. D.	Angier, Edgar A.	Atlanta, Ga.
Georgia, S. D.	Erwin, Marion	Macon, Ga.
Idaho	Forney, James H.	Moscow, Idaho.
Illinois, N. D.	Black, John C.	Chicago, Ill.
Illinois, S. D.	Humphrey, J. Otis	Springfield, Ill.
Indiana	Wishard, Albert W.	Indianapolis, Ind.
Indian Territory	Soper, Pliny L.	Muscogee, I. T.
Indian Territory, C. D.	Wilkins, John H.	S. McAlester.
Indian Territory, S. D.	Johnson, Wm. B.	Ardmore.
Iowa, N. D.	Sells, Cato	Winton, Iowa.
Iowa, S. D.	Fullen, Charles D.	Fairfield, Iowa.
Kansas	Lambert, Isaac E.	Topeka, Kan.
Kentucky	Smith, William M.	Louisville, Ky.
Louisiana, E. D.	Gurley, J. Ward, jr.	New-Orleans, La.
Louisiana, W. D.	Seals, Chas. W. (ad. int.)	Shreveport, La.
Maine	Bradbury, Albert W.	Portland, Me.
Maryland	Marbury, Wm. L. (ad int.)	Baltimore, Md.
Massachusetts	Jones, Boyd B.	Boston, Mass.
Michigan, E. D.	Lyon, Alfred P.	Bay City, Mich.
Michigan, W. D.	Power, John	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Minnesota	Stringer, E. C.	St. Paul, Minn.
Mississippi, N. D.	Montgomery, Mack A.	Oxford, Miss.
Mississippi, S. D.	Lea, Albert M.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Missouri, E. D.	Clopton, William H.	St. Louis, Mo.
Missouri, W. D.	Walker, John R.	Kansas City.
Montana	Leslie, Preston H.	Helena, Mont.
Nebraska	Sawyer, Andrew J.	Lincoln, Neb.
Nevada	Sardis Summerfield	Carson City, Nev.
New-Hampshire	Branch, Oliver E.	Manchester, N. H.
New-Jersey	Rice, J. Kearney	New-Brunswick, N. J.
New-Mexico	Childers, William B.	Albuquerque, N. M.
New-York, N. D.	Close, Emory P.	Buffalo, N. Y.
New-York, S. D.	Macfarlane, Wallace	New-York City.
New-York, E. D.	Bennett, James L.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
North Carolina, E. D.	Aycock, Charles B. (ad int.)	Goldsboro, N. C.
North Carolina, W. D.	Holton, Alfred E.	Greensboro, N. C.
North Dakota	Bangs, Tracy R.	Grand Forks, N. D.
Ohio, N. D.	Dodge, Samuel D.	Cleveland, Ohio.
Ohio, S. D.	Cleveland, H.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Oklahoma	Brooks, Caleb R.	Guthrie, Okla.
Oregon	Hall, John H.	Portland, Ore.
Pennsylvania, E. D.	Beck, James M.	Philadelphia, Penn.
Pennsylvania, W. D.	Heiner, Daniel B.	Pittsburg, Penn.
Rhode Island	Wilson, Charles A.	Providence, R. I.
South Carolina	Lathrop, Abial	Charleston, S. C.
South Dakota	Elliott, James D.	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Tennessee, E. D.	Wright, William D.	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Tennessee, N. D.	Brown, Tully	Nashville, Tenn.
Tennessee, W. D.	Simonton, Charles B.	Memphis, Tenn.
Texas, E. D.	Tallaferro, Sinclair	Galveston, Texas.
Texas, N. D.	Hamilton, W. Oscar	Dallas, Texas.
Texas, W. D.	Culberson, Robert U.	San Antonio, Texas.
Utah	Judd, John W.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Vermont	Senter, John H.	Montpelier, Vt.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS—(Continued).

District.	Name.	Address.
Virginia, E. D.	White, William H.	Norfolk, Va.
Virginia, W. D.	Montague, A. J. (ad int.)	Danville, Va.
Washington	Gay, Wilson R.	Seattle, Wash.
West Virginia	Gains, Joseph H.	Charleston, W. Va.
Wisconsin, E. D.	Phillips, Milton C.	Oshkosh, Wis.
Wisconsin, W. D.	Briggs, Harry E.	Madison, Wis.
Wyoming	Clark, Gibson	Cheyenne, Wyo.

COPYRIGHT IN THE U. S.

Under the International Copyright act (approved March 3, 1891; took effect July 1, 1891) any United States citizen, or citizen or subject of foreign nations granting copyright to United States citizens on substantially the same basis with their own citizens, or which become parties to an international agreement for reciprocity in copyright, may secure for twenty-eight years the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, completing, copying, executing, finishing and vending his work; and, in case of a dramatic composition, of publicly performing or representing it, or causing it to be performed or represented by others. The right of citizens or subjects of a foreign nation to copyright in the United States, on January 1, 1896, had been extended by Presidential proclamations to Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Denmark and Switzerland. On February 27, 1896, copyright benefits were extended to citizens of Mexico by proclamation of the President; and on May 25, 1896, copyright benefits were extended to Chili in the same manner.

A bill of Congress, signed by the President January 6, 1897, makes an injunction against the unlawful production of a play obtained in a United States District Court operative in all districts, instead of only in the one in which it is granted, as formerly. It also makes the unlawful production of a play punishable by imprisonment, under certain conditions.

The secretary of the American Copyright League is R. U. Johnson, No. 33 East 17th-st., N. Y. City, N. Y.

For directions for securing copyrights, penalties for violations of the law, etc., see "The Tribune Almanac" for 1896, page 81.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, IN ORDER OF LINEAL RANK.

(Corrected to October, 1897.)

SECRETARY OF WAR.....Russell A. Alger, Michigan

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

Adjutant-General	Brig.-Gen.	Samuel Breck.
Inspector-General	Brig.-Gen.	Joseph C. Breckinridge.
Quartermaster-General	Brig.-Gen.	G. H. Weeks.
Commissary-General	Brig.-Gen.	William H. Bell.
Surgeon-General	Brig.-Gen.	George M. Sternberg.
Paymaster-General	Brig.-Gen.	Thaddeus H. Stanton.
Chief of Engineers	Brig.-Gen.	John M. Wilson.
Chief of Ordnance	Brig.-Gen.	Daniel W. Flagler.
Judge Advocate-General	Brig.-Gen.	G. N. Lieber.
Chief Signal Officer	Brig.-Gen.	Adolphus W. Greely.
Chief Record and Pension Officer	Colonel	F. C. Ainsworth.
Public Buildings Superintendent	Colonel	T. A. Bingham.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL — John M. Schofield, Illinois (retired).

MAJOR-GENERALS—Nelson A. Miles, Massachusetts, commanding the Army; Wesley Merritt, Illinois; J. R. Brooke, Pennsylvania.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS—E. S. Otis, N. Y.; John J. Coppinger, N. Y.; W. R. Shafter, Michigan; W. M. Graham, D. C.; J. F. Wade, Ohio; H. C. Merriam, Me.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS-GENERAL—Cols. Henry C. Corbin, Ohio; Merritt Barber, Vt.; M. V. Sheridan, Ohio, and Thos. Ward, N. Y.; Lt.-Cols. W. J. Volkmar, Penn.; Theo. Schwan, Army; Arthur MacArthur, Wis.; J. C. Gilmore, N. Y.; J. B. Babcock, Conn., and W. P. Hall, Mo.

INSPECTORS-GENERAL—Col. Robert P. Hughes, Penn.; Col. George H. Burton, Del.; Lt.-Col. Henry W. Lawton, Ind.; Lt.-Col. Peter D. Vroom, N. J.; Maj. J. P. Sanger, Mich.; Maj. E. A. Garlington, Ga.

ASSISTANT JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL—Col. Thomas F. Barr, Mass.

DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATES-GENERAL—Lt.-Cols. John W. Clous, Army; Edward Hunter, Me.; Geo. B. Davis, Mass.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS-GENERAL—Cols. Marshall I. Ludington, Penn.; James M. Moore, Penn.; J. G. C. Lee, Ohio; James Gilliss, D. C.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTERS-GENERAL—Lt.-Cols. James W. Scully, Tenn.; Amos S. Kimball, N. Y.; Gilbert C. Smith,

Cal.; John V. Furey, N. Y.; E. B. Atwood, Ohio; J. M. Marshall, Ill.; John Simpson, Ohio; C. F. Humphrey, Army.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES - GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE—Colonels Samuel T. Cushing, R. I.; William A. Elderkin, N. Y.; Lt.-Cols. William H. Nash, Ohio; C. P. Eagan, Wash.; J. F. Weston, Ky.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS - GENERAL, WITH RANK OF COLONEL—Charles H. Alden, Penn.; Charles C. Byrne, Md.; Joseph P. Wright, Penn.; Dallas Bache, Penn.; C. R. Greenleaf, Ohio; W. H. Forwood, Penn.

DEPUTY SURGEONS - GENERAL, WITH RANK OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—William D. Wolverton, N. J.; Albert Hartsuff, Mich.; J. Van D. Middleton, D. C.; Henry R. Tilton, N. J.; Alfred A. Woodhull, Kan.; David L. Huntington, Penn.; Justus M. Brown, Ohio; W. H. Gardner, D. C.; Charles Smart, N. Y.; Peter J. A. Cleary, N. Y.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS-GENERAL—Cols. George E. Glenn, Ohio; G. W. Candee, Ill.

DEPUTY PAYMASTERS-GENERAL—Lt.-Col Asa B. Carey, Conn.; Frank M. Coxe, Penn.; A. E. Bates, Mich.

COLONELS OF ENGINEERS—Henry M. Robert, Ohio; John W. Barlow, Wis.; Peter C. Hains, N. J.; George L. Gillespie, Tenn.; Charles R. Suber, N. Y.; Jared A. Smith, Me.

LIEUT.-COLONELS OF ENGINEERS—Samuel M. Mansfield, Conn.; William R. King, N. Y.; William H. H. Benyaurd, Penn.; Garrett J. Lydecker, N. Y.; Amos Stickney, N. Y.; Alex Mackenzie, Ill.; Oswald H. Ernst, Ohio; David P. Heap, Penn.; William Ludlow, N. Y.; William A. Jones, Ill.; Andrew N. Damrell, Mass.; Charles J. Allen, N. Y.

COLONELS OF ORDNANCE—James M. Whittemore, Mass.; Adelbert R. Buffinton, Va.; Alfred Mordecai, D. C.

LIEUT.-COLONELS OF ORDNANCE—Jospeh P. Farley, D. C.; Lawrence S. Babbitt, Md.; William A. Marye, Cal.; Isaac Arnold, jr., Conn.

SUPERINTENDENT MILITARY ACADEMY—Col. Oswald H. Ernst.

OFFICERS OF CAVALRY.

COLONELS—Charles E. Compton, 4; Abraham K. Arnold, 1; George G. Huntt, 2; Edwin V. Sumner, 7; Samuel S. Sumner, 6; David Perry, 9; Guy V. Henry, 10; Louis H. Carpenter, 5; Samuel B. M. Young, 3; John M. Bacon, 8.

LIEUT.-COLONELS—Henry E. Noyes, 2; Thomas McGregor, 8; Samuel M. Whitside, 5; Henry Carroll, 6; John M. Hamilton, 9; Theodore A. Baldwin, 10; Adna R. Chaffee, 3; Michael Cooney, 7; Louis Morris, 4; Charles D. Viele, 1.

MAJORS—William A. Rafferty, 2; Stevens T. Norvell, 10; Wirt Davis, 5; Henry Wagner, 5; Camillo C. C. Carr, 8; Edmond G. Fechet, 6; Almond B. Wells, 8; Sanford C. Kellogg, 4; Charles S. Ilsley, 9; Theodore J. Wint, 10; Francis Moore, 5; Henry W. Wessells, 3; James N. Wheelan, 8; Edward M. Hayes, 7; Joseph M. Kelley, 10; Thomas C. Lebo, 6; Wm. M. Wallace, 2; Henry J. Nowlan, 7; James M. Bell, 1; Henry Jackson, 3; Albert E. Woodson, 9; Edward S. Godfrey, 7; Albert G. Forse, 1; Louis H. Rucker, 4; Eli L. Huggins, 6; William C. Forbush, 9; Jacob A. Augar, 4; William A. Thompson, 2; John S. Loud, 2; Allen Smith, 1.

OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY.

COLONELS—A. C. M. Pennington, 2; R. T. Frank, 1; Francis L. Guenther, 4; Marcus P. Miller, 3; John I. Rodgers, 5.

LIEUT.-COLONELS — Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4; Edward B. Williston, 3; William Sinclair, 5; Jacob B. Rawles, 1; William L. Haskin, 2.

MAJORS—James M. Lancaster, 4; Wallace F. Randolph, 3; Tully McCrea, 5; Frank G. Smith, 2; Joseph G. Ramsey, 3; George B. Rodney, 4; Carle A. Woodruff, 2; David H. Kinzie, 5; John R. Myrick, 3; Edward Field, 2; John H. Calef, 1; John L. Tiernon, 1; Lewis Smith, 4; James M. Ingalls, 1; James Chester, 3.

OFFICERS OF INFANTRY.

COLONELS—Thomas M. Anderson, 14; Melville A. Cochran, 6; James J. Van Horn, 8; Isaac D. De Russy, 11; John S. Poland, 17; Edward P. Pearson, 10; John C. Bates, 2; Andrew S. Burt, 25; Simon Snyder, 19; Robert H. Hall, 4; A. T. Smith, 13; Hamilton S. Hawkins, 20; Jacob F. Kent, 24; Samuel Ovenshine, 23; John H. Page, 3; John N. Andrews, 12; Hugh A. Theaker, 16; David D. Van Valzah, 18; Charles A. Wikoff, 22; Edward Moale, 15; Henry C. Cook, 5; Jacob Kline, 21; Evan Miles, 1; William H. Powell, 9; Daniel W. Benham, 7.

LIEUT.-COLONELS—Edgar R. Kellogg, 10; Richard Comba, 12; Harry C. Egbert, 6; E. M. Coates, 16; Geo. M. Randall, 8; William S. Worth, 13; William M. Wherry, 2; John H. Patterson, 22; Henry B. Freeman, 5; Clarence M. Bailey, 18; James W. Powell, 15; Lloyd Wheaton, 20; John W. French, 23; Aaron S. Daggett, 25; George B. Russell, 14; Chambers McKibbin, 21; Emerson H. Liscum, 24; Joseph T. Haskell, 17; Charles C. Hood, 19; Augustus H. Bainbridge, 4; Ezra P. Ewers, 9; William H. Bisbee, 1; Clarence E. Bennett, 11; Gilbert S. Carpenter, 7; Abram A. Harbach, 3.

MAJORS—D. W. Burke, 23; Geo. W. Davis, 9; T. M. K. Smith, 1; Jacob H. Smith, 2; Charles W. Miner, 6; William H. McLaughlin, 16; Charles Hobart, 15; John N. Coe, 21; James M. J. Sanno, 3; William S. McCaskey, 20; Charles F. Robe, 14; Philip H. Ellis, 13; Charles Porter, 5; Mott Hooton, 25; William M. Van Horne, 22; Henry H. Humphreys, 12; Constant Williams, 17; Augustus W. Corliss, 7; Richard I. Eskridge, 10; Erasmus C. Gilbreath, 11; Benjamin H. Rogers, 8; Stephen P. Jocelin, 19; Stephen Baker, 4; William H. Clapp, 24; Charles Keller, 18.

MILITARY COMMANDS AND POSTS.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Major-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General Wesley Merritt, commanding. Headquarters, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor. Geographical limits: The New-England States, States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama Ken-

tucky, Tennessee, Ohio and the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Major-General J. R. Brooke, commanding. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Geographical limits: States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General W. M. Graham, commanding. Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas. Geographical limits: State of Texas.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—Brigadier-General W. R. Shafter, commanding Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Geographical limits: States of California and Nevada.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brigadier-General J. F. Wade, commanding. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Geographical limits: States of Minnesota, South Dakota (excepting so much as lies south of the 45th parallel west of the Missouri River), North Dakota and Montana, and post of Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General John J. Coppinger, commanding. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Geographical limits: States of Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming (excepting post of Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.); Idaho, east of a line formed by extension of western boundary of Utah to northeastern boundary of Idaho, of South Dakota and all south of the 44th parallel east of the Missouri River.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.—Brigadier-General E. S. Otis, commanding. Headquarters, Denver, Col. Geographical limits: State of Colorado and Territories of Arizona and New-Mexico and Utah.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brigadier-General H. C. Merriam, commanding. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Geographical limits: States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Alaska Territory, excepting part of Idaho embraced in Department of the Platte.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

The U. S. Military Academy at West Point was founded in 1802. Each Congressional District and Territory—also the District of Columbia—is entitled to have one cadet at the academy; the cadet to be named by the Representative in Congress. There are also ten appointments at large, specially conferred by the President of the United States. The number of students is thus limited to 371. Appointments are usually made one year in advance of date of admission, and may be made either after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Representative. The Representative, should he desire, may nominate a legally qualified alternate, who will be examined with the regular nominee, and admitted in the event of his success and the latter's failure to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations.

Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age, free from any infirmity, and able to pass a careful examination in reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, grammar, geography and history of the United States.

The course of instruction, which is quite thorough, requires four years, and is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, French, drawing, tactics of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, geology and electricity, history, international, constitutional and military law, Spanish, and civil and military engineering and scence of war. About one-fourth of those appointed usually fail to pass the preliminary examination, and but little over one-half the remainder finally graduate.

The discipline is very strict, even more so than in the army, and the enforcement of penalties for offences is inflexible rather than severe. Academic duties commence September 1 and continue until June 1. Examinations are held in each January and June, and cadets found proficient in studies and correct in conduct are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them, while those cadets deficient in either conduct or studies are discharged.

From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and this is granted at the expiration of the first two years.

The pay of a cadet is $540 per year, and with proper economy is sufficient for his support. The number of students at the Academy is usually about 337.

Upon graduating cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants in the United States Army.

The whole number of graduates from 1802 to 1897 has been 3,808.

MANNER OF APPLICATION.—Applications can be made at any time, by letter, to the Secretary of War, to have the applicant's name registered for submission to the proper representative when a vacancy occurs. The application must exhibit the full name, date of birth and permanent abode of applicant, with the number of the Congressional district in which his residence is situated.

Immediately after his admission, and before receiving his warrant of appointment, the cadet must sign the following engagement for service, in the presence of the Superintendent or some officer deputed by him:

I, ———, of the State (or Territory) of ———, aged ——— years ——— months, do hereby engage (with the consent of my parent or guardian) that, from the date of my admission as a cadet of the U. S. Military Academy, I will serve in the Army of the U. S. for eight years, unless sooner discharged by competent authority.

In the presence ———. ——— ———.

The candidate must then take the following oath or affirmation:

I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the U. S., and bear true allegiance to the National Government; that I will maintain and defend the sovereignty of the U. S. paramount to any and all allegiance, sovereignty or fealty I may owe to any State or country whatsoever, and that I will at all times obey the legal orders of my superior officers, and the rules and articles governing the armies of the U. S.

ARMY PAY.

GRADE.	PAY OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE.						PAY OF RETIRED OFFICERS.					
	Pay of grade.		Monthly pay.				Pay of grade.		Monthly pay.			
	Yearly.	Monthly	After 5 y'rs' service 10 p. c.	After 10 y'rs' service 20 p. c.	After 15 y'rs' service 30 p. c.	After 20 y'rs' service 40 p. c.	Yearly.	Monthly	After 5 y'rs' service	After 10 y'rs' service	After 15 y'rs' service	After 20 y'rs service
Lieutenant-General	$11,000 00	$916 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	$8,250 00	$687 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major-General	7,500 00	625 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,625 00	468 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brigadier-General	5,500 00	458 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,125 00	343 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colonel	3,500 00	291 67	$320 83	$350 00	$375 00	$375 00	2,625 00	218 75	$240 62	$262 50	$281 25	$281 25
Lieutenant-Colonel	3,000 00	250 00	275 00	300 00	325 00	333 33	2,250 00	187 50	206 25	225 00	243 75	250 00
Major	2,500 00	208 33	229 17	250 00	270 83	291 67	1,875 00	156 25	171 87	187 50	203 12	218 75
Captain, mounted	2,000 00	166 67	183 33	200 00	216 67	233 33	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00
Captain, not mounted	1,800 00	150 00	165 00	180 00	195 00	210 00	1,350 00	112 50	123 75	135 00	146 25	157 50
*Regimental Adjutant	1,800 00	150 00	165 00	180 00	195 00	210 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Regimental Quartermaster	1,800 00	150 00	165 00	180 00	195 00	210 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant, mounted	1,600 00	133 33	146 67	160 00	173 33	186 67	1,200 00	100 00	110 00	120 00	130 00	140 00
First Lieutenant, not mounted	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00	1,125 00	93 75	103 12	112 50	121 87	131 25
Second Lieutenant, mounted	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00	1,125 00	93 75	103 12	112 50	121 87	131 25
Second Lieutenant, not mounted	1,400 00	116 67	128 33	140 00	151 67	163 33	1,050 00	87 50	96 25	105 00	113 75	122 50
Chaplain	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00	1,350 00	112 50	123 75	135 00	146 25	157 50

*Regimental Adjutants and Regimental Quartermasters never retired as such.

NOTES.—Under Sec. 1,261, Revised Statutes, an Aide-de-Camp to a Major-General is allowed $200 a year in addition to the pay of his rank, not to be included in computing the service increase; an Aide-de-Camp to a Brigadier-General, $150 a year, and an Acting Commissary of Subsistence $100 a year. Assistant Surgeons are entitled to pay of Captain after five years' service, service to be reckoned from date of acceptance of appointment or commission.

U. S. SOLDIERS' HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Brig.-Gen. D. S. Stanley, U. S. Army (retired), governor; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. R. F. Bernard (retired), deputy governor; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Forwood, surgeon; Lieut. E. F. Ladd, 9th Cavalry, secretary and treasurer.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Board of Managers: President, Gen. Wm. B. Franklin, Hartford, Conn.; vice-presidents, Gen. Wm. J. Sewell, Camden, N. J., and Col. John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee, Wis.; secretary, Gen. M. T. McMahon, N. Y. City; managers, Gen. A. L. Pearson, Pittsburg, Penn.; Col. G. W. Steele, Marion, Ind.; Major A. W. Barrett, Los Angeles, Cal.; Gen. C. M. Anderson, Greenville, O.; Col. Sidney G. Cooke, Herington, Kan.; Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, Princeton, Ill.; Gen. George L. Real, Norway, Me.; Gen Treasurer, Major J. M. Bermingham, Hartford, Conn.

Branches of the National Home, and membership cared for during fiscal year 1896: Central, Dayton, O., 7,141, Northwestern, Milwaukee, Wis., 3,406; Eastern, Togus, Me., 3,033; Southern, Hampton, Va., 4,966; Western, Leavenworth, Kan., 4,107; Pacific, Santa Monica, Cal., 2,182; Marion, Marion, Ind. 2,503.

Principal Officers of Branch Homes: Central: Governor, J. B. Thomas; treasurer, M. McCoy; surgeon, D. C. Huffman. Northwestern: Governor, Cornelius Wheeler; treasurer, J. E. Armitage; surgeon, Almon Clarke. Eastern: Governor, Luther Stephenson; treasurer, A. L. Smith; surgeon, W. E. Elwell. Southern: Governor, P. T. Woodfin; treasurer, Wm. Thompson; surgeon, E. L. Welling. Western: Governor, A. J. Smith; treasurer, W. B. Shockley; surgeon, D. C. Jones. Pacific: Governor, J. G. Rowland; treasurer, F. K. Upham; surgeon, H. E. Hasse. Marion: Governor, J. H. Chapman; treasurer, H. O. Heichert; surgeon, A. D. Kimball.

The requirements for admission include an honorable discharge from the United States service; disability which prevents the

applicant from earning his living by labor. Soldiers or sailors whose pensions exceed $16 a month are not eligible to the Home unless the reasons are explained to the manager, and are satisfactory to him.

There are also twenty-six State Homes, located as follows: New-York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath, N. Y.; Vermont Soldiers' Home, Bennington, Vt.; Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, Chelsea, Mass.; Fitch's Home for the Soldiers, Norton Heights, Conn.; New-Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, Kearny, N. J.; Pennsylvania Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors, Erie, Penn.; Michigan Soldiers' Home, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Sandusky, Ohio; Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Ill.; Wisconsin Veterans' Home, Waupaca, Wis.; Minnesota State Soldiers' Home, Minnehaha, Minn.; Iowa Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown, Iowa; Nebraska Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Grand Island and Milford, Neb.; Kansas State Soldiers' Home, Fort Dodge, Kan.; California Veterans' Home, Yountville, Cal.; South Dakota Soldiers' Home, Hot Springs, S. Dak.; Colorado Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Monte Vista, Col.; New-Hampshire Soldiers' Home, Tilton, N. H.; Washington's Soldiers' Home, Orting, Wash.; Rhode Island State Soldiers' Home, Bristol, R. I.; North Dakota Soldiers' Home, Lisbon, N. D.; Oregon Soldiers' Home, Roseburg, Ore.; Idaho Soldiers' Home, Boise, Idaho.; Wyoming Soldiers' Home, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Indiana State Home, La Fayette, Ind.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.
(ACTIVE LIST.)

(Note.—For pay tables, see Tribune Almanac for 1896.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.....John D. Long, Massachusetts
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.....Theodore Roosevelt, New-York
CHIEF CLERK.....Benjamin F. Peters, Pennsylvania

BUREAU OFFICERS.

Bureau.	Name.	Term expires.
Yards and Docks	Rear-Admiral E. O. Matthews	March 16, 1898.
Equipment	[1]Commander R. B. Bradford	September 7, 1901.
Navigation	[1]Captain A. S. Crowninshield	April 8, 1901.
Ordnance	[1]Captain Charles O'Neil	June 1, 1901.
Construction and Repair	[1]Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn	September 7, 1901.
Steam Engineering	[1]Engineer-in-Chief G. W. Melville	August 9, 1899.
Supplies and Accounts	[1]Paymaster-General Edwin Stewart	May 16, 1898.
Medicine and Surgery	[1]Surgeon-General W. K. Van Reypen	October 21, 1901.
Judge Advocate-General	[2]Lieutenant Samuel C. Lemly	June 5, 1900.
Bureau of Intelligence	Commander Richardson Clover	October 20, 1901.
Commandant Marine Corps.	Colonel Charles Heywood	

[1]Relative rank of Commodore while holding said office.
[2]Rank of Captain while holding said office.

OFFICERS WITH RANK OF REAR-ADMIRAL, COMMODORE, CAPTAIN AND COMMANDER (EQUIVALENT TO MAJOR-GENERAL, BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COLONEL AND LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OF THE ARMY).

REAR-ADMIRALS.—William A. Kirkland, Lester A. Beardslee, T. O. Selfridge, Joseph N. Miller, Montgomery Sicard, Edmund O. Matthews.

COMMODORES. — Charles S. Norton, Francis M. Bunce, Frederick V. McNair, John A. Howell, George Dewey, Henry L. Howison, Albert Kautz, George C. Remey, Norman H. Farquhar, J. Crittenden Watson.

CAPTAINS AND STAFF OFFICERS OF RELATIVE RANK.

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PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS.—William Harkness, John R. Eastman, William W. Hendrickson.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.—Philip Hichborn, William H. Varney.

CIVIL ENGINEER.—Peter C. Asserson.

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MEDICAL INSPECTORS.—George A. Bright, George F. Winslow, Hosea J. Babin, Joseph B. Parker, Joseph G. Ayers, Abel F. Price, Michael C. Drennan, James A. Hawke, Robert A. Marmion, Dwight Dickinson, Wm. G. Farwell, John C. Wise, John L. Neilson, George P. Bradley, Charles M. Gravatt.

PAY INSPECTORS.—James E. Tolfree, George A. Lyon, Edward Bellows, George W. Beaman, Arthur Burtis, Edwin Putnam, Worth Goldsborough, Robert P. Lisle, Leonard A. Frailey, Geo. E. Hendee, Wm. W. Woodhull, Henry T. Wright, Daniel A. Smith.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.—Cipriano Andrade, John Lowe, Lewis W. Robinson, Wm. H. Harris, Chas. J. McConnell, Geo. W. Stivers, Absalom Kirby, James Entwistle, Ralph Aston, James H. Chasmar, William A. Windsor, Henry S. Ross, Charles R. Roelker, John D. Ford, John L. Hannum.

CHAPLAINS.—Adam A. McAllister, Thomas A. Gill, Sylvester D. Boorum, Alfred L. Royce, Wm. F. Morrison, Frank Thompson, Roswell R. Hoes.

PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS.—Henry D. Todd, Edgar Frisby, Marshall Oliver, Stimpson J. Brown.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.—John F. Hanscom, John B. Hoover, Joseph Feaster.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.—M. T. Endicott, A. G. Menocal.

MARINE CORPS OF THE NAVY.

COLONEL CHARLES HEYWOOD, Commandant.

GENERAL STAFF.

Major Green Clay Goodloe, Paymaster.
Major George C. Reid, Adjutant and Inspector.
Major Frank L. Denny, Quartermaster.
Captains Thomas C. Prince, Charles L. McCawley, Assistant Quartermasters.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

Colonel James Forney.
Lieutenant-Colonels John H. Higbee, Robert W. Huntington.
Majors Henry A. Bartlett, Percival C. Pope, Robert L. Meade, Charles F. Williams.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

STUDENTS AND COURSE.—The students of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., are styled Naval Cadets. One cadet is allowed for each member or delegate of the House of Representatives, one for the District of Columbia, and ten at large. No more than ten appointed at large are allowed in the Academy at any one time. The course of study is six years, four years at the Academy and two at sea, at the end of which time the cadet returns to the Academy for final graduation, and the district then becomes vacant.

NOMINATIONS.—The Secretary of the Navy, as soon after March 5 in each year as possible, notifies in writing each member or delegate of the House of Representatives of any vacancy in his district. The nomination of a candidate to fill the vacancy is made on the recommendation of the member or delegate, if such recommendation is made by July 1 of that year; but if it is not made by that time, the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by appointment of an actual resident of the district in which the vacancy exists, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the date of his appointment an actual and bona fide resident of the district in which the vacancy exists and of the legal qualification under the law as now provided. The candidate allowed for the District of Columbia and all the candidates appointed at large are selected by the President. Candidates allowed for Congressional districts, for Territories and for the District of Columbia must be actual residents of the districts or Territories from which they are nominated. And all candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of fifteen and twenty, physically sound, well formed, and of robust constitution.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Candidates nominated in time to enable them to reach the Academy by May 15 receive permission to present themselves on that date to the Superintendent for examination for admission. Those not nominated in time to present themselves at the May examination are examined on the 1st of September following. When either of the above dates falls on Sunday, the candidates present

themselves on the Monday following. Candidates are required to enter the Academy immediately after passing the prescribed examinations. No leave of absence is granted to cadets of the fourth class.

GRADUATE APPOINTMENTS. — Appointments to fill all vacancies that may occur during a year in the lower grades of the Line and Engineer Corps of the Navy and of the Marine Corps are made from the Naval Cadets, graduates of the year, at the conclusion of their six years' course, in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board. At least fifteen appointments from such graduates will be made each year. To surplus graduates who do not receive such appointments will be given a certificate of graduation, an honorable discharge, and one year's sea pay, as provided for Naval Cadets.

VESSELS OF THE NAVY.

THE NEW STEEL SHIPS.

In the following tables "B. L. R." means breech-loading rifles; "M. L. R.," muzzle-loading rifles; "S. B.," smooth-bore guns; "B. L. H.," breech-loading howitzers; "S. B. H.," smooth-bore howitzers; "R. F.," rapid-firing guns; "H. R. C.," Hotchkiss revolving cannon; "R. F. B. L. R.," rapid-firing breech-loading rifles "mm.," millimetre, or 39-1,000ths of an inch; "D.," speed displacement in tons; [1]Built by Government and limit of cost; [2]Contract price; [3]Triple screw; [4]Twin screw.

[4]ALABAMA—Same dimensions as Kentucky; armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R., 16 6-in., 16 6-pdr. and 4 1-pdr. R. F., 1 Gatling and 1 field gun; building at Newport News.

[4]ANNAPOLIS—Composite gunboat; D., 1,000; speed, 13.17 knots; [2]$227,700. Armament, 6 4-in., 4 6-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F., 1 Colt and 1 field gun.

ATLANTA—Protected cruiser; D., 3,000; speed, 15.6 knots; cost, $617,000. Armament, 6 6-in. R. F. and 2 8-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. and 6 1-pdr. R. F., and 2 Colts.

[4]AMPHITRITE—Double-turret monitor; D., 3,990; speed, 12 knots. Armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 4-in., 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 1-pdr. H. R. C.

[4]BALTIMORE—Protected cruiser; D., 4,413; speed, 20.096 knots; cost, $1,325,000. Armament, 4 8-in., 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 4 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 37-mm. R. C.; 2 Colts.

[4]BANCROFT—Gunboat; D., 839; speed, 14.4 knots; cost, [2]$250,000. Armament, 4 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 Gatling.

[4]BENNINGTON—Gunboat; D., 1,710; speed, 17.5 knots; cost, [2]$490,000. Armament, 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C., and 2 Gatlings.

BOSTON—Protected cruiser; D., 3,900; speed, 15.6 knots; cost, [2]$619,000. Armament, 6 6-in., 2 8-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 2 47-mm. H. R. C., 2 Gatlings.

[4]BROOKLYN — Armored cruiser; D., 9,214; speed, 21.9 knots; cost, $2,986,000. Armament, 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 machine guns and 2 field guns.

[4]CASTINE—Gunboat; D., 1,177; speed, 16 knots; cost, [2]$318,500. Armament, same as Machias.

[4]CHARLESTON—Protected cruiser; D., 3,730; speed, 18.2 knots; cost, $1,017,500. Armament, 2 8-in., 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 4 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 37-mm. R. C.; 2 Colts, 1 field gun.

[4]CHICAGO—Protected cruiser; D., 4,500; speed, 18 knots; [2]$889,000. Armament, 4 8-in., 14 5-in. R. F.; 7 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts and 1 field gun.

[4]CINCINNATI—Protected cruiser; D., 3,213; speed, 19 knots; [1]$1,000,000. Armament, 1 6-in., 10 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 8 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts.

[3]COLUMBIA—Protected cruiser; D., 7,375; speed, 22.8 knots; [2]$2,725,000. Armament, 1 8-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-in., 8 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr. 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 1 field gun.

[4]CONCORD—Gunboat; D., 1,710; speed, 16.8 knots; [2]$490,000. Armament, same as Yorktown.

[4]CUSHING—Torpedo boat; D., 105; speed, 22.5 knots; [2]$82,750. Armament, 3 torpedo tubes; 3 1-pdr. R. F.

[4]DETROIT—Cruiser; D., 2,089; speed, 18.7 knots; cost, [2]$612,500. Armament, 2 6-in., 10 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 6 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts.

DOLPHIN—Dispatch boat; D., 1,486; speed, 15.5 knots; cost, [2]$315,000. Armament, 2 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 2 47-mm. R. C.; 2 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 Gatlings.

[4]ERICSSON—Torpedo boat; D., 120; speed, 24 knots; cost, [2]$113,500. Armament, 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

[4]HELENA—Gunboat; D., 1,392 tons; speed, 15.5 knots. Armament, 8 4-in. and 4 6-pdr. R. F., 4 1-pdr. R. F., and 2 Colts and 1 field gun.

[4]ILLINOIS—Same as Alabama. Building at Philadelphia.

[4]INDIANA—Seagoing coast-line battleship; D., 10,288; speed, 15.5 knots; cost, [2]$3,020,000. Armament, 4 13-in., 8 8-in., 4 6-in. B. L. R.; 20 6-pdr., 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Gatlings.

[4]IOWA—Seagoing coast-line battle-ship; D., 11,410; speed, 17.0 knots; cost, [2]$3,010,000. Armament, 4 12-in. 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 6 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 20 6-pdr., 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts and 2 field guns.

[4]KATAHDIN—Harbor defence ram; D., 2,155; speed, 16 knots; cost, [2]$930,000. Armament, 4 6-pdr. R. F.

[4]KEARSARGE — Seagoing coast-line battle-ship; D., 11,525; speed, 16 knots; cost, $2,250,000. Armament, 4 13-in. and 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 5-in., 20 61pdr. and 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts and 2 field guns.

[4]KENTUCKY—Same as Kearsarge.

[4]MACHIAS—Gunboat; D., 1,177; speed, 15 knots; cost, [2]$318,500. Armament, 8 4-in. R. F. B. L.; 4 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.

[4]MAINE—Armored battle-ship; D., 6,682; speed, 17.4 knots; [1]$2,500,000. Armament, 4 10-in., 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 7 6-pdr., 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Gatlings.

[4]MARBLEHEAD—Cruiser; D., 2,089; speed, 18.44 knots; cost, [2]$674,000. Armament, 9 5-inch R. F. G.; 6 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 Gatlings.

[4]MARIETTA — Same as Annapolis; [2]$219,000.

[4]MASSACHUSETTS — Seagoing coast-line battle-ship; D., 10,288; speed, 16.2 knots; cost, [2]$3,020,000. Armament, same as Indiana.

[4]MIANTONOMOH—Double-turret monitor; D., 3,990; speed, 10.5 knots. Armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 Gatlings.

[3]MINNEAPOLIS—Cruiser, same as Columbia; cost, [2]$2,690,000.

[4]MONADNOCK—Double-turret monitor; D., 3,990; speed, 14.5 knots. Armament, same as Miantonomoh; also 2 4-in. R. F. B. L. R. and 2 37mm. H. R. C.

[4]MONTEREY—Coast defence; D., 4,084; speed, 13.6 knots; cost, [2]$1,628,950. Armament, 2 12-in., 2 10-in. B. L. R.; 6 6-pdr. 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Gatlings.

[4]MONTGOMERY — Cruiser; D., 2,089; speed, 19 knots; cost, [2]$612,500. Armament, 10 5-in. R. F. guns, 6 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 Gatlings, 1 field gun.

[4]NASHVILLE—Gunboat; D., 1,371; speed, 16.30 knots; cost, $280,000. Armament, 8 4-in. and 4 6-pdr. R. F. guns; 2 1-pdr. Hotchkiss and 2 Gatling guns.

[4]NEWARK—Protected cruiser; D., 4,098; speed, 19 knots; cost, [2]$1,248,000. Armament, 12 6-in. R. F. G.; 8 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 37-mm. H. R. C.; 4 Colts.

NEWPORT—Same as Annapolis; [2]$229,400.

[4]NEW-YORK—Armored cruiser; D., 8,200; speed, 21 knots; cost, [2]$2,986,000. Armament, 6 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 8 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Gatlings, 2 field guns.

[4]OLYMPIA—Protected cruiser; D., 5,870; speed, 21.7 knots; cost, [2]$1,796,000. Armament, 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 10 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 14 6-pdr., 7 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Gatlings, 1 field gun.

[4]OREGON—Seagoing coast-line battleship; D., 10,288; speed, 16.7 knots; cost, [2]$3,180,000. Armament, same as Indiana.

PETREL—Gunboat; D., 892; speed, 11.8 knots; cost, [2]$247,000. Armament, 4 6-in. B. L. R.; 2 3-pdr., 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatlings.

[4]PHILADELPHIA — Protected cruiser; D., 4,324; speed, 19.67 knots; cost, [2]$1,350,000. Armament, same as Newark.

PRINCETON — Same as Annapolis; [2]$230,000. Building.

[4]PURITAN—Double-turret barbette monitor; D., 6,060; speed, 12.4 knots. Armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 6 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 6 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. R. C..

[4]RALEIGH—Protected cruiser; D., 3,213; speed, 19 knots; [1]$1,100,000. Armament, same as Cincinnati.

[4]SAN FRANCISCO—Protected cruiser; D., 4,098; speed, 19.5 knots; cost, $1,428,000. Armament, same as Philadelphia.

STILETTO—Wood torpedo boat; D., 31; speed, 18.2 knots; cost, $25,000.

[4]TERROR—Double-turret monitor; D., 3,990; speed, 12 knots. Armament, same as Miantonomoh.

[4]TEXAS—Battleship; D., 6,315; speed, 17.8 knots; [1]$2,500,000. Armament, 2 12-in., 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 6 1-pdr., 4 37-mm., 2 Gatlings.

[4]VESUVIUS—Dynamite cruiser; D., 929; speed, 21.4 knots; cost, [1]$350,000. Armament, 3 15-in. dynamite; 3 3-pdr. R. F.

VICKSBURG — Same as Annapolis; [2]$229,400. Fitting out.

[4]WHEELING — Same as Marietta; [2]$219,000.

[4]WILMINGTON—Same as Helena.

[4]WISCONSIN — Same as Alabama. Building at San Francisco.

[4]YORKTOWN—Gunboat; D., 1,710; speed, 16.10 knots; cost, [2]$455,000. Armament, 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatlings; 2 1-pdr. R. F.

Composite Training Ship.—D., 1,175; speed, —; cost, —; armament, 64-in. R. F. G.; 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. To be contracted for.

TORPEDO BOATS.

BAILEY—D., 235; speed, 30 knots; cost, $210,000. Armament, 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

DAHLGREN—D., 146.4; speed, 30½ knots; cost, $194,000. Armament, 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

DAVIS—D., 132; speed, 22½ knots; cost, $81,546. Armament, 3 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

DU PONT—D., 185; speed, 27.5 knots; cost, $144,000. Armament, 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

FARRAGUT—D., 273; speed, 30 knots; cost, $227,500. Armament, 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

FOOTE—D., 142; speed, 24.53 knots; cost, $97,500. Armament, 3 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

FOX—D., 132; speed, 22½ knots; cost, $81,546. Armament, 3 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

GOLDSBOROUGH—D., 247.5; speed, 30 knots; cost, $214,500. Armament, 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

GWIN—D., 46½; speed, 20 knots; cost, $39,000. Armament, 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

MACKENZIE—D., 65; speed, 20 knots; cost, $48,500. Armament, 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

M'KEE—D., 65; speed, 20 knots; cost, $45,000. Armament, 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

MORRIS—D., 103; speed, 22½ knots; cost, $85,000. Armament, 3 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

PLUNGER—Submarine torpedo boat; D., 168; speed, 8 knots; cost, $150,000. Armament, 2 Whitehead torpedo tubes.

PORTER—D., 185; speed, 28.6 knots; cost, $144,000. Armament, 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

RODGERS—D., 142; speed, 24.5 knots; cost, $97,500. Armament, 3 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

ROWAN—D., 182; speed, 26 knots; cost, $160,000. Armament, 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

STRINGHAM—D., 340; speed, 30 knots; cost, $230,000. Armament, 7 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

TALBOT—D., 46½; speed, 20 knots; cost, $39,000. Armament, 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

T. A. M. CRAVEN—D., 146.4; speed, 30½ knots; cost, $194,000. Armament, 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

WINSLOW—D., 142; speed, 24.5 knots; cost, $97,500. Armament, 3 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

SINGLE-TURRETED MONITORS.

AJAX.—Iron; D., 2,100; speed, 5 to 6 knots. Armament, 2 15-in. S. B. Loaned to New-Jersey Naval Militia.

COMANCHE.—Iron; D., 1,875; speed and

armament same as Ajax. Loaned to California Naval Militia.

CANONICUS.—Iron; D., 2,100; speed, 6 knots. Armament, 2 15-in. S. B.; 2 12-pdr. howitzers.

CATSKILL.—Iron; D., 1,875; speed, 6 knots. Armament, 2 15-in. S. B.

JASON.—Same as Catskill.

LEHIGH.—Same as Catskill.

MAHOPAC.—Iron; D., 2,100; speed and armament same as Ajax.

MANHATTAN.—Same as Mahopac.

MONTAUK.—Same as Catskill.

NAHANT.—Same as Catskill.

NANTUCKET. — Same as Catskill. Loaned to North Carolina Naval Militia.

PASSAIC.—Iron; D., 1,875; speed, 5 to 6 knots. Armament, 2 15-in. S. B. Loaned to Georgia Naval Militia.

WYANDOTTE.—Iron; D., 2,100; speed and armament same as Passaic. Loaned to Connecticut Naval Militia.

OLD STEAM NAVY.

ADAMS.—Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 10 knots. Armament, 4 9-in. S. B.; 1 8-in. M. L. R.; 1 60-pdr. M. L. R.; 1 3-in. B. L. H.; 1 12-pdr. howitzer; two 37-mm. H. R. C.; 1 Gatling.

ALERT.—Iron; D., 1,020; speed, 10 knots. Armament, 2 9-in. S. B.; 1 60-pdr. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr.; 2 37-mm.; 2 Gatling.

ALLIANCE.—Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 9.98 knots. Armament, 6 4-in. R. T. G.; 4 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.

ENTERPRISE. — Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 11.4 knots. Armament, 1 3-in. B. L. H. Nautical Schoolship of Mass.

ESSEX.—Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 10.4 knots. Armament, 6 4-in., 4 6-pdr. R. F. and 2 1-pdr. R. F. guns. Training-ship.

FERN.—Wooden; D., 840; transport steamer.

FRANKLIN.—Wooden; D., 5,170; receiving ship, Norfolk Navy Yard.

HARTFORD.—Wooden; D., 2,790. Armament, 13 5-in. and 4 6-pdr. R. F. guns; being refitted.

IROQUOIS.—Wooden; D., 1,575; Marine Hospital Service.

LANCASTER. — Wooden; D., 3,250; speed, 9.6 knots. Armament, 10 5-in. R. F. G.; 2 5-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 1 Gatling.

MARION.—Wooden; D., 1,900; speed, 11¼ knots. Armament, 1 8-in. M. L. R.; 6 9-in. S. B.; 1 60-pdr. B. L. R.; 2 20-pdr. B. L. R.; 1 3-in. B. L. H.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 1 Gatling.

MICHIGAN.—Iron; D., 685; speed, 10.5 knots. Armament, 6 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Gatlings.

MINNESOTA. — Wooden; D., 4,700; speed, 9.15 knots. Armament, 8 9-in. S. B.; 1 60-pdr. B. L. R.; 2 8-pdr. B. L. H.; 2 20-pdr. B. L. R.; 3 12-pdr. S. B. H.

MOHICAN.—Wooden; D., 1,900; speed, 10.65 knots.

MONOCACY.—Iron; D., 1,370; speed, 11.2 knots. Armament, 4 8-in. S. B.; 2 60-pdr. and 1 3-in. B. L. R.; 1 12-pdr. S. B. H.; 4 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatling.

NIPSIC.—Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 10.7 knots; station-ship at Puget Sound Naval Station.

OMAHA.—Wooden; D., 2,400; speed, 11.3 knots. Unserviceable.

PINTA.—Iron; D., 550; speed, 8.5 knots. Armament, 2 12-pdr. S. B. H.; 1 Gatling; 1 1-pdr. R. F.

PENSACOLA. — Wooden; D., 3,000; speed, 9 knots. Training-ship.

RANGER.—Iron; D., 1,020; speed, 10 knots. Armament, 6 4-in. R. F. G.; 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 1 field gun; 1 Colt.

RICHMOND.—Wooden; D., 2,700; receiving-ship, League Island.

THETIS.—Wooden; D., 1,250; speed, 7.55 knots. Armament, 1 53-mm. H. R. C.

WABASH.—Wooden; D., 4,650; receiving-ship, Boston. Armament, 2 20-pdr. B. L. R.; 2 12-pdr. S. B. H.

YANTIC.—Wooden; D., 900; speed, 8.3 knots.

WOODEN SAILING SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION.—Training-ship, Newport. Armament, 8 8-in. S. B.; 2 20-pdr. B. L. R.

CONSTITUTION.—Centennial, Boston. Armament, 4 32-pdr. and 1 12-pdr. S. B.

DALE.—Receiving-ship. Maryland Naval Militia ship; no battery.

INDEPENDENCE.—Receiving-ship, Mare Island. Armament, 6 32-pdr. S. B.; 3 12-pdr. S. B. (light); 1 12-pdr. S. B. (heavy); 1 3-in. B. L. H.

JAMESTOWN.—Quarantine ship.

MONONGAHELA.—Training Squadron. Armament, 4 8-in. S. B.; 1 3-in. B. L. H.; 4 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 6-pdr. R. H. C.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—New-York Naval Militia practice-ship. Armament, 6 32-pdr. S. B.; 2 20-pdr. B. L. R.

PORTSMOUTH. — Training Squadron. Armament, 11 8-in. S. B.; 1 60-pdr. B. L. R.

ST. LOUIS.—Receiving-ship. Pennsylvania Naval Militia ship; no battery.

ST. MARY'S. — Nautical schoolship, New-York.

SARATOGA.—Nautical schoolship, Philadelphia.

VERMONT.—Receiving-ship, New-York Navy Yard. Armament, 1 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 3-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 37-mm. H. R. C.; 1 12-pdr. S. B. H.

In addition to the above there are eight steel tugboats, four iron tugboats and two wooden tugboats.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NAVAL VETERANS.

Organized 1887. Rear-Admiral commanding, Daniel F. Kelly, Philadelphia, Penn.; commodore, J. F. R. Foss, Minneapolis, Minn.; captain, William F. Van Houten, Newark, N. J.; commander, A. H. Neal, Buffalo, N. Y.; lieut.-commander, William M. Paul, Concord, N. H.; fleet surgeon, C. A. Wilson, St. Louis, Mo.; fleet paymaster, E. F. Dustin, Providence, R. I.; fleet engineer, M. H. Gerry, Minneapolis, Minn.; chaplain, Rev. A. S. McWilliams, Detroit, Mich.; fleet secretary, Frederick E. Haskins, Brooklyn, N. Y.; historian, William Simmons, Philadelphia, Penn.; judge advocate, Charles J. Cowley, Lowell, Mass. Membership comprises forty associations. The association is organized much upon the lines of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE SENATE.

GARRET A. HOBART, of New-Jersey, Vice-President and President of the Senate.
WILLIAM R. COX, of North Carolina, Secretary.
Republicans (R.), 47; Silver Republicans (Sil. R.), 2; Democrats (D.), 34; Populists (P.), 5; Independent, 1; vacancy, 1; total, 90.

Term. exp. ALABAMA. Home P. O.
1903 E. W. Pettus (D.).....Eufaula.
1901 John T. Morgan (D.)...Selma.

ARKANSAS.
1903 James K. Jones (D.)...Washington.
1901 James H. Berry (D.)...Bentonville.

CALIFORNIA.
1903 George C. Perkins (R.).Oakland.
1899 S. M. White (D.).....Los Angeles.

COLORADO.
1897 Henry M. Teller (R.)...Central City.
1901 Ed. O. Wolcott (R.)....Denver.

CONNECTICUT.
1903 Orville H. Platt (R.)....Meriden.
1899 Jos. R. Hawley (R.)....Hartford.

DELAWARE.
1899 George Gray (D.).....New-Castle.
1901 R. R. Kenney (D.).....Dover.

FLORIDA.
1903 S. R. Mallory (D.).....Pensacola.
1899 Samuel Pasco (D.).....Monticello.

GEORGIA.
1901 A. O. Bacon (D.).....Macon.
1903 A. S. Clay (D.).....Marietta.

IDAHO.
1903 Henry Heitfeld (P.).....Lewiston.
1901 George L. Shoup (R.)..Salmon City.

ILLINOIS.
1903 Wm. E. Mason (R.).....Chicago.
1901 S. M. Cullom (R.).....Springfield.

INDIANA.
1903 C. W. Fairbanks (R.)...Indianapolis.
1899 David Turpie (D.).....Indianapolis.

IOWA.
1903 Wm. B. Allison (R.)....Dubuque.
1901 John H. Gear (R.).....Burlington.

KANSAS.
1903 Wm. A. Harris (P.).....Linwood.
1901 Lucien Baker (R.).....Leavenworth.

KENTUCKY.
1903 Wm. J. Deboe (R.).....Marion.
1901 William Lindsay (D.)..Frankfort.

LOUISIANA.
1901 Donelson Caffery (D.)...Franklin.
1903 S. D. McEnery (D.).....New-Orleans.

MAINE.
1899 Eugene Hale (R.).....Ellsworth.
1901 William P. Frye (R.)...Lewiston.

MARYLAND.
1899 A. P. Gorman (D.).....Laurel.
1903 G. L. Wellington (R.)...Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1899 Henry C. Lodge (R.)....Nahant.
1901 George F. Hoar (R.)....Worcester.

MICHIGAN.
1899 Julius C. Burrows (R.)..Kalamazoo.
1901 James McMillan (R.)....Detroit.

MINNESOTA.
1899 C. K. Davis (R.).....St. Paul.
1901 Knute Nelson (R.).....Alexandria.

MISSISSIPPI.
1899 ‡H. de S. Money (D.)...Carrollton.
1901 Ed. C. Walthall (D.)....Grenada.

MISSOURI.
1903 George G. Vest (D.).....Kansas City.
1899 F. M. Cockrell (D.).....Warrensburg.

MONTANA.
1899 Lee Mantle (R.).....Butte.
1901 Thos. H. Carter (R.)....Helena.

Term. exp. NEBRASKA. Home P. O.
1899 William V. Allen (P.)...Madison.
1901 J. M. Thurston (R.).....Omaha.

NEVADA.
1903 J. P. Jones (Sil. R.).....Gold Hill.
1899 W. M. Stewart (Sil. R.).Virginia City.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1903 J. H. Gallinger (R.).....Concord.
1901 Wm. E. Chandler (R.)..Concord.

NEW-JERSEY.
1899 James Smith, jr. (D.)...Newark.
1901 Wm. J. Sewell (R.).....Camden.

NEW-YORK.
1903 Thos. C. Platt (R.).....Owego.
1899 Edw'd Murphy, jr. (D.).Troy.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1903 Jeter C. Pritchard (R.)..Marshall.
1901 Marion Butler (P.).....Raleigh.

NORTH DAKOTA.
1903 H. C. Hansbrough (R.).Devil's Lake.
1899 Wm. N. Roach (D.).....Larimore.

OHIO.
1903 Jos. B. Foraker (R.)....Cincinnati.
1898 Marcus A. Hanna (R.)..Cleveland.

OREGON.
1903 §Henry W. Corbett....Portland.
1901 G. W. McBride (R.).....St. Helena.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1903 Boies Penrose (R.).....Philadelphia.
1899 Matthew S. Quay (R.)..Beaver.

RHODE ISLAND.
1899 N. W. Aldrich (R.).....Providence.
1901 Geo. P. Wetmore (R.)...Newport.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1903 *J. L. McLaurin (D.)...Bennettsville.
1901 B. R. Tillman (D.).....Trenton.

SOUTH DAKOTA.
1903 Jas. H. Kyle (Ind.).....Aberdeen.
1901 R. F. Pettigrew (R.)....Sioux Falls.

TENNESSEE.
1899 William B. Bate (D.)...Nashville.
1901 †Thos. B. Turley (D.)...Memphis.

TEXAS.
1899 Roger Q. Mills (D.).....Corsicana.
1901 Horace Chilton (D.).....Tyler.

UTAH.
1903 Jos. L. Rawlins (D.)....Salt Lake
1899 F. J. Cannon (R.)..... .Ogden.

VERMONT.
1899 Redfield Proctor (R.)....Proctor.
1903 Justin S. Morrill (R.)...Strafford.

VIRGINIA.
1899 John W. Daniel (D.)....Lynchburg.
1901 Thos. S. Martin (D.)....Scottsville.

WASHINGTON.
1903 Geo. Turner (P.).....Spokane.
1899 John L. Wilson (R.)....Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA.
1899 Chas. J. Faulkner (D.)..Martinsburg.
1901 Stephen B. Elkins (R.)..Elkins.

WISCONSIN.
1903 John C. Spooner (R.)....Madison.
1899 John L. Mitchell (D.)...Milwaukee.

WYOMING.
1899 Clarence D. Clark (R.)..Evanston.
1901 Francis E. Warren (R.).Cheyenne.

*Vice Joseph H. Earle (D.), died May 20, 1897.
†Vice Isham G. Harris (D.), died July 8, 1897.
‡Vice James Z. George (D.), died August 14, 1897.
§Appointed, but case hung up in Senate.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

(R.) Republicans. (D.) Democrats. (Pop.) Populists. (Ind.) Independents. (F. S.) Free Silver. (S. M.) Sound Money. (D. P.) Democrats, Populist Indorsement. (Fus.) Fusion.

LVth CONGRESS.

ALABAMA.

1. Geo. W. Taylor (F.S.D.) Linden.
2. Jesse F. Stallings (D.).. Greenville.
3. Henry D. Clayton (D.).. Eufaula.
4. T. S. Plowman (F.S.D.). Talladega.
5. Willis Brewer (D.)..... Hayneville.
6. John H. Bankhead (D.). Fayette.
7. M. W. Howard (Pop.)... Fort Payne.
8. Joseph Wheeler (D.).... Wheelers.
9. O. W. Underwood (D.).. Birmingham.

ARKANSAS.

1. P. D. McCulloch, jr.(D.).Mariana.
2. John S. Little (D.)..... Greenwood.
3. Thos. C. McRae (D.).... Prescott.
4. Wm. L. Terry (D.)..... Little Rock.
5. Hugh A. Dinsmore (D.). Fayetteville.
6. S. Brundidge (D.)..... Searcy.

CALIFORNIA.

1. John A. Barham (R.)... Sonoma.
2. Marion de Vries (D.).... Stockton.
3. Samuel G. Hilborn (R.). Oakland.
4. Jas. G. Maguire (D..... San Francisco.
5. Eugene F. Loud (R.)....San Francisco.
6. C. A. Barlow (Pop.)..... San Miguel.
7. Dr. G. H. Castle (Pop.). Merced.

COLORADO.

1. J. F. Shafroth (S. F. R.) Denver.
2. John C. Bell (Pop.)..... Montrose.

CONNECTICUT.

1. E. Stevens Henry (R.).. Vernon.
2. N. D. Sperry (R.)..... New-Haven.
3. Chas. A. Russell (R.)... Killingly.
4. Ebenezer J. Hill (R.)....Norwalk.

DELAWARE.

1. L. Irving Handy (D.)... Newark.

FLORIDA.

1. S. M. Sparkman (D.)....Tampa.
2. R. W. Davis (D.)..... Palatka.

GEORGIA.

1. Rufus E. Lester (D.)....Savannah.
2. James M. Griggs (D.)... Dawson.
3. E. B. Lewis (D.)..... Montezuma.
4. W. C. Adamson (F.S.D.) Carrollton.
5. L. F. Livingston (D.)... Kings.
6. Chas. L. Bartlett (D.)... Macon.
7. John W. Maddox (D.)... Rome.
8. W. M. Howard (D.)..... Lexington.
9. Farish C. Tate (D.)..... Jasper.
10. W. H. Fleming (D.)..... Augusta.
11. W. G. Brantley (D.).... Brunswick.

IDAHO.

1. James Gunn (D.)..... Boise City.

ILLINOIS.

1. James R. Mann (R.).... Chicago.
2. Wm. Lorimer (R.)..... Chicago.
3. Hugh R. Belknap (R.).. Chicago.
4. Dan'l W. Mills (R.)..... Chicago.
5. Geo. E. White (R.)..... Chicago.
6. [8]Henry S. Boutell (R.). Chicago.
7. George E. Foss (R.)..... Chicago.
8. Albert J. Hopkins (R.).. Aurora.
9. Rob't R. Hitt (R.)..... Mt. Morris.
10. Geo. W. Prince (R.)..... Galesburg.
11. Walter Reeves (R.)..... Streator.
12. Jos. G. Cannon (R.)..... Danville.
13. Vespasian Warner (R.). Clinton.
14. Joseph V. Graff (R.)..... Pekin.
15. Benj. F. Marsh (R.)..... Warsaw.
16. W. H. Hinrichsen (D.).. Jacksonville.

ILLINOIS—(Continued).

17. Jas. A. Connolly (R.)....Springfield.
18. Thos. M. Jett (F.S.D.).. Hillsboro.
19. An'w J. Hunter (F.S.D.) Paris.
20. J. R. Campbell (F.S.D.). McLeansboro.
21. Jehu Baker (Pop.)..... Belleville.
22. Geo. W. Smith (R.)..... Murphysboro.

INDIANA.

1. Jas. A. Hemenway (R.). Boonville.
2. Robert Miers (D.)..... Bloomington.
3. W. T. Zenor (D.)..... Corydon.
4. [5]F. S. Griffith (D.)..... Greensburg.
5. Geo. W. Faris (R.)..... Terre Haute.
6. Henry U. Johnson (R.).. Richmond.
7. Jesse Overstreet (R.)....Franklin.
8. Chas. L. Henry (R.).... Anderson.
9. Chas. B. Landis (R.)....Delphi.
10. E. D. Crumpacker (R.).. Valparaiso.
11. Geo. W. Steele (R.)..... Marion.
12. J. M. Robinson (D.)..... Fort Wayne.
13. Lemuel W. Royse (R.).. Warsaw.

IOWA.

1. Sam'l M. Clark (R.)..... Keokuk.
2. Geo. M. Curtis (R.)..... Clinton.
3. D. B. Henderson (R.)... Dubuque.
4. Thos. Updegraff (R.).... McGregor.
5. Rob't G. Cousins (R.)... Tipton.
6. John F. Lacey (R.)..... Oskaloosa.
7. John A. T. Hull (R.)..... Des Moines.
8. Wm. P. Hepburn (R.)...Clarinda.
9. Alva L. Hager (R.)..... Greenfield.
10. J. P. Dolliver (R.)..... Fort Dodge.
11. Geo. D. Perkins (R.)....Sioux City.

KANSAS.

At Large—J. D. Bodkin (D.)Winfield.

1. Case Broderick (R.)..... Holton.
2. M. S. Peters (Pop.)..... Kansas City.
3. E. R. Ridgley (Pop.).... Pittsburg.
4. Charles Curtis (R.)..... Topeka.
5. W. D. Vincent (Pop.)... Clay Center.
6. N. B. McCormick (Pop.). Phillipsburg.
7. Jerry Simpson (Pop.)... Medicine L'ge.

KENTUCKY.

1. Chas. K. Wheeler (D.).. Paducah.
2. John D. Clardy (D.)..... Newstead.
3. John S. Rhea (D. Fus.)..Russellville.
4. David H. Smith (F.S.D.) Hodgenville.
5. Walter Evans (R.)..... Louisville.
6. Albert S. Berry (F. S.).. Newport.
7. Evan E. Settle (D.)..... Owensville.
8. Geo. M. Davison (R.)... Stanford.
9. Samuel J. Pugh (R.).... Vanceburg.
10. T. Y. Fitzpatr'k(F.S.D.) Prestonburg.
11. David G. Colson (R.)....Middleboro'.

LOUISIANA.

1. Adolph Meyer (F.S.D.)..New-Orleans.
2. Rob't C. Davey (F.S.D.).New-Orleans.
3. Robert Broussard (D.)...New-Iberia.
4. Henry W. Ogden (F. S.) Benton.
5. S. T. Baird (D.)..... Bastrop.
6. S. M. Robertson (D.).... Baton Rouge.

MAINE.

1. Thomas B. Reed (R.)... Portland.
2. Nelson Dingley, jr. (R.). Lewiston.
3. [1]E. C. Burleigh (R.).... Augusta.
4. Chas. A. Boutelle (R.)...Bangor.

MARYLAND.

1. Isaac A. Barber (R.)....Easton.
2. Wm. B. Baker (R.)..... Aberdeen.
3. Wm. S. Booze (R.)..... Baltimore.
4. Wm. W. McIntire (R.).. Baltimore.
5. Sydney E. Mudd (R.)... La Plata.
6. John McDonald (R.)..... Rockville.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Geo. P. Lawrence (R.).. ——
2. Fred'k H. Gillett (R.)...Springfield.

MASSACHUSETTS—(Continued).
3. Joseph H. Walker (R.)..Worcester.
4. G. W. Weymouth (R.). Fitchburg.
5. Wm. S. Knox (R.)..... Lawrence.
6. Wm. H. Moody (R.)..... Haverhill.
7. Wm. E. Barrett (R.).... Melrose.
8. Sam'l W. McCall (R.)... Winchester.
9. John F. Fitzgerald (D.). Boston.
10. S. J. Barrows (R.)..... Boston.
11. Chas. F. Sprague (R.)...Boston.
12. Wm. C. Lovering (R.)... Taunton.
13. John Simpkins (R.)..... Yarmouth.

MICHIGAN.
1. John B. Corliss (R.).....Detroit.
2. Geo. Spalding (R.)..... Monroe.
3. Albert M. Todd (D.).... Kalamazoo.
4. E. L. Hamilton (R.).... Niles.
5. Wm. A. Smith (R.)..... Grand Rapids.
6. Samuel W. Smith (R.).. Pontiac.
7. Horace G. Snover (R.).. Port Austin.
8. Ferd. Brucker (D.)..... Saginaw.
9. Roswell P. Bishop (R.)..Ludington.
10. Rousseau O. Crump (R.) Bay City.
11. Wm. S. Mesick (R.).....Mancelona.
12. Carlos D. Sheldon (R.).. Houghton.

MINNESOTA.
1. James A. Tawney (R.).. Winona.
2. Jas. T. McCleary (R.)... Mankato.
3. Joel P. Heatwole (R.)... Northfield.
4. F. C. Stevens (R.)..... St. Paul.
5. Loren Fletcher (R.)..... Minneapolis.
6. Page Morris (R.)..... Duluth.
7. Frank M. Eddy (R.).... Glenwood.

MISSISSIPPI.
1. John M. Allen (D.)..... Tupelo.
2. W. V. Sullivan (D.)..... Oxford.
3. T. C. Catchings (D.).... Vicksburg.
4. A. F. Fox (D.)..... West Point.
5. John S. Williams (D.)... Yazoo City.
6. W. F. Love (F.S.D.).... Glostet.
7. Patrick Henry (F.S.D.). Brandon.

MISSOURI.
1. James T. Lloyd (D.)... Shelbyville.
2. Rob't N. Bodine (D.)....Paris.
3. Alex. M. Dockery (D.).. Gallatin.
4. C. F. Cochran (D. P.)... St. Joseph.
5. Wm. S. Cowherd (D.)... Kansas City.
6. D. A. De Armond (D.).. Butler.
7. James A. Cooney (D.)... Marshall.
8. Richard P. Bland (D.)...Lebanon.
9. Champ Clark (D.)..... Bowling Green
10. Rich'd Bartholdt (R.)... St. Louis.
11. Charles F. Joy (R.)..... St. Louis.
12. Chas. E. Pearce (R.)..... St. Louis.
13. Edward Robb (D.)..... Perryville.
14. W. D. Vandiver (D.)... Cape Girard'u.
15. M. E. Benton (D.)..... Neosho.

MONTANA.
1. C. S. Hartman (Pop.)... Bozeman.

NEBRASKA.
1. Jesse B. Strode (R.).....Lincoln.
2. David H. Mercer (R.)... Omaha.
3. Samuel Maxwell (D.)... Fremont.
4. Wm. L. Stark (D.)..... Aurora.
5. R. D. Sutherland (D.F.).Nelson.
6. Wm. L. Green (D. Fus.) Kearney.

NEVADA.
1. F. J. Newlands (Pop.)...Reno.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1. Cyrus A. Sulloway (R.). Manchester.
2. Frank G. Clarke R.).... Peterboro.

NEW-JERSEY.
1. H. C. Loudenslager (R.) Paulsboro.
2. John J. Gardner (R.)....Atlantic City.
3. Benj. F. Howell (R.)..... N. Brunswick.
4. Mahlon Pitney (R.)..... Morristown.

NEW-JERSEY—(Continued).
5. James F. Stewart (R.).. Paterson.
6. Rich'd W. Parker (R.).. Newark.
7. Thos. McEwan, jr. (R.). Jersey City.
8. Chas. N. Fowler (R.)... Elizabeth.

NEW-YORK.
1. Jos. M. Belford (R.).....Riverhead.
2. Denis M. Hurley (R.)... Brooklyn.
3. Edmund H. Driggs (D.)Brooklyn.
4. Israel F. Fischer (R.)... Brooklyn.
5. Chas. G. Bennett (R.)... Brooklyn.
6. James R. Howe (R.).... Brooklyn.
7. J. H. G. Vehslage (D.)..New-York.
8. J. Murray Mitchell (R.). New-York.
9. Thos. J. Bradley (D.)... New-York.
10. Amos J. Cummings (D.) New-York.
11. William Sulzer (D.)..... New-York.
12. Geo. B. McClellan (D.).. New-York.
13. R. C. Shannon (R.)..... New-York.
14. Lemuel E. Quigg (R.)... New-York.
15. Philip B. Low (R.)..... New-York.
16. Wm. L. Ward (R.)..... Port Chester.
17. Benj. B. Odell, jr. (R.).. Newburg.
18. John H. Ketchum (R.).. Dover Plains.
19. A. V. S. Cochrane (R.).. Hudson.
20. Geo. N. Southwick (R.). Albany.
21. David F. Wilber (R.)... Oneonta.
22. L. N. Littauer (R.)..... Gloversville.
23. Wi'l'ce T. Foote, jr. (R.)Port Henry.
24. Chas. A. Chickering (R.)Copenhagen.
25. James S. Sherman (R.).. Utica.
26. George W. Ray (R.)..... Norwich.
27. James J. Belden (R.)..... Syracuse.
28. Sereno E. Payne (R.)... Auburn.
29. Chas. W. Gillet (R.)..... Addison.
30. Jas. W. Wadsworth (R.) Geneseo.
31. Henry C. Brewster (R.). Rochester.
32. R. B. Mahany (R.)..... Buffalo.
33. D. S. Alexander (R.)..... Buffalo.
34. Warren B. Hooker (R.). Fredonia.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1. Harry Skinner (Pop.)... Greenville.
2. George H. White (R.)... Tarbaro.
3. John E. Fowler (P. R.) Clinton.
4. Wm. F. Stroud (Pop.)... Pittsboro.
5. W. W. Kitchen (D. P.).. Rocksboro.
6. Chas H. Martin (P. R.). Polktown.
7. A. C. Shuford (P. R.)...Hickory.
8. R. Z. Linney (R. P.)... Taylorsville.
9. Richmond Pearson (R.). Asheville.

NORTH DAKOTA.
Martin N. Johnson.....Petersburg.

OHIO.
1. Wm. B. Shattuck (R.)...Cincinnati.
2. Jacob H. Bromwell (R.).Cincinnati.
3. John L. Brenner (D.).. Dayton.
4. G. A. Marshall (D. Pop.)Sidney.
5. D. Meekison (D. Pop.).. Napoleon.
6. Seth Brown (R.)..... Lebanon.
7. Walter L. Weaver (R.).. Springfield.
8. Archibald Lybrand (R.). Delaware.
9. James H.Southard (R.). Toledo.
10. Lucien J. Fenton (R.)... Winchester.
11. Chas. H. Grosvenor (R.) Athens.
12. John J. Lentz (D.)..... Columbus.
13. James A. Norton (D.)... Seneca Co.
14. Winfield S. Kerr (R.)... Mansfield.
15. H. C. Van Voorhis (R.). Zanesville.
16. Lorenzo Danford (R.)... St. Clairville.
17. J. A. McDowell(D.Pop). Millersbury.
18. Robert W. Tayler (R.).. New-Lisbon.
19. S. A. Northway (R.).... Jefferson.
20. Clifton B. Beach (R.)... Cleveland.
21. Theodore E. Burton (R.) Cleveland.

OREGON.
1. Thomas H. Tongue (R.). Hillsboro.
2. W. R. Ellis (R.)..... Heppner.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At Large—G. A. Grow (R.).Glenwood.
S.A.Davenport (R)....Erie.
1. Henry H. Bingham (R.).Philadelphia.
2. Robert Adams, jr. (R.)..Philadelphia.
3. Wm. McAleer (S. M. D.) Philadelphia.
4. James R. Young (R.)... Philadelphia.
5. Alfred C. Harmer (R.)..Philadelphia.
6. Thomas S. Butler (R.).. Chester.
7. Irving P. Wanger (R.).. Norristotwn.
8. Wm. S. Kirkpatrick (R.)Easton.
9. Dan'l Ermentrout (D.).. Reading.
10. Marriott Brosius (R.)... Lancaster.
11. William Connell (R.)....Scranton.
12. Morgan B. Williams (R.)Wilkesbarre.
13. Charles N. Brumm (R.). Minersville.
14. Marlin E. Olmstead(R.). Harrisburg.
15. James H. Codding (R.)..Towanda.
16. Horace B. Packer (R.).. Wellsboro.
17. Monroe H. Kulp (R.)... Shamokin.
18. Thaddeus M. Mahon (R.)Chambersburg.
19. Geo. J. Benner (F. S. D.)Gettysburg.
20. Josiah D. Hicks (R.)....Altoona.
21. E. E. Robbins (R.).....Greensburg.
22. John Dalzell (R.)..... Pittsburg.
23. William A. Stone (R.).. Allegheny.
24. Ernest F. Acheson (R.).. Washington.
25. [3]J. B. Showalter (R.)... Chicora.
26. J. C. Sturtevant (R.)....Conneautville.
27. Charles W. Stone (R.)...Warren.
28. William C. Arnold (R.). Dubois.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Melville Bull (R.).....Newport.
2. Adin P. Capron (R.).....Stillwater.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. William Elliott (D.).... Beaufort.
2. W. Jasper Talbert (D.).. Parksville.
3. Asbury C. Latimer (D.). Benton.
4. Stanyarne Wilson (D.).. Spartansburg.
5. Thomas J. Strait (D.)... Lancaster.
6. [7]James Norton (D.).... Mullins.
7. J. William Stokes (D.).. Orangeburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

At Large—J. E. Kelly (D.). Flandreau.
F. Knowles(D.)..Deadwood.

TENNESSEE.

1. Walter P. Brownlow (R.Jonesboro.
2. Henry R. Gibson (R.)...Knoxville.
3. John A. Moon (D.)..... Chattanooga.
4. Benton McMillin (D.)... Carthage.
5. Jas. D. Richardson (D.). Murfreesboro.
6. J. Wesley Gaines (F.S.D Nashville.
7. Nicholas N. Cox (D.)....Franklin.
8. T. W. Sims (F. S. D.)...Linden.
9. Rice A. Pierce (F. S. D.)Union City.
10. E. W. Carmack (F. S. D.Memphis.

TEXAS.

1. Thos. H. Ball (F.S.D.).. Huntsville.
2. Sam. B. Cooper (F. S. D.Woodville.
3. R. C. de Grafenreid (D.).Mineola.
4. J. W. Crawford (F. S. D.Sulphur Spgs.
5. Jos. W. Bailey (F. S. D.)Gainesville.

TEXAS—(Continued).

6. R. E. Burke (D.)..... Dallas.
7. R. L. Henry (F. S. D.).. Waco.
8. S.W. T. Lanham (F.S.D.Weatherford.
9. Joseph D. Sayers (D.)...Bastrop.
10. R. B. Hawley (R.)..... Galveston.
11. Rudolph Kleberg (D.)...Cuero.
12. J. L. Slayden (D.)..... San Antonio.
13. Jno. H. Stephens (S. D.) Vernon.

UTAH.

William H. King (D.)...Provo.

VERMONT.

1. H. Henry Powers (R.).. Morrisville.
2. William W. Grout (R.).. Barton.

VIRGINIA.

1. William A. Jones (D.)...Warsaw.
2. William A. Young (D.)...Norfolk.
3. John B. Lamb (D.)..... Richmond.
4. Sydney P. Epes (D.).... Nottoway.
5. Claude A. Swanson (D.).Chatham.
6. Peter J. Otey (D.)..... Lynchburg.
7. James Hay (D.)..... Madison C. H.
8. J. F. Rixey (D.)..... Culpepper.
9. James A. Walker (R.)...Wytheville.
10. Jacob Yost (R.)..... Staunton.

WASHINGTON.

At Large—Ham. Lewis (D.) Seattle.
W.C.Jones (FSD.Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. B. B. Dovener (R.)..... Wheeling.
2. Alston G. Dayton (R.)...Phillippi.
3. Charles P. Dorr (R.).... Addison.
4. Warren Miller (R.)..... Jackson.

WISCONSIN.

1. Henry A. Cooper (R.)... Racine.
2. Edw'd Sauerhering (R.). Maysville.
3. Joseph W. Babcock (R.). Necedah.
4. Theobald Otjen (R.)..... Milwaukee.
5. Sam'l S. Barney (R.).... West End.
6. J. H. Davidson (R.)..... Oshkosh.
7. Michael Griffin (R.)..... Eau Claire.
8. Edw'd S. Miner (R.).... Sturgeon Bay.
9. Alexander Stewart (R.). Wausau.
10. John J. Jenkins (R.).... Chippewa Falls

WYOMING.

John E. Osborne (D.)... Rawlins.

Territorial Delegates.

ARIZONA.

Marcus A. Smith (D.)... Tucson.

NEW-MEXICO.

H. B. Ferguson (D. P.) Albuquerque.

OKLAHOMA.

Rev. T. Y. Callahan (D.)

[1]Vice Seth L. Milliken (R.), deceased. [2]Vice Ashley B. Wright (R.), deceased. [3]Vice J. J. Davidson (R.), deceased. [4]Vice Francis H. Wilson (R.), resigned. [5]Vice Wm. S. Holman (D.), deceased. [6]Vice Richard D. Giles (D.), deceased. [7]Vice John L. McLaurin (D.), elected Senator. [8]Vice Edward D. Cooke (R.), deceased.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

*(Corrected to November 1, 1897.)

FOREIGN LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Argentine Republic—Dr. Martin Garcia Mérou, E. E. and M. P. 1,761 P-st.

Austria Hungary—Mr. Ladislaus H. von Hengervar, E. E. and M. P. 1,307 Conn.-ave.

Belgium—Count de Lichte Welde, E. E. and M. P.

Bolivia—Louis Paz.

Brazil—Senhor Salvador de Mendonca, E. E. and M. P. 1,800 N-st.

Chili—Señor Don Domingo Gana, E. E. and M. P. 1,319 K-st.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE—(Continued).

China—Wu Ting Fang, E. E. and M. P. 2,701 14th-st.

Colombia—Señor Don José M. Hurtado, E. E. and M. P. 1,728 I-st.

Corea—Mr. Chim Pom Ye, E. E. and M. P.

Costa Rica—Señor Don Joaquin Berlardo Calvo, Min. Res. 1,509 20th-st.

Denmark—Mr. Constantine Brun, E. E. and M. P. Care Danish Consul, New-York City.

Dominican Republic—Mr. Alejandro Wos y Gil, Charge d'Affaires, New-York City.

Ecuador—Señor Don Luis Felipe Carbo, E. E. and M. P.

France—M. Cambon, Ambassador E. and P. 1,710 H-st.

Germany—Baron von Holleben, Ambassador E. and P. 1,435 Mass.-ave.

Great Britain—Sir Julian Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Ambassador E. and P. 1,300 Conn.-ave.

Guatemala—Señor Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga, E. E. and M. P. 1,525 18th-st.

Hawaii—Francis M. Hatch, E. E. and M. P. Portsmouth, N. H.

Hayti—Mr. J. N. Léger, E. E. and M. P.

Honduras—Sr. Don Antonio L. Arriaga, E. E. and M. P. 1,525 18th-st.

Italy—Baron Fava, Ambassador E. and P. 1,435 Mass.-ave.

Japan—Mr. Toru Hoshi, E. E. and M. P. 1,310 N-st.

Mexico—Señor Don Matias Romero, E. E. and M. P. 1,413 I-st.

Netherlands—Mr. G. de Weckherlin, E. E. and M. P. Care Consul-General, New-York City.

Peru—Victor Eguiguren, E. E. and M. P.

Portugal—Viscount de Santo-Thyrso, E. E. and M. P. 1,761 P-st.

Russia—Count Cassini, E. E. and M. P. 1,829 I-st.

Spain—Señor Don Enrique Dupuy de Lome, E. E. and M. P. 1,705 Conn.-ave.

Sweden and Norway—Mr. J. A. W. Grip, E. E. and M. P. 2,011 Q-st.

Switzerland—Dr. J. P. Pioda, E. E. and M. P. 1,518 K-st.

Turkey—Ferrouh Bey, E. E. and M. P. 1,019 Conn.-ave.

Venezuela—Señor José Andrade, E. E. and M. P. 2 Iowa Circle.

*Where city or town is not given in the above, the address is Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

AMBASSADORS.

Country.	Residence.	Names.	App'd from.	Salary.	Date of ap't.
France	Paris	Horace Porter	N. Y.	$17,500	1897
Germany	Berlin	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	17,500	1897
Great Britain	London	John Hay	D. C.	17,500	1897
Italy	Rome	William F. Draper	Mass.	12,000	1897

MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic	Buenos Ayres	William I. Buchanan	Iowa	$10,000	1894
Austria-Hungary	Vienna	Charlemagne Tower	Penn.	12,000	1897
Belgium	Brussels	Bellamy Storer	Ohio	10,000	1897
Bolivia	La Paz	George H. Bridgman	N. J.	5,000	1897
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	Edwin H. Conger	Iowa	12,000	1897
Chili	Santiago	Henry L. Wilson	Wash.	10,000	1897
China	Peking	Charles P. Bryan	Ill.	12,000	1897
Colombia	Bogota	Charles B. Hart	W. Va.	10,000	1897
Costa Rica	Managua	Lewis Baker (a)	Minn.	10,000	1893
Denmark	Copenhagen	L. S. Swenson	Minn.	7,500	1897
Ecuador	Quito	Archibald J. Sampson	Ariz.	5,000	1897
Greece and Servia	Athens	William W. Rockhill (b)	D. C.	6,500	1897
Guatemala	Guatemala	W. Godfrey Hunter	Ky	10,000	1897
Hawaii	Honolulu	Harold M. Sewall	Me.	7,500	1897
Hayti	Port-au-Prince	William F. Powell (e)	N. J.	5,000	1897
Japan	Tokio	Alfred E. Buck	Ga.	12,000	1897
Mexico	City of Mexico	Powell Clayton	Ark.	17,500	1897
Netherlands	The Hague	Stanford Newell	Minn.	7,500	1897
Nicaragua	Managua	William L. Merry	Cal.	10,000	1897
Paraguay	Montevideo	William R. Finch (d)	Wis.	7,500	1897
Peru	Lima	Irving B. Dudley	Cal.	10,000	1897
Portugal	Lisbon	Lawrence Townsend	Penn.	7,500	1897
Russia	St. Petersburg	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo.	17,500	1897
Spain	Madrid	Stewart L. Woodford	N. Y.	12,000	1897
Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	William W. Thomas, jr.	Me.	7,500	1897
Switzerland	Berne	J. G. A. Leishman	Penn.	7,500	1897
Turkey	Constantinople	James B. Angell	Mich.	10,000	1897
Venezuela	Caracas	Francis B. Loomis	Ohio	7,500	1897

(a) Accredited also to Nicaragua and Salvador. (b) Accredited also to Rumania and Servia. (c) Accredited also to Honduras. (d) Accredited also to Uruguay. (e) Also Charge d'Affaires to the Dominican Republic.

UNITED STATES CONSULS—Corrected to December 20, 1897.

Place	Name and title	Whence appointed.	Year appointed	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1896. Official.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1896. Notarial.
ARGENTINE REP'BLIC						
Buenos Ayres	Daniel Mayer (C.)	W. Va.	1897	$2,500	$1,415	$230
Cordova	[2]John M. Thome (V. C.)	Argen.	1877	Fees.	—	—
Rosario	[2]Willis E. Baker (C.)	Ill.	1884	Fees.	315	—
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.						
Budapest	[2]Frank D. Chester (C.)	Mass.	1897	Fees.	819	957
Prague	Hugo Douzelmann (C.)	Wyo.	1897	3,000	6,693	671
Reichenberg	Frank W. Mahin (C.)	Iowa.	1897	2,500	5,737	59
Trieste	Frederick W. Hossfeld (C.)	Iowa.	1897	2,000	1,038	240
Vienna	Carl B. Hurst (C. G.)	D. C.	1897	3,500	6,176	1,062
BELGIUM.						
Antwerp	George F. Lincoln (C.)	Conn.	1897	3,000	4,167	686
Brussels	George W. Roosevelt (C.)	Penn.	1889	2,500	5,398	566
Ghent	[2]Henry C. Morris (C.)	Ill.	1893	1,000	3,457	726
Liege	Henry W. Gilbert (C.)	N. Y.	1895	1,500	1,870	37
BOLIVIA.						
La Paz	Gerardo Zalles (V. C.)	Bol.	1894	Fees.	—	—
BRAZIL.						
Bahia	R. P. McDaniel (C.)	Fla.	1893	2,000	711	325
Para	G. G. Matthews (C.)	Fla.	1893	2,000	1,419	218
Pernambuco	Benjamin F. Clark (C.)	N. H.	1897	2,000	617	66
Rio de Janeiro	Eugene Seeger (C. G.)	Ill.	1897	5,000	3,458	—
Santos	Frank D. Hill (C.)	Minn.	1896	1,500	3,085	104
CHILI.						
Antofagasta	[2]C. C. Greene (V. C.)	R. I.	1892	Fees.	80	20
Arica	[2]D. Simpson (V. C.)	Chili.	1893	Fees.	62	174
Iquique	[2]J. W. Merriam (C.)	Mass.	1885	Fees.	837	133
Valparaiso	John F. Caples (C.)	Ore.	1897	3,000	322	42
CHINA.						
Amoy	Anson B. Johnson (C.)	Col.	1897	3,500	1,383	515
Canton	Edward Bedloe (C.)	Penn.	1897	3,500	3,440	162
Che-Foo	John Fowler (C.)	Mass.	1896	2,500	None.	—
Chin-Kiang	William Martin (C.)	N. Y.	1897	3,000	None.	28
Chung-Kiang	George F. Smithers (C.)	Del.	1896	3,000	—	—
Fuchau	Samuel L. Gracey (C.)	Mass.	1897	3,000	1,049	46
Hankow	Levi S. Wilcox (C.)	Ill.	1897	3,000	467	144
Niu-Chwang	[2]J. J. F. Bandinet (V. C.)	China.	1875	Fees.	None.	—
Shanghai	John Goodnow (C. G.)	Minn.	1897	5,000	7,494	1,400
Tien-Tsin	James W. Ragsdale (C.)	——	1897	3,500	891	551
COLOMBIA.						
Baranquilla	W. Irvin Shaw (C.)	Penn.	1897	2,000	4,456	359
Bogota	†James McNally (C. G.)	Penn.	1897	2,000	—	—
Cartagena	[2]Rafael Madrigal (C.)	Md.	1897	Fees.	1,524	58
Colon	W. W. Ashby (C.)	Va.	1897	3,000	866	60
Medellin	[2]Thomas Herran (C.)	Colom.	1893	Fees.	11	—
Panama	Hezekiah A. Gudger (C. G.)	N. C.	1897	4,000	619	121
COSTA RICA.						
San Jose	John C. Caldwell (C.)	Kan.	1897	2,000	—	—
DENMARK & DOM.						
Copenhagen	John C. Ingersoll (C.)	Ill.	1897	1,500	1,097	410
St. Thomas, W. I.	Mahlon Van Horne (C.)	R. I.	1897	2,500	209	108
ECUADOR.						
Guayaquil	Perry M. De Leon (C. G.)	Ga.	1897	3,000	819	72
FRANCE & DOM'S.						
Algiers, Africa	[2]C. T. Grellet (C.)	Cal.	1886	Fees.	367	143
Bordeaux	Albion W. Tourgee (C.)	N. Y.	1897	3,000	9,211	498
Calais	[2]C. W. Shepherd (C.)	Mass.	1894	Fees.	2,377	65
Cayenne, Guiana	[2]Leon Wacougne (C.)	Guiana.	1890	Fees.	217	—
Cognac	George H. Jackson (C.)	Conn.	1897	1,500	1,365	75
Goree-Dakav, Africa	[2]P. Strickland (C.)	Conn.	1883	Fees.	63	—
Grenoble	George B. Anderson (C.)	D. C.	1897	1,500	1,787	64
Guadeloupe, W. I.	Louis H. Ayme (C.)	Ill.	1897	1,500	64	—
Havre	Alex. M. Thackara (C.)	Penn.	1897	3,500	2,298	437
Limoges	W. T. Griffin (C. A.)	N. Y.	1887	1,500	2,242	169
Lyons	John C. Covert (C.)	Ohio.	1897	2,500	12,877	375
Marseilles	Robert P. Skinner (C.)	Ohio.	1897	2,500	5,309	803
Martinique, W. I.	George L. Darte (C.)	Penn.	1897	1,500	90	69
Nantes	[2]Joseph I. Brittain (C.)	Ohio.	1897	1,000	355	52
Nice	Harold S. Van Buren (C.)	N. J.	1897	1,500	116	438
Noumea, N. C.	[2]Paul E. Wolff (C. A.)	N. J.	1897	Fees.	—	—

UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1896. Official.	Notarial.
Paris	John K. Gowdy (C. G.)	Ind.	1897	5,000	55,145	7,062
Rheims	Willlah A. Prescott (C.)	N. J.	1897	2,000	3,610	136
Roubaix	William P. Atwell (C. A.)	D. C.	1897	2,000	3,995	137
Rouen	[2]H. R. Bigelow (C.)	Penn.	1895	Fees.	275	17
Saigon, Cochin China	[2]E. Schneegans (C. A.)	Saigon.	1894	Fees.	3	—
St. Bartholomew, W. I.	[2]R. B. Dinzey (C. A.)	Penn.	1860	Fees.	—	—
St. Etienne	Hilary S. Brunot (C.)	Penn.	1897	2,000	2,205	54
St. Pierre, Miquelon	[2]George J. Steer (C. A.)	Miq.	1893	Fees.	590	49
Tahiti, Society I'ds	[2]Edward T. Wetter (C.)	——	1897	1,000	251	10
Tamatave, Madagascar	Mifflin W. Gibbs (C.)	Ark.	1897	2,000	72	84
Tunis, Africa	[2]Alf. Chaplie (V. C.)	Tunis.	1894	Fees.	34	—
GERMANY.						
Aix la Chapelle	Frank M. Brundage (C.)	Penn.	1897	2,500	3,705	276
Annaberg	T. M. Stephan (C.)	Ill.	1893	2,500	3,254	50
Bamberg	[2]Louis Stern (C. A.)	Minn.	1893	1,500	2,149	199
Barmen	Max Bouchsein (C.)	Ill.	1897	3,000	10,803	315
Berlin	Julius Goldschmidt (C. G.)	Wis.	1897	4,000	15,250	3,456
Bremen	Louis Lange, jr. (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,500	3,892	661
Breslau	E. Z. Brodowski (C.)	Ill.	1897	1,500	3,805	699
Brunswick	Talbot J. Albert (C.)	Md.	1897	2,000	1,557	164
Chemnitz	J. C. Monaghan (C.)	R. I.	1893	2,500	13,353	152
Cologne	John A. Barnes (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,000	5,042	509
Crefeld	Julian Phelps (C.)	Iowa.	1897	2,000	6,577	147
Dresden	Charles L. Cole (C. G.)	Penn.	1897	3,000	3,849	1,678
Dusseldorf	George P. Pettit (C.)	Penn.	1897	2,000	862	261
Frankfort	Frank H. Mason (C. G.)	Ohio.	1889	3,000	6,727	1,654
Freiburg	E. T. Liefeld (C.)	Conn.	1897	1,500	2,826	377
Furth	Charles W. Erdman (C.)	Ky.	1897	2,000	3,635	160
Glauchau	George Sawter (C.)	Conn.	1896	2,000	4,635	233
Hamburg	Hugh Pitcairn (C.)	Penn.	1897	2,500	9,897	2,810
Hanover	William K Anderson (C.)	Mich.	1897	1,500	2,146	583
Kehl	Wilbur S Glass (C.)	So. Dak	1897	1,500	2,003	356
Leipsic	Brainard H. Warner, jr. (C.)	Md.	1897	2,000	6,804	1,190
Magdeburg	Henry W. Diederich (C.)	D. C.	1897	2,000	2,972	186
Mannheim	Walter J. Hoffman (C.)	D. C.	1897	1,500	3,215	757
Mayence	Walter Schumann (C.)	N. Y.	1897	2[2500	5,622	397
Munich	Benjamin Nusbaum (C.)	Penn.	1897	1,500	2,115	918
Nuremburg	G. C. E. Weber (C.)	Ohio.	1897	3,000	4,992	335
Plauen	Thomas W. Peters (C.)	D. C.	1896	2,500	4,714	150
Sonneberg	D. J. Partello (C.)	D. C.	1893	2,000	7,850	362
Stettin	[2]John E. Kehl (C.)	Ohio.	1897	1,000	1,476	247
Stuttgart	Edward H. Ozmun (C.)	Minn.	1897	2,500	3,257	1 106
Weimar	Thomas E. Moore (C. A.)	D. C.	1893	2,000	2,690	226
Zitlau	William K. Herzog (C.)	Ill.	1897	1,500	2,915	157
GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS.						
Aden, Arabia	[2]W. W. Masterson (C.)	Ky.	1895	Fees.	1,600	125
Amherstburg, Ont	Chester W. Martin (C.)	Mich.	1897	1,500	337	5
Antigua, W. I.	—— —— (C.)	D. C.	1896	1,500	662	3
Auckland, N. Z.	[2]Frank Dillingham (C.)	Cal.	1897	2,000	435	—
Barbadoes, W. I.	S. A. MacAllister (C.)	Del.	1897	2,000	1,244	81
Bathurst, Africa	[2]Henry Goddard (V. C.)	——	1880	Fees.	—	—
Belfast, Ireland	William W. Touvelle (C.)	Ohio.	1897	3,000	12,900	752
Belize, Honduras	A. E. Morlan (C.)	La.	1895	1,500	646	14
Belleville, Ont	[2]G. W. Dickinson (C.)	N. Y.	1897	Fees.	192	28
Bermuda	M. Hanger (C.)	Va.	1893	2,000	986	258
Birmingham, Eng	Marshal Halstead (C.)	N. Y.	1897	2,500	8,543	622
Bombay, India	[2]Samuel Comfort (C.)	N. Y.	1896	Fees.	481	13
Bradford, Eng	Erastus S. Day (C.)	Conn.	1897	3,000	25,328	304
Bristol, Eng	Lorin A. Lathrop (C.)	Cal.	1891	1,500	1,185	143
Brockville, Ont	Chas. W. Merriman (C.)	Wis.	1897	1,500	554	23
Calcutta, India	R. F. Patterson (C. G.)	Tenn.	1897	5,000	6,186	532
Campbelltown, N. B	[2]James S. Benedict (C. A.)	N. Y.	1897	Fees.	3,146	N'ne
Cape Town, Africa	F. W. Roberts (C.)	Me.	1896	3,000	279	3
Cardiff, Wales	Daniel T. Phillips (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,000	288	129
Ceylon, India	William Morey (C.)	Me.	1897	1,500	1,272	20
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Delmar J. Vail (C.)	Vt.	1897	1,500	569	11
Chatham, Ont	Chas. E. Monteith (C.)	Idaho.	1897	2,000	1,461	57
Clifton, Ont	Harlan W. Brueh (C.)	N. Y.	1897	1,500	304	N'ne
Coaticook, Quebec	Joel Linsley (C.)	Vt.	1893	1,500	461	60

UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1896. Official.	Notarial.
Collinwood, Ont.	[2]William Small (C. A.)	D. C.	1897	Fees.	698	2
Cork, Ireland	Daniel Swiney (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,000	595	292
Demerara, Guiana	George H. Moulton (C.)	Col.	1897	3,000	539	241
Dublin, Ireland	Newton B. Ashby (C.)	Iowa	1893	2,000	1,407	1,767
Dundee, Scotland	John C. Higgins (C.)	Del.	1897	2,500	7,026	225
Dunfermline, Scotland	John N. McCunn (C.)	Wis.	1897	2,000	2,306	3
Edinburgh, Scotland	Rufus Fleming (C.)	Ohio	1897	—	—	—
Falmouth, Eng.	[2]Howard Fox (C.)	Eng.	1874	Fees.	573	47
Fort Erie, Ont.	Ossian Bedell (C.)	N. Y.	1897	1,500	374	—
Gaspe Basin, Quebec	[2]Almar F. Dickson (C.)	Mass.	1887	1,000	56	N'ne
Gibraltar, Spain	H. J. Sprague (C.)	Mass.	1848	1,500	298	8
Glasgow, Scotland	Samuel M. Taylor (C.)	Ohio	1897	3,000	10,979	811
Goderich, Ont.	Robert S. Chilton (C. A.)	D. C.	1882	1,500	176	—
Guelph, Ont.	Charles N. Daly (C.)	N. J.	1893	1,500	287	10
Halifax, N. S.	John G. Foster (C. G.)	Vt.	1897	3,500	2,415	49
Hamilton, Ont.	James M. Shepard (C.)	Mich.	1897	2,000	1,179	101
Hobart, Tasmania	Alexander G. Webster (C.)	Tasm.	1876	Fees.	3	5
Hong Kong, China	R. Wildman (C.)	Cal.	1897	5,000	8,571	1,941
Huddersfield, Eng.	Benjamin F. Stone (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,500	7,851	117
Hull, Eng.	William P. Smyth (C.)	Mo.	1897	1,500	1,054	115
Kingston, Jamaica	Louis A. Dent (C.)	D. C.	1897	3,000	2,891	143
Kingston, Ont.	M. H. Twitchell (C.)	La.	1878	1,500	611	42
Leeds, Eng.	Lewis Dexter (C.)	R. I.	1897	2,000	5,601	289
Leith, Scotland	R. J. McBride (C.)	Wis.	1894	2,500	2,163	830
Liverpool, Eng.	James Boyle (C.)	Ohio	1897	5,000	31,081	767
London [illegible]ng.	William M. Osborne (C. G.)	Mass.	1897	5,000	62,721	4,512
London, Ont.	Henry S. Culver (C.)	Ohio	1897	1,500	1,051	55
Malta (Island)	Daniel C. Kennedy (C.)	Mo.	1894	1,500	38	15
Manchester, Eng.	William F. Grinnell (C.)	N. Y.	1889	3,000	23,694	326
Melbourne, Australia	John P. Bray (C.)	N. D.	1897	4,500	7,029	271
Montreal, Quebec	John L. Bittinger (C.)	Mo.	1897	4,000	5,151	650
Morrisburgh, Ont.	John E. Hamilton (C. A.)	Ky.	1897	1,500	112	4
Nassau, N. P.	T. J. McLean (C.)	Ohio	1877	2,000	827	47
Newcastle, Eng.	Horace W. Metcalf (C.)	Me.	1897	2,000	1,418	92
Newcastle, N. S. W.	[2]William C. Brown (C.)	Md.	1896	Fees.	1,519	12
Nottingham, Eng.	Asa D. Dickinson (C.)	N. Y.	1893	2,500	8,338	167
Orillia, Ont.	[2]James M. Rosse (C. A.)	N. Y.	1893	Fees.	1,493	—
Ottawa, Ont.	Charles E. Turne (C. G.)	Conn.	1897	3,000	6,887	50
Palmerston, Ont.	[2]Loton S. Hunt (C. A.)	N. Y.	1893	Fees.	1,050	1
Pictou, N. S.	George N. West (C.)	D. C.	1897	—	—	—
Plymouth, Eng.	[2]Joseph G. Stevens (C.)	Ind.	1897	Fees.	616	115
Port Hope, Ont.	Harry P. Dill (C. A.)	Me.	1897	1,500	553	20
Port Louis, Mauritius	John P. Campbell (C.)	Cal.	1894	2,000	159	28
Port Rowan, Ont.	[2]G. B. Kilmaster (C. A.)	Mich.	1894	Fees.	389	—
Port Sarnia, Ont.	Arthur M. Clark (C.)	Mich.	1893	1,500	434	—
Port Stanley, F. I.	John H. Miller (C.)	Ky.	1894	1,500	13	—
Port Stanley, Ont.	Michael J. Burke (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,000	1,672	N'ne
Prescott, Ont.	Grenville James (C.)	N. Y.	1897	1,500	282	—
Quebec	William W. Henry (C.)	Vt.	1897	2,000	532	148
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	[2]Charles McCall (C. A.)	Mich.	1893	Fees.	1,034	2
Sheffield, Eng.	James Johnston (C.)	N. J.	1897	2,500	4,921	202
Sherbrooke, Que.	Paul Lang (C.)	N. H.	1897	2,000	2,637	28
Sierra Leone, Africa	[2]———	———	———	1,000	92	—
Singapore	E. Spencer Pratt (C. G.)	Ala.	1893	3,000	2,536	54
Southampton, Eng.	Warner S. Kinkead (C.)	Ky.	1893	2,500	842	182
St. Christopher's, W. I.	[2]Hamilton W. Kerr (C. A.)	Ohio	1897	Fees.	672	—
St. George's, Bermuda	[2]———	———	———	Fees.	378	29
St. Helena (Island)	Robert P. Pooley (C.)	N. Y.	1897	1,500	11	8
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	[2]Charles Laberge (C. A.)	N. Y.	1893	Fees.	1,088	20
St. John, N. B.	Ira B. Myers (C.)	Ind.	1897	2,000	5,104	40
St. John's, N. F.	Martin J. Carter (C.)	Penn.	1897	1,500	633	6
St. John's, Que.	Charles Deal (C.)	N. Y.	1897	1,500	933	12
St. Stephen, N. B.	Charles A. McCullough (C.)	Me.	1897	1,500	375	6
Stanbridge, Que.	[2]Henry A. Burt (C. A.)	Vt.	1897	Fees.	1,072	—
Stratford, Ont.	Augustus G. Seyfert (C.)	Penn.	1897	1,500	620	11
Suva, Fiji Islands	[2]Alexander B. Joske (C. A.)	Fiji	1897	Fees.	—	—
Swansea, Wales	Griffith W. Prees (C.)	Wis.	1897	2,500	4,244	90
Sydney, N. S.	George N. West (C.)	D. C.	1897	1,500	369	—
Sydney, N. S. W.	George W. Bell (C.)	Wash.	1893	2,000	1,616	237
Three Rivers, Que.	Urbain J. Ledoux	Me.	1897	1,500	2,689	9

UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1896.	
					Official.	Notarial.
Toronto, Ont.	William L. Sewell (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,000	3,132	535
Trinidad, W. I.	Alvin Smith (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,000	1,400	266
Tunstall, Eng.	William H. Bradley (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,500	15,687	75
Turk's Island, W. I.	[2]———	———	———	Fees.	399	N'ne
Vancouver, B. C.	L. Edwin Dudley (C.)	Mass.	1897	Fees.	2,500	95
Victoria, B. C.	Abraham E. Smith (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,500	1,155	146
Wallaceburgh, Ont.	Isaac G. Worden (C. A.)	Mich.	1886	1,500	905	N'ne
Windsor, N. S.	[2]Joseph T. Hoke (C.)	W. Va.	1897	1,000	678	12
Windsor, Ont.	Julius G. Lay (C.)	D. C.	1896	1,500	1,802	12
Winnipeg, Manitoba	M. M. Duffie (C.)	Ark.	1893	1,500	1,080	—
Woodstock, N. B.	Frank C. Denison (C.)	Vt.	1897	1,500	924	—
Yarmouth, N. S.	Radcliffe H. Ford (C.)	Me.	1897	1,500	1,038	8
GREECE.						
Athens	Daniel E. McGinley (C.)	Wis.	1897	6,500	—	—
Patras	Robert L. Jenkins (C.)	N. C.	1896	1,000	767	—
GUATEMALA.						
Guatemala	Arthur M. Beaupre (C. G.)	Ill.	1897	2,000	46	256
HAYTI.						
Cape Haitien	[2]L. W. Livingston (C.)	Fla.	1897	1,000	200	—
Port au Prince	John B. Terres (V. C. G.)	Hayti	1885	—	379	59
HAWAII.						
Honolulu	†William Haywood (C. G.)	D. C.	1897	4,000	3,248	264
HONDURAS.						
Tegucigalpa	William M. Little (C.)	N. C.	1894	2,000	None.	38
Utilla	[2]J. E. Jarnigau (C.)	S. C.	1895	1,000	102	5
ITALY.						
Castellamare	Joseph E. Hayden (C. A.)	D. C.	1897	1,500	1,367	108
Catania	Louis H. Brühl (C.)	Tex.	1894	1,500	1,385	34
Florence	Edward C. Cramer (C.)	Wis.	1897	1,500	2,484	1,211
Genoa	James Fletcher (C.)	Iowa	1883	1,500	2,749	442
Leghorn	James A. Smith (C.)	Vt.	1897	1,500	2,881	195
Messina	Charles M. Caughy (C.)	Md.	1893	1,500	6,409	329
Milan	William Jarvis (C.)	N. H.	1897	1,500	2,767	319
Naples	A. Homer Byington (C.)	Conn.	1897	1,500	2,555	453
Palermo	Church Howe (C.)	Neb.	1897	2,000	8,821	255
Rome	Hector de Castro (C. G.)	N. Y.	1897	3,000	675	985
Turin	[2]Percy McElrath (C.)	N. Y.	1897	1,000	455	160
Venice	Henry A. Johnson (C.)	D. C.	1886	1,500	996	160
JAPAN.						
Hiogo and Osaka	Samuel S. Lyon (C.)	N. J.	1897	3,000	8,076	861
Yokohama	John F. Gowey (C. G.)	Wash.	1897	4,000	10,969	1,261
Nagasaki	Charles B. Harris (C.)	Ind.	1897	3,000	123	27
KOREA.						
Seoul	Horace N. Allen (C. G.)	Ohio	1897	7,500	14	—
LIBERIA.						
Monrovia	‡William H. Heard (C. G.)	Penn.	1895	4,000	3	—
MEXICO.						
Acapulco	Edgar Battle (C.)	Tex.	1894	2,000	447	22
Chihuahua	[2]William W. Mills (C.)	Tex.	1897	Fees.	1,390	102
City of Mexico	Anderson D. Barlow (C.G.)	Mo.	1897	4,000	1,258	649
Durango	[2]George E. Kedzie (C.)	Col.	1896	Fees.	135	51
Ensenada	[2]———	———	———	Fees.	394	1
Juarez	Charles W. Kendrick (C.)	La.	1897	2,500	2,622	72
La Paz	[2]———	———	———	Fees.	329	22
Matamoras	John F. Valls (C.)	La.	1896	1,500	197	37
Mazatlan	[2]Arthur de Cima (C.)	Cal.	1894	Fees.	1,127	143
Monterey	John K. Pollard (C.)	Ohio	1897	———	—	—
Nogales	James F. Darnall (C.)	Ind.	1897	1,500	2,832	36
Nuevo Laredo	Joseph G. Donnelly (C.)	———	1897	2,500	339	15
Porfirio Diaz	Charles P. Snyder (C.)	W. Va.	1897	1,500	—	—
Piedras Negras	S. M. Simmons (C.)	Tex.	1896	2,000	328	18
Progreso	Edward H. Thompson (C.)	Mass.	1897	1,500	762	—
Saltillo	[2]John Woessner (C.)	Tex.	1886	Fees.	509	60
Tampico	Samuel E. Magill (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,000	1,081	87
Tuxpan	[2]Abraham B. Jones (C.)	Ala.	1897	Fees.	1,142	37
Vera Cruz	William W. Canada (C.)	Ind.	1897	3,000	2,973	151
MOROCCO.						
Tangier	Frank C. Partridge (C. G.)	Vt.	1897	2,000	177	15
NETHERLANDS AND DOMINIONS.						
Amsterdam	George J. Corey (C.)	Ill.	1897	1,500	7,391	1,288

UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1896.	
					Official.	Notarial.
Batavia, Java	[2]Sidney B. Everett (C.)	Mass...	1897	1,000	791	90
Curacao, W. I.	Leonard B. Smith (C.)	Me....	1897	2,000	549	50
Padang, Sumatra	[2]H. J. P. Haacke (V. C)	Sum....	1897	Fees.	523	—
Paramaribo, Guiana	[2]Eli Van Praag (V. C.)	U. S....	1894	Fees.	610	100
Rotterdam	Soren Listoe (C.)	Minn...	1897	2,000	5,085	582
St. Martin, W. I.	[2]D. C. Van Romoudt (C.)	St. Mar.	1876	Fees.	99	—
NICARAGUA.						
Managua	Chester Donaldson (C.)	N. Y...	1897	2,000	None.	—
San Juan del Norte	William B. Sarsby (C.)	Miss...	1897	2,000	284	13
NORWAY.						
Bergen	[2]Ernest A. Man (C.)	Fla....	1896	Fees.	877	—
Christiania	[2]Henry Bordewich (C.)	Minn...	1897	1,000	773	290
PARAGUAY.						
Asuncion	John N. Ruffin (C.)	Tenn...	1897	1,500	—	—
PERSIA.						
Teheran	‡Arthur S. Hardy (C. G.)	N. H....	1897	5,000	12	—
PERU.						
Callao	William B. Dickey (C.)	La....	1897	3,500	645	69
PORTUGAL AND DOMINIONS.						
Funchal, Madeira	Thomas C. Jones (C.)	Ky....	1893	1,500	157	31
Lisbon, Port	[2]John B. Wilbor (C.)	N. Y....	1893	Fees.	742	146
Lourenes Marquez, Africa	[2]W. Stanley Hollis (C.)	Mass...	1897	1,000	1	N'ne
St. Michaels, Azores	C. C. Manning (C.)	S. C....	1897	1,500	171	—
Santiago, Cape Verde	[2]Ernest Beaumont (V. C.)	C. V. I.	1896	Fees.	28	—
RUMANIA.						
Bucharest	*Wm. W. Rockhill (C. G.)	D. C....	1897	6,500	—	—
RUSSIA.						
Batum	[2]James C. Chambers (C.)	N. Y...	1890	Fees.	141	22
Helsingfors	[2]———	———	———	Fees.	23	80
Moscow	[2]Thomas Smith (C.)	N. J....	1897	Fees.	396	77
Odessa	Thomas E. Heenan (C.)	Minn...	1885	2,000	123	251
Riga	[2]N. P. A. Bornholdt (C.)	Rus....	1890	Fees.	353	47
St. Petersburg	William R. Holloway (C.G.)	Ind....	1897	3,000	529	125
Warsaw	[2]Joseph Rawicz (C.)	Rus....	1875	Fees.	50	114
SAMOA.						
Apia	[3]Luther W. Osborn (C. G.)	Neb....	1897	3,000	35	14
SAN SALVADOR.						
San Salvador	John Jenkins (C.)	Neb	1897	2,000	—	—
SANTO DOMINGO.						
Puerto Plata	[2]Thomas Simpson (C.)	R. I....	1882	Fees.	160	7
Samana	[2]Jean M. Villain (V. C. A.)	S. Dom.	1885	Fees.	69	—
Santo Domingo	A. H. Grimke (C.)	Mass...	1894	1,500	482	124
SERVIA.						
Belgrade	*Wm. W. Rockhill (C. G.)	D. C....	1897	6,500	15	—
SIAM.						
Bangkok	‡Hamilton King (C. G.)	Mich...	1897	5,000	—	91
SPAIN AND DOMINIONS.						
Alicante	[2]——— ———	———	———	Fees.	83	—
Baracoa, Cuba	Alfredo T. Triay (C.)	Fla....	1894	2,000	243	—
Barcelona	Herbert W. Bowen (C. G.)	N. Y...	1895	1,500	372	388
Cadiz	John H. Carroll (C.)	Md....	1897	1,500	219	12
Cardenas, Cuba	Joseph L. Hance (C.)	N. Y...	1896	1,500	309	7
Carthagena	[2]Cirilo Molina (C.)	Spain...	1862	Fees.	235	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba	Owen McGarr (C.)	Tenn...	1895	2,500	639	1,427
Corunna	[2]Julio Harmony (C.)	N. Y...	1895	Fees.	4	18
Denia	Andrew F. Fay (C.)	Ill....	1895	1,500	459	—
Garrucha	[2]Jose G. Suesa (C. A.)	Spain...	1893	Fees.	10	—
Havana, Cuba	Fitzhugh Lee (C. G.)	Va....	1896	6,000	16,733	2,449
Madrid	Ignacio F. Hernandez (V.C.)	Spain...	1891	Fees.	50	—
Malaga	R. M. Bartleman (C.)	Mass...	1896	1,500	1,391	20
Manila, Philippines	Oscar F. Williams (C.)	N. Y...	1897	2,000	812	156
Matanzas, Cuba	Alexander C. Brice (C.)	Iowa...	1894	3,000	352	504
Nuevitas	[2]——— ———	———	———	Fees.	7	—
Sagua la Grande, Cuba	Walter B. Barker (C.)	Miss...	1896	2,000	157	27
San Juan, Porto Rico	Philip C. Hanna (C.)	Iowa...	1897	2,000	298	9
San Juan de los Remedios, Cuba	[2]James H. Springer (V.C.A.)	———	1884	Fees.	301	—

UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1896. Official.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1896. Notarial.
Santiago de Cuba	Pulaski F. Hyatt (C.)	Penn.	1893	2,500	1,077	232
Teneriffe, Canary Islands	[2]——— ———.	———	———	Fees.	158	—
SWEDEN.						
Gothenberg	Otto H. Boyesen (C.)	N. D.	1893	1,500	1,601	353
Stockholm	Edward C. Winslow (C.)	Ill.	1897	1,500	2,021	522
SWITZERLAND.						
Basle	George Gifford (C.)	Me.	1884	3,000	3,043	269
Berne	John E. Hinnen (V. C.)	Switz.	1892	Fees.	1,095	260
Geneva	Benjamin H. Ridgely (C.)	Ky.	1893	1,500	371	611
Horgen	Henry H. Morgan (C.)	La.	1897	2,000	735	39
St. Gall	James T. Dubois (C. G.)	Penn.	1897	3,000	9,189	356
Zurich	A. Lieberknecht (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,000	3,327	475
TURKEY AND DOMINIONS.						
Alexandretta	H. L. Washington (C.)	Tex.	1896	1,500	25	38
Bagdad	——— (C.)	———	———	Fees.	305	—
Beirut, Syria	Thomas S. Doyle (C.)	Va.	1896	2,000	229	281
Cairo, Egypt	[1]Thomas S. Harrison (C. G.)	Penn.	1897	5,000	—	200
Constantinople	Charles M. Dickinson (C.)	N. Y.	1897	3,000	1,943	630
Erzerum, Armenia	Leopold A. Bergholz (C.)	N. Y.	1896	2,000	—	—
Harpoot, Armenia	——— (C.)	———	———	1,500	—	—
Jerusalem, Syria	Edwin S. Wallace (C.)	S. D.	1893	2,500	64	302
Sivas	Milo A. Jewett (C.)	Mass.	1892	1,500	None.	3
Smyrna	James H. Madden (C.)	Ill.	1893	2,500	2,293	70
URUGUAY.						
Colonia	[2]Benjamin D. Manton (C.)	R. I.	1869	Fees.	—	—
Montevideo	Albert W. Swaim (C.)	Iowa	1897	3,000	517	107
Paysandu	John G. Hufnagel (C. A.)	Md.	1891	Fees.	41	—
VENEZUELA.						
La Guayra	Isaac M. Elliott (C.)	N. Y.	1896	1,500	363	8
Maracaibo	E. H. Plumacher (C.)	Tenn.	1883	2,000	2,827	48
Puerto Cabello	Samuel Proskauer (C.)	Va.	1894	1,500	617	3
ZANZIBAR.						
Zanzibar	John C. Billheimer (C.)	Ind.	1897	2,000	48	—

[1]Also diplomatic agent. [2]Authorized to transact business. *Also E. E. and M. P. †Also Secretary of Legation. ‡Also Minister Resident. [3]Also C. G. at Nukualofa, Tonga. C. G., Consul-General. C., Consul. V. C., Vice-Consul. C. A., Consular Agent. The aggregate of official fees, when not exceeding $2,500, is retained by officers who are not allowed a fixed salary by law; any surplus over $2,500 is turned into the Treasury. Consuls who receive a fixed salary retain notarial fees only, and are accountable to the Government for all official fees received by them. Clerk hire, except when especially authorized by law, is not chargeable to the Government.

On September 20, 1895, President Cleveland issued an Executive order incorporating in the Federal Civil Service the Consular Service to the extent embraced in this paragraph: "It is hereby ordered that any vacancy in a consulate or commercial agency now or hereafter existing the salary of which is not more than $2,500, nor less than $1,000, or the compensation of which, if derived from official fees, exclusive of notarial and other unofficial receipts, does not exceed $2,500, nor fall below $1,000, shall be filled (a) by a transfer or promotion from some other position under the Department of State of a character tending to qualify the incumbent for the position to be filled; or (b) by appointment of a person not under the Department of State but having previously served thereunder to its satisfaction in a capacity tending to qualify him for the position to be filled; or (c) by the appointment of a person who, having furnished the customary evidence of character, responsibility, and capacity, and being thereupon selected by the President for examination, is found upon such examination to be qualified for the position."

STATE FLOWERS.

(Adopted by votes of pupils of public schools.)

State.	Flower.	State.	Flower.
Alabama	Golden Rod	Montana	Bitter Root
Colorado	Columbine	Nebraska	Golden Rod
Delaware	Peach	New-York	Rose
Idaho	Syringa	North Dakota	Wild Rose
Iowa	Wild Rose	Oregon	Golden Rod
Maine	Pine cone and tassel	Rhode Island	Violet
Minnesota	Moccasin	Utah	Sago Lily
Vermont	Red Clover		

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Founded.	Name of Inst'n.	Location.	[3]Denomination.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Volumes in library.	Value of property.
1873	*[1]Add-Ran Chr. U.	Waco, Tex.	Disciples	A. Clark, LL. D.	16	200	$3,000	$180,000
1859	*[1]Adrian	Adrian, Mich	Methodist	D. C. Thomas, Ph. D.	14	200	6,000	125,000
1872	*Alabama Pol. Inst.	Auburn, Ala	Non-sect	William Le Roy Brown, LL. D.	30	361	11,000	212,000
1843	*[4]Albion	Albion, Mich	Methodist	L. R. Fiske, D. D., LL. D.	32	590	10,800	150,000
1857	*[1]Alfred Un.	Alfred, N. Y.	Non-sect	Rev. Boothe C. Davis, Ph. D.	20	185	10,622	402,000
1815	*Allegheny	Meadville, Pa	Methodist	William A. Crawford, D. D.	18	329	15,000	500,000
1881	*‡Allen U.	Columbia, S. C.	Methodist	Joseph W. Morris, M. A., LL. B.	7	379	500	30,000
1886	*Alma	Alma, Mich	Presbyterian	A. F. Bruske, D. D.	18	175	15,000	200,000
1893	*American U.	Washington, D. C.	Methodist	Bishop John F. Hurst, LL. D.	—	—	—	400,000
1821	Amherst	Amherst, Mass	Non-sect	Merrill E. Gates	34	420	68,000	2,500,000
1853	*Amity	College Spgs, Iowa	Christian	Rev. J. C. Calhoun	10	200	2,700	6,800
1852	*Antioch	Yellow Spgs, O.	Non-sect	Daniel A. Long, A. M., D. D., LL. D	17	200	6,000	100,000
1877	Andover Th. Sem.	Andover, Mass	Congregational	George Harris	8	52	50,000	1,000,000
1872	*Arkansas	Batesville, Ark	Presbyterian	Eugene R. Long, A. M., Ph. D.	6	98	3,500	25,000
1871	*Arkansas Ind Un.	Fayetteville, Ark	Non-sect	John L. Buchanan, A. M., LL. D.	59	850	7,476	227,000
1893	*Armour Inst.	Chicago, Ill.	Non-sect	F. W. Gunsaulus, D. D.	35	1,148	18,000	1,500,000
1843	†Asheville Fem.	Asheville, N. C.	Methodist	Archibald A. Jones	18	150	2,000	75,000
1869	*Atlanta Un.	Atlanta, Ga.	Non-sect	Horace Bumstead, D. D.	23	300	9,000	250,000
1820	Auburn The. Sem.	Auburn, N. Y.	Presbyterian	Henry M. Booth, D. D., LL. D.	10	120	25,000	920,893
1869	Augsburg The. Sem.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Lutheran	George Sverdrup	8	187	2,000	75,000
1863	*[4]Augustana	Rock Island, Ill.	Lutheran	O. Olsson, D. D., Ph. D.	27	510	16,000	200,000
1849	Austin	Sherman, Tex.	Presbyterian	T. R. Sampson, D. D.	9	116	7,000	75,000
1858	*Baker U.	Baldwin, Kan.	Methodist	Lemuel H. Murlin, A. M., S.T.D., D.D	23	532	6,000	—
1846	*[1]Baldwin U.	Berea, O.	Methodist	Millard F. Warner, D. D. LL. D.	18	322	5,000	206,000
1889	†Barnard	N. Y. City	Non-sect	Emily J. Smith	64	200	—	650,000
1864	*[1]Bates	*Lewiston, Me.	Free Baptist	George C. Chase, LL. D., D. D.	16	300	14,798	600,000
1879	*[1]Battle Creek	Battle Creek, Mich.	Adventists	Edward A. Sutherland, B. S.	—	425	4,000	—
1843	*Beloit	Beloit, Wis.	Presbyterian	Edward D. Eaton, D. D., LL. D.	16	206	21,000	800,000
1858	*Benzonia	Benzonia, Mich.	Congregational	George R. Catton, acting	7	150	6,500	20,000
1855	*Berea	Berea, Ky.	Non-sect	William Goodell Frost, Ph. D.	24	600	12,250	240,000
1840	*[1]Bethany	Bethany, W. Va.	Disciples	B. C. Hagerman, A. M.	10	130	4,000	200,000
1881	*Bethany	Lindsborg, Kan.	Swed. Lutheran	Rev. C. A. Swenson, Ph. D.	23	122	3,000	120,000
1847	*Bethel	McKenzie, Tenn.	Cumb. Presby.	Rev. J. L. Dickens, Ph. D., LL. D.	10	200	1,200	18,000
1856	Bethel	Russellville, Ky.	Baptist	Rev. William S. Ryland	7	138	5,000	170,000
1867	‡[1]Biddle Un.	Charlotte, N. C.	Presbyterian	D. J. Sanders, D. D.	11	226	9,000	140,000
1890	*Black Hills	Hot Springs, S. D.	Methodist	Elmer E. Lymer, M. S., D. D.	8	64	600	36,000
1864	*[1]Blackburn Un.	Carlinville, Ill.	Presbyterian	Rev. W. H. Bradley	9	60	3,000	50,000
1863	Boston	Boston, Mass.	R. Catholic	Rev. Timothy Brosnahan, S. J.	23	443	38,500	—
1869	*Boston U.	Boston, Mass.	Methodist	Wm. F. Warren, S. T. D., LL. D.	130	1,327	25,000	1,600,000
1794	Bowdoin	Brunswick, Me.	Congregational	Wm. De W. Hyde, D. D., LL. D.	32	377	60,259	1,150,000
1764	*Brown U.	Providence, R. I.	Baptist	E. Benjamin Andrews, D. D., LL. D.	70	839	90,000	2,290,000
1880	†Bryn Mawr	Bryn Mawr, Penn.	Non-sect	M. Carey Thomas, Ph. D., LL. D.	41	287	26,732	—
1870	*Buchtel	Akron, Ohio	Universalist	Rev. Ira A. Priest, A. M.	14	178	7,000	550,000

1846	*Bucknell	Lewisburg, Penn	Baptist	John H. Hains, LL. D	30	431	16,500	650,000
1848	*Burritt	Spencer, Tenn	Christian	W. N. Billingsley, A. M	12	183	6,350	20,000
1855	*Butler	Irvington, Ind	Christian	Scot Butler, A. M., LL. D	20	238	6,000	400,000
1872	*California	Oakland, Cal	Baptist	T. G. Brownson, B. D	6	65	4,000	75,000
1866	*Carleton	Northfield, Minn	Congregational	James W. Strong, D. D	20	300	15,000	500,000
1851	*4Carson & New'n	Mossy Creek, Tenn	Baptist	J. T. Henderson, A. M	9	241	5,000	100,000
1877	Case Sch. of App. Sc.	Cleveland, Ohio	Non-sect	Cady Staley, LL. D	21	240	2,000	2,000,000
1884	1Catholic U. of Am	Washington, D. C	R. Catholic	Mgr. Thomas J. Conaty	35	170	32,000	700,000
1825	Centenary	Jackson, La	Methodist So	C. W. Carter, D. D	6	70	3,000	75,000
1857	*Central	Fayette, Mo	Methodist So	E. B. Craighead, A. M	12	157	5,500	230,000
1855	*1Central Penn	New-Berlin, Penn	Evangelical	A. E. Gobble, D. D	8	75	4,722	25,000
1866	*1Cent. Tennessee	Nashville, Tenn	Methodist	J. Braden, D. D	40	564	4,000	165,000
1853	*1Central U	Pella, Iowa	Baptist	A. B. Chaffee, A. M., A. B., D. D	13	156	4,000	70,000
1874	*Central U. of Ky	Richmond, Ky	Presbyterian So	L. H. Blanton, D. D	40	859	5,000	350,000
1819	*Centre C. of Ky	Danville, Ky	Presbyterian	Vacant	15	247	15,154	
1853	*Chaddock	Quincy, Ill	Methodist	Rev. B. W. Baker, M. A., Ph. D	16	75	1,500	100,000
1852	*1Christian U	Canton, Mo	Disciples	Clinton Lockhart, A. M., Ph. D	15	150	1,000	60,000
1870	*‡Claflin U	Orangeburg, S. C	Methodist	L. M. Dunton, D. D	30	600	2,000	100,000
1869	*4Clark U	Atlanta, Ga	Methodist	D. C. John, D. D	22	330	1,500	300,000
1887	Clark U	Worcester, Mass	Non-sect	G. Stanley Hall, Ph. D., LL. D	—	—	16,000	2,000,000
1895	*Clarkson Mem. Sch	Potsdam, N. Y	Non-sect	Barton Cruikshank, M. E	10	75	1,000	500,000
1851	*Coe	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Presbyterian	S. B. McCormick, D. D	12	150	1,200	150,000
1820	*Colby U	Waterville, Me	Baptist	Nathaniel Butler, D. D	14	211	32,500	700,000
1816	1Colgate U	Hamilton, N. Y	Baptist	Vacant	19	162	26,047	2,429,671
1848	Col. of City of N. Y.	N. Y. City, N. Y	Non-sect	Alexander S. Webb, LL. D	67	1,883	30,877	828,500
1873	*Colorado	Colorado Sp'gs, Col	Non-sect	William F. Slocum, LL. D	33	325	27,000	845,000
1754	*Columbia U	N. Y. City, N. Y	Non-sect	Seth Low, LL. D	289	1,921	235,000	5,270,000
1821	*Columbian U	Washington, D. C	Baptist	B. L. Whitman, D. D	160	1,000	12,000	1,000,000
1857	*Cornell	Mt. Vernon, Iowa	Methodist	William F. King, D. D., LL. D	30	537	15,000	200,000
1865	*Cornell U	Ithaca, N. Y	Non-sect	Jacob G. Schurman, A. M., D.S., LL.D	178	1,808	197,462	9,800,000
1889	*4Cotner U	Lincoln, Neb	Christian	W. P. Aylsworth, A. M., LL. D	27	250	—	300,000
1879	*Creighton U	Omaha, Neb	R. Catholic	Rev. John Pahls, S. J	49	247	8,700	200,000
1827	1*Cumberland U	Lebanon, Tenn	Cumb. Presby	Nathan Green	20	402	6,000	100,000
—	*Dakota U	Mitchell, S. D	Methodist	W. I. Graham, A. M., D. D	12	225	1,700	75,000
1769	Dartmouth	Hanover, N. H	Non-sect	William J. Tucker, LL. D., D. D	48	650	85,000	2,000,000
1837	Davidson	Davidson, N. C	Presbyterian	J. B. Shearer, D. D., LL. D	9	175	11,000	250,000
—	*Defiance	Defiance, Ohio	Non-sect	J. R. H. Satchaw, A. M., D. D	8	202	500	20,000
1870	*Delaware	Newark, Del	Non-sect	George A. Harter, M. A., Ph. D	13	77	10,000	150,000
1831	Denison U	Granville, Ohio	Baptist	D. B. Purinton, LL. D	27	353	1,700	
1837	*1De Pauw U	Greencastle, Ind	Methodist	Hilary A. Gobin, D. D	33	710	16,000	200,000
1865	*Des Moines	Des Moines, Iowa	Baptist	H. L. Stetson, A. M., D. D	10	170	5,000	117,602
1783	*Dickinson	Carlisle, Penn	Methodist	George E. Reed, D. D., LL. D	24	390	32,400	330,000
1872	*Doane	Crete, Neb	Congregational	D. B. Perry	10	201	7,300	200,000
1881	*1Drake U	Des Moines, Iowa	Disciples	William B. Craig, D. D., LL. D	55	1,000	5,000	250,000
1866	Drew T. S	Madison, N. J	Methodist	H. A. Buttz, D. D. LL. D	7	135	42,300	485,000
1873	*Drury	Springfield, Mo	Congregational	Homer T. Fuller, Ph. D	15	265	22,000	425,000
1859	*1Earlham	Richmond, Ind	Quaker	Joseph J. Mills, A. M., LL. D	17	304	6,500	300,000
1852	†4Elmira	Elmira, N. Y	Presbyterian	R. S. Green, D. D	19	184	5,000	258,000
1837	1Emory	Oxford, Ga	M. E. So	W. A. Candler, D. D., LL. D	16	281	21,000	400,000
1837	Emory and Henry	Emory, Va	Methodist So	B. G. Waterhouse, D. D	8	108	9,500	100,000
1882	*Emporia	Emporia, Kan	Presbyterian	J. D. Hewitt, D. D	10	110	5,000	100,000

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Founded.	Name of Inst'n.	Location.	[3]Denomination.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Volumes in library.	Value of property.
1832	*[1]Erskine	Due West, S. C.	Ref. Presby.	W. M. Grier, D. D., LL. D.	11	140	7,000	75,000
1857	*[1]Eureka	Eureka, Ill.	Disciples	J. H. Hardier, A. M., LL. D.	16	200	3,000	116,500
1867	*[1]Ewing	Ewing, Ill.	Baptist	J. A. Leavitt, D. D.	8	100	6,000	40,000
1882	*[1]Findlay	Findlay, Ohio	Church of God	Rev. Charles Manchester, B. D.	9	216	1,000	100,000
1865	*‡Fisk U	Nashville, Tenn.	Congregational.	Erastus M. Cravath, D. D.	30	458	6,387	350,000
1884	*Florida Agr	Lake City, Fla.	Non-sect.	W. F. Yokum, D. D.	18	205	3,000	75,000
1885	*Florida Conf	Leesburg, Fla.	Methodist So.	J. T. Nolen, A. B., B. D.	10	109	2,000	——
1881	Fort Worth U	Fort Worth, Tex.	Methodist	O. L. Fisher, A. M., D. D.	47	860	5,000	170,000
1835	*Franklin	Franklin, Ind.	Baptist	W. T. Stott, D. D.	11	265	11,500	103,000
1853	[1]F'klin & Marsh'l	Lancaster, Penn.	Ref'd Church	John S. Stahr, Ph. D., D. D.	23	347	32,000	580,000
1885	*French-American	Springfield, Mass.	Protestant	Rev. Samuel H. Lee, M. A.	11	80	3,000	50,000
1852	*Furman U	Greenville, S. C.	Baptist	Andrew P. Montague, Ph. D., LL. D.	9	170	5,000	250,000
1856	*Gale	Galesville, Wis.	Non-sect.	George J. Jones, M. A., Ph. D.	14	——	5,000	25,000
1865	*Gallaudet	Washington, D. C.	Non-sect.	Dr. E. M. Gallaudet	16	88	3,000	400,000
1881	*Gates	Neligh, Neb.	Congregational.	Rev. Oscar F. Davis, A. B.	11	185	5,000	60,000
1817	General T. S	N. Y. City, N. Y.	Episcopal	The Dean	15	129	27,539	1,353,000
1848	*Geneva	Beaver Falls, Penn.	Ref. Presby.	William P. Johnston, D. D., A. M.	14	240	4,500	175,000
1859	*Georgetown	Georgetown, Ky.	Baptist	A. C. Davidson, A. M., D. D.	21	365	12,000	350,000
1789	Georgetown	Washington, D. C.	R. Catholic	Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J.	113	634	83,000	800,000
1848	Girard	Philadelphia, Penn.	Non-sect.	A. H. Fetterolf, Ph. D., LL. D.	65	1,510	14,786	3,250,000
1850	[1]*Grand River	Edinburg, Mo.	Christian Un.	George W. Mitchell, D. D.	12	140	2,000	25,000
1837	†Greensboro	Greensboro, N. C.	Methodist So.	Dr. Dred Peacock	13	150	5,000	100,000
1794	*G'nville & Tusc	Tusculum, Tenn.	Presbyterian	Jerne Moore, D. D.	7	152	7,500	28,000
1879	*Grove City	Grove City, Penn.	Non-sect.	Isaac C. Ketler	18	659	4,000	140,000
1837	*[1]Guilford	Guilford, Col., N. C.	Friends	L. L. Hobbs, A. M.	10	125	4,000	100,000
1879	*Gustavus Ad'lp's	St. Peter, Minn.	Lutheran	Rev. M. Wahlstrom, A. M., Ph. D.	15	227	7,000	75,000
1812	Hamilton	Clinton, N. Y.	Non-sect.	M. W. Stryker, D. D., LL. D.	18	170	36,000	700,000
1854	*[1]Hamline U	Hamline, Minn.	Methodist	George H. Bridgman, D. D.	60	271	10,000	500,000
1783	Hampden-Sidney	Hampden-Sidney, Va.	Non-sect.	Richard McIlvaine	7	127	15,000	240,000
1868	*Hampton Inst	Hampton, Va.	Non-sect.	H. B. Frissell, D. D.	80	800	7,500	500,000
1827	*[4]Hanover	Hanover, Ind.	Presbyterian	D. W. Fisher, D. D., LL. D.	10	141	8,000	200,000
1834	*Hartford T. S	Hartford, Conn.	Congregational.	Chester D. Hartranft, D. D.	24	62	71,548	400,000
1636	[1]Harvard U	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-sect.	Charles W. Eliot, LL. D.	394	3,674	490,300	13,000,000
1830	Haverford	Haverford, Penn.	Friends	Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D., LL. D.	17	112	33,000	1,800,000
1855	*Hedding	Abingdon, Ill.	Methodist	J. G. Evans, D. D., LL. D.	16	240	2,000	100,000
1851	*[1]Heidelberg U	Tiffin, Ohio	Ref. of U. S.	Rev. J. A. Peters, D. D.	25	265	15,000	250,000
1884	Hendrix	Conway, Ark.	Methodist So.	Rev. A. C. Millar, A. M.	8	153	4,000	70,000
1857	*Highland U	Highland, Kan.	Presbyterian	A. B. Irwin, A. M. (acting)	15	84	5,000	20,000
1854	*Hillsboro	Hillsboro, Ohio	Methodist	George P. Clarke, A. M.	9	50	Burned	40,000
1844	*[4]Hillsdale	Hillsdale, Mich.	Baptist	George F. Mosher, LL. D.	30	500	9,017	326,961
1850	*Hiram	Hiram, Ohio	Disciples	E. V. Zollars, A. M., LL. D.	20	344	10,000	200,000
1849	*Hiwassee	Hiawasse, Tenn.	Methodist	S. G. Gilbreath, B. S., Ph. B.	6	75	2,500	12,000
1822	Hobart	Geneva, N. Y.	Episcopal	Rev. Robert E. Jones, A. B.	18	93	34,172	605,647

1843	Holy Cross	Worcester, Mass	R. Catholic	Rev. John F. Lehy, S. J.	30	360	6,000	300,000
1865	*[1]Hope	Holland, Mich	Dutch Ref'd	G. J. Kollen, LL. D.	12	292	12,000	60,000
1841	*Howard	East Lake, Ala	Baptist	F. M. Roof, A. M.	11	160	1,500	150,000
1890	*[1]Howard Payne	Brownwood, Tex	Baptist	J. H. Grove, M. S. D., A. M.	11	250	2,000	50,000
1868	*[1]Howard U	Washington, D. C.	Non-sect	J. E. Rankin, D. D., LL. D.	70	504	—	600,000
—	*Idaho	Caldwell, Idaho	Presbyterian	Rev. William J. Boone, A. M.	6	82	2,000	5,000
1829	Illinois	Jacksonville, Ill	Non-sect	John E. Bradley, LL. D.	12	207	10,300	—
—	*Indian U	Bacone, Ind. Ter	Baptist	J. H. Scott, A. M.	9	75	500	30,000
1820	*Indiana U	Bloomington, Ind	Non-sect	Joseph Swain, LL. D.	61	950	—	—
1847	*Iowa	Grinnell, Iowa	Congregational	George A. Gates, D. D., LL. D.	30	500	22,000	200,000
1858	*Iowa State	Ames, Iowa	Non-sect	W. M. Beardshear	44	525	12,000	600,000
1844	*Iowa Wesleyan U	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	Methodist	C. L. Stafford, A. M., D. D.	16	340	4,000	200,000
1876	Johns Hopkins U	Baltimore, Md	Non-sect	Daniel C. Gilman, LL. D.	109	575	80,000	1,120,000
1887	*John B. Stetson U	De Land, Fla	Baptist	John F. Forbes, A. M., Ph. D.	22	200	8,000	250,000
—	*Kansas Agr	Manhattan, Kan	Non-sect	Thomas E. Will, A. M.	40	734	17,487	405,000
1885	*Kan. Wesleyan U	Salina, Kan	Methodist	George J. Hagerty, A. M.	16	500	4,000	50,000
1856	*Keachie	Keachie, La	Baptist	Rev. C. W. Tomkies	8	110	1,100	40,000
1836	*[1]Kentucky U	Lexington, Ky	Disciples	R. Lin Cane	25	546	15,000	250,000
1865	*Kentucky Agr	Lexington, Ky	Non-sect	James K. Patterson, Ph. D., LL. D.	24	390	4,000	500,000
1879	*[1]Ken. State U	Louisville, Ky	Baptist	Charles L. Pierce, A. B., D. D.	9	247	200	30,000
1795	*Ken. Wesleyan	Winchester, Ky	Methodist So.	Eugene H. Pearce, A. M., D. D.	9	384	2,000	115,000
1824	[1]Kenyon	Gambier, Ohio	Episcopal	Rev. Wm. F. Pierce, A. M., L. H. D	12	102	32,000	300,000
1892	*Keuka	Keuka, N. Y.	Free Baptist	Vacant	11	120	1,600	240,000
1837	*Knox	Galesburg, Ill	Non-sect	John H. Finley	30	650	4,000	250,000
1879	*[1]Knoxville	Knoxville, Tenn	Un. Presby	Rev. J. S. McCullach	23	330	2,000	100,000
1824	Lafayette	Easton, Penn	Presbyterian	E. D. Warfield, LL. D.	28	310	25,500	650,000
1883	*La Fayette	La Fayette, Ala	Non-sect	Leonidas Jones	8	250	500	15,000
1859	*[1]La Grange	La Grange, Mo	Baptist	Jere T. Muir, D. D.	16	250	7,000	25,000
1857	*Lake Forest U	Lake Forest, Ill	Presbyterian	Rev. James G. K. McClure	33	524	13,000	650,000
1829	Lane T. S	Cincinnati, Ohio	Presbyterian	Vacant	4	44	18,000	500,000
1853	La Salle	Philadelphia, Penn	R. Catholic	Rev. Bro. Isidore, F. S. C.	16	254	12,000	200,000
1846	*Lawrence U	Appleton, Wis	Methodist	Samuel Plautz, Ph. D., D. D.	22	365	15,260	450,000
1866	*Lebanon Valley	Annville, Penn	Un. Brethren	Rev. H. U. Roop, A. M., Ph. D.	16	201	7,900	—
1866	Lehigh U	So. Bethlehem, Penn	Episcopal	Thomas M. Drown, LL. D.	40	350	100,000	1,250,000
1891	*L. Stanford, jr., U	Palo Alto, Cal	Non-sect	David S. Jordan	80	1,050	35,000	1,500,000
1870	*Leland	New-Orleans, La	Non-sect	E. C. Mitchell, D. D.	20	475	1,000	250,000
1884	*Lenox	Hopkinton, Iowa	Presbyterian	Andrew G. Wilson	10	150	2,500	35,000
1865	*Lincoln U	Lincoln Un. Ill	Presbyterian	Achelaus E. Turner, A. M.	9	200	3,000	50,000
1854	Lincoln U, "T. S."	Oxford, Penn	Presbyterian	I. N. Randall, D. D.	10	190	16,000	632,500
1860	La. State U	Baton Rouge, La	Non-sect	Thomas D. Boyd, A. M., LL. D.	20	220	20,000	300,000
1852	Loyola	Baltimore, Md	R. Catholic	Rev. John A. Morgan, S. J.	13	162	40,000	250,000
1830	McCormick T. S	Chicago, Ill	Presbyterian	Andrew C. Zenos	8	150	20,000	1,015,857
1828	*McKendree	Lebanon, Ill	Methodist	McKendru Hypes, A. M., LL. D.	14	307	8,000	65,000
1885	*Macalester	St. Paul, Minn	Presbyterian	Rev. James Wallace, LL. D.	10	130	7,000	200,000
1853	Manhattan	New-York, N. Y.	Christian Bros.	Rev. Bro. Justin, LL. D.	36	657	9,110	691,323
1835	*Marietta	Marietta, Ohio	Non-sect	Joseph H. Chamberlain, Ph. D.	20	261	52,000	500,000
1864	Marquette	Milwaukee, Wis	R. Catholic	Rev. L. Bushart, S. J.	12	248	9,200	130,000
1819	*Maryville	Maryville, Tenn	Presbyterian	Samuel W. Boardman, D. D., LL. D.	14	338	12,000	350,000
1862	*Mass. Agr'l	Amherst, Mass	Non-sect	Henry H. Goodell, LL. D.	19	138	18,164	309,101
1861	*Mass. Inst. Tech	Boston, Mass	Non-sect	Prof. James M. Crafts	127	1,198	41,000	1,800,000
1833	*Mercer U	Macon, Ga	Baptist	P. D. Pollock, LL. D.	15	233	15,000	350,000

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Founded.	Name of Inst'n.	Location.	[3]Denomination.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Volumes in library.	Value of property.
1865	*Mercersburg	Mercersburg, Penn	Reformed	William M. Irvine, Ph. D	10	120	3,000	60,000
1809	*Miami U	Oxford, Ohio	Non-sect	William O. Thompson, D. D., LL. D.	14	125	13,926	350,000
1855	*Michigan Agr	Lansing, Mich	Non-sect	J. L. Snyder, Ph. D	25	350	20,000	580,000
1800	*Middlebury	Middlebury, Vt	Non-sect	Ezra Brainerd, LL. D	9	111	21,000	500,000
1887	*[1]Midland	Atchison, Kan	Lutheran	Jacob A. Clutz, D. D	14	125	5,000	50,000
1871	†Mills	Mills Col. P. O., Cal	Non-sect	Mrs. C. T. Mills	27	140	5,300	300,000
1892	Millsaps	Jackson, Miss	Methodist So	W. B. Murrah, D. D., LL. D	10	200	3,000	200,000
1844	*Milton	Milton, Wis	Sev. Day Bap	William C. Whitford, D. D	8	134	5,457	123,743
1830	[1]Mississippi	Clinton, Miss	Baptist	J. W. Provine, Ph. D	12	228	9,000	90,000
1880	Mississippi Agr	Starkville, Miss	Non-sect	Stephen D. Lee, LL. D	22	366	5,231	273,645
1868	*Missouri Val	Marshall, Mo	Cumb. Presby	William H. Black, D. D	13	275	2,600	125,000
1883	*Missouri Wes	Cameron, Mo	Methodist	Rev. C. F. Spray, A. M	10	200	1,100	25,000
1856	*Monmouth	Monmouth, Ill	Un. Presby	Dr. John H. McMillan	15	300	25,000	100,000
1882	*Montana	Deer Lodge, Mon	Presbyterian	Rev. A. B. Martin	6	70	2,500	35,000
1853	*Moore's Hill	Moore's Hill, Ind	Methodist	Charles W. Lewis, M. S. (acting)	9	154	5,000	50,000
1887	[1]Mt. Angel	Mt. Angel, Ore	R. Catholic	P. F. Placidus, O. S. B	20	80	6,000	25,000
1836	†Mt. Holyoke	South Hadley, Mass	Non-sect	Mrs. Elizabeth S. Mead, A. M	40	400	16,000	250,000
1808	[1]Mt. St. Mary's	Mt. St. Mary's, Md	R. Catholic	Rev. William L. O'Hara, A. M	30	200	20,000	200,000
1846	*Mount Union	Alliance, Ohio	Methodist	T. P. Marsh, D. D., LL. D	18	425	5,000	200,000
1867	Muhlenberg	Allentown, Penn	Lutheran	Theodore L. Seip, D. D	12	146	10,000	100,000
1837	*Muskingum	New-Concorn, Ohio	Un. Brethren	Jesse Johnson, D. D	13	213	2,500	60,000
1888	*Nebraska Wes. U	Univer. Place, Neb	Methodist	C. M. Ellinwood	15	500	3,000	150,000
1873	*Nevada State U	Reno, Nev	Non-sect	Joseph E. Stubbs, D. D., LL. D	18	357	9,517	187,522
1854	*Newberry	Newberry, S. C	Lutheran	George B. Cromer, A. M	8	150	7,000	60,000
1877	*New-Windsor	New-Windsor, Md	Presbyterian	Rev. Charles B. Ramsdell, D. D	9	55	1,000	25,000
1831	*New-York U	N. Y. City, N. Y	Non-sect	H. M. McCracken, D. D., LL. D	142	1,313	37,111	3,799,726
1856	[1]Niagara U	Niagara Un., N. Y	R. Catholic	Very Rev. P. S. McHale	61	266	8,500	400,000
1859	North Carolina	Mt. Pleasant, N. C	Lutheran	Rev. M. G. G. Scherer, A. M	4	71	2,500	20,000
1859	*N'th'n Illinois	Fulton, Ill	Non-sect	J. E. Bittinger, A. M	10	175	1,200	60,000
1851	*Northwestern U	Evanston, Ill	Methodist	Henry W. Rogers, LL. D	246	2,113	33,068	4,022,923
1865	*[1]Northwestern U	Watertown, Wis	Lutheran	Rev. A. F. Ernst	8	156	3,199	80,000
1861	[1]Norwegian Luther	Decorah, Iowa	Lutheran	Rev. L. Larsen	9	192	8,500	100,000
1834	Norwich U	Northfield, Vt	Non-sect	Allen D. Brown, U. S. Navy	8	60	12,000	35,000
1833	*[1]Oberlin	Oberlin, Ohio	Non-sect	Vacant	77	1,283	47,000	1,600,000
1877	Ogden	Bowling Green, Ky	Non-sect	William A. Obenchain, A. M	5	80	3,000	40,000
1870	*Ohio State U	Columbus, Ohio	Non-sect	Joseph H. Canfield	110	1,019	20,000	2,370,000
1804	*Ohio U	Athens, Ohio	Non-sect	Isaac Crook	20	300	3,000	100,000
1842	*[1]Ohio Wesleyan U	Delaware, Ohio	Methodist	Rev. J. W. Bashford, Ph. D., D. D.	53	1,262	23,000	1,100,000
1859	*Olivet	Olivet, Mich	Congregational	Rev. Willard G. Sperry, D. D	20	369	25,000	305,125
1862	*[1]Oskaloosa	Oskaloosa, Iowa	Disciples	John M. Stoke	5	85	3,000	20,000
1865	*Ottawa U	Ottawa, Kan	Baptist	J. D. S. Riggs, Ph. D., A. M	19	471	3,000	90,000
1854	*Otterbein U	Westerville, Ohio	Un. Brethren	Rev. T. J. Sanders, Ph. D	16	255	8,000	211,519
1886	*Ouachita	Arkadelphia, Ark	Baptist	John W. Conger, A. M	22	350	3,000	75,000

1849	†Oxford	Oxford, Ohio	Presbyterian	Rev. Faye Walker, D. D.	24	189	7,000	50,000
1882	*Ozark	Greenfield. Mo	Cumb. Presby.	College suspended till 1898	6	120	2,000	18,000
1891	*[1]Pacific	Newberg, Ore	Friends	Thomas Newlin, A. M.	9	130	600	25,000
1848	*Pacific U	Forest Grove, Ore	Congregational.	Thomas McClelland, D. D.	13	183	8,000	250,000
1875	*Park	Parkville, Mo	Non-sect	Lowell M. McAfee	20	400	5,000	600,000
1887	*Parker	Winnebago City, Minn.	Free Baptist	R. M. Lawrence, A. M.	6	103	400	25,000
1875	*Parsons	Fairfield, Iowa	Non-sect	Rev. D. E. Jenkins, M. A.	14	161	36,000	200,000
1873	*[1]Penn	Oskaloosa, Iowa	Friends	A. Rosenberger, A. B., LL. B	11	280	4,500	125,000
1832	*Pennsylvania	Gettysburg, Penn	Lutheran	H. W. McKnight, D. D., LL. D	16	271	23,000	246,000
1862	Penn'a Military	Chester, Penn	Non-sect	Colonel Charles E. Hyatt	14	122	1,500	——
1859	*Penn'a State	State College, Penn	Non-sect	George W. Atherton, LL. D	47	293	12,400	850,000
1867	*[1]Phila'r Smith	Little Rock, Ark	Methodist	Thomas Mason, A. M., D. D	14	262	500	30,000
1867	*Philomath	Philomath, Ore	Un. Brethren	J. M. C. Miller, M. S	12	100	700	15,000
1883	*Pierre U	E. Pierre, So. Dak	Presbyterian	William M. Blackburn, D. D., LL. D	8	76	1,600	35,000
1855	Pol. Inst. of B'klyn.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-sect	D. H. Cochran, A. M., Ph. D., LL. D	52	800	10,000	473,902
1894	*Pleasant Prairie	German Valley, Ill	Reformed	Rev. John Mueller	3	24	200	10,000
1890	*[1]Portland U	University Park, Ore	Methodist	Thomas Van Scoy, A. M., D. D	28	350	3,000	175,000
1887	*Pratt Inst	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-sect	Charles M. Pratt	132	3,161	63,532	3,600,000
1880	*Presb. C. of So	Clinton, S. C.	Presbyterian	A. E. Spencer, M. A	6	75	850	18,000
1812	Princeton T. S	Princeton, N. J	Presbyterian	——	12	238	60,300	1,905,398
1746	Princeton U	Princeton, N. J	Presbyterian	Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D	82	1,045	124,500	——
1871	Proseminar	Elmhurst, Ill	German Evan.	D. Irion	8	194	1,600	75,000
1890	*Puget Sound U	Tacoma, Wash	Methodist	C. R. Thoburn, A. M., D. D	26	350	2,000	250,000
1873	*Purdue U	Lafayette, Ind	Non-sect	James H. Smart, LL. D	60	664	7,480	395,000
1853	Racine	Racine, Wis	Episcopal	Rev. Arthur Piper, S. T. D	6	40	10,000	250,000
1879	†Radcliffe	Cambridge, Mass	Non-sect	Mrs. Elizabeth Cary Agassiz	100	398	11,000	425,000
1830	[1]Randolph-Macon	Ashland, Va	Methodist	John A. Kern	13	125	12,500	450,000
1892	*Red Riv. Val. U	Wahpeton, N. D	Methodist	M. V. B. Knox, D. D	6	120	2,000	43,000
1824	Rensselaer Pol. In	Troy, N. Y.	Non-sect	John H. Peck, LL. D	16	142	6,500	350,000
1830	Richmond	Richmond, Va	Baptist	F. W. Boatwright, LL. D	13	215	12,500	750,000
1868	*Ridgeville	Ridgeville, Ind	Congregational.	Rev. George Hindley, B. D	6	125	2,000	50,000
1863	*Ripon	Ripon, Wis	Non-sect	Rufus C. Flagg	17	187	10,000	100,000
1853	Roanoke	Salem, Va	Lutheran	Julius D. Dreher, Ph. D	10	170	20,000	150,000
1857	Rock Hill	Ellicott City, Md	R. Catholic	Rev. Bro. Maurice	14	150	7,000	——
1883	*‡Roger William U	Nashville, Tenn	Baptist	Owen James, A. M., D. D	15	250	4,000	200,000
1885	*Rollins	Winter Park, Fla	Congregational.	Rev. George M. Ward, A. M., LL. D.	18	175	3,500	100,000
1874	Rose Pol. Inst	Terre Haute, Ind	Non-sect	Carl L. Mees, Ph. D	20	135	9,000	250,000
1770	Rutgers	New-Brunswick, N. J.	Ref'd Dutch	Austin Scott, Ph. D., LL. D	27	168	34,560	——
1853	*Rutherford	Rutherford, N. C	Non-sect	W. E. Abernethy, A. M.	6	107	5,000	10,000
1871	San Franc'o T. S	San Anselmo, Cal	Presbyterian	Warren H. Landon, D. D	7	32	16,000	219,000
1871	Santa Clara	Santa Clara, Cal	R. Catholic	Joseph W. Riordan, S. J	22	204	21,000	——
1866	*Scio	Scio, Ohio	Methodist	W. G. Compher, A. M., Ph. D	18	471	——	35,000
1856	[1]Seton Hall	South Orange, N. J	R. Catholic	J. J. Synnott, D. D	15	150	20,000	——
1865	*Shaw U	Raleigh, N. C	Baptist	Charles F. Meserve	25	367	1,500	100,000
——	†Shepardson	Granville, Ohio	Baptist	Rose D. Whissen, A. M	20	221	——	133,000
1827	*‡Shurtleff	Upper Alton, Ill	Baptist	Austen K. de Blois	20	213	8,000	215,000
——	*Simpson	Indianola, Iowa	Methodist	Rev. Fletcher Brown, A. M., B. D.	18	532	3,200	100,000
1875	†Smith	Northampton, Mass	Non-sect	——	60	1,000	7,500	1,465,458
1801	*South Carolina	Columbia S. C	Non-sect	F. C. Woodward, A. M., Lit. D	12	190	30,000	300,000
1859	So. Baptist T. S	Louisville, Ky	Baptist	William H. Whitsitt, D. D., LL. D	8	290	26,500	818,000
1891	*S'th'n Normal U	Huntingdon, Tenn	Non-sect	James A. Baker	25	500	4,000	50,000

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Founded.	Name of Inst'n.	Location.	Denomination.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students	Volumes in library.	Value of property.
1856	Southern U. T. S.	Greensboro, Ala.	Methodist So.	J. O. Keener, A. M., D. D.	9	175	4,000	175,000
1845	*[1]So'western Bapt. U	Jackson, Tenn.	Baptist	G. M. Savage, A. M., LL. D.	20	270	——	——
1875	[1]So'western Pres. U.	Clarksville, Tenn.	Presbyterian	George Summey, D. D.	10	150	8,000	275,000
1869	*[1]So'western U.	Georgetown, Tex.	Methodist So.	John R. Allen, D. D.	21	425	5,000	150,000
1886	*So'west Kansas	Winfield, Kan.	Methodist	Chester A. Place, A. M., B. D.	17	275	3,000	60,000
1871	Stevens In. of Te.	Hoboken, N. J.	Non-sect.	Henry Morton, Ph. D., Sc. D., LL. D	22	266	9,200	250,000
1832	[1]St. Ch. Borromeo	Overbrook, Penn.	R. Catholic	Very Rev. J. E. Fitzmaurice, D. D.	13	146	22,000	——
1859	St. Francis	Brooklyn, N. Y.	R. Catholic	Bro. Fidelis, O. S. F.	21	——	4,100	205,000
——	St. Fr. Solanus	Quincy, Ill.	R. Catholic	Rev. P. Nicholas Leonard	13	260	4,000	200,000
1683	St. Fr. Xavier	N. Y. City, N. Y.	R. Catholic	Rev. Thomas E. Murphy, S. J.	37	785	37,400	810,000
1784	St. John's	Annapolis, Md.	Presbyterian	Thomas Fell, Ph. D., LL. D.	12	180	8,000	250,000
1841	St. John's	Fordham, N. Y.	R. Catholic	Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, S. J.	23	240	34,000	1,200,000
1866	St. John's	Washington, D. C.	R. Catholic	Rev. Bro. Fabrician	12	155	5,000	——
1857	[1]St. John's U.	Collegeville, Minn.	R. Catholic	Rt. Rev. Peter Engel, Ph. D.	27	235	2,000	——
1856	*[1]St. Lawrence U.	Canton, N. Y.	Universalist	John C. Lee, Ph. D., S. T. D.	12	136	11,000	450,000
1829	St. Louis U.	St. Louis, Mo.	R. Catholic	Rev. J. Grimmelsman, S. J.	24	315	——	——
1869	St. Mary's	St. Mary's, Kan.	R. Catholic	Rev. E. Higgins	30	290	8,000	180,000
1876	*St. Olaf	Northfield, Minn.	Norw. Luth.	Th. N. Mohn	10	123	2,000	40,000
1889	*[1]St. Paul's	St. Paul's Park, Minn.	Methodist	Rev. C. W. Hertzler, A. M.	8	100	900	40,000
1861	St. Stephen's	Annandale, N. Y.	Episcopal	R. B. Fairbairn, D. D.	8	70	17,000	500,000
1861	[1]St. Viateur's	Bourbonnais, Ill.	R. Catholic	Very Rev. M. J. Marsili	35	225	8,000	——
1846	[1]St. Vincent	Beatty, Penn.	R. Catholic	Rt. Rev. Leander Schnerr	30	300	35,000	——
——	*[1]Straight U.	New-Orleans, La.	Non-sect.	Oscar Atwood, A. M.	23	569	4,000	110,000
1870	†Sullins	Bristol, Va.	Methodist	——	——	——	——	——
1864	*Swarthmore	Philadelphia, Penn.	Quaker	Charles de Garmo, Ph. D.	23	172	17,600	520,000
1874	Sweetwater Mil.	Sweetwater, Tenn.	Non-sect.	Rev. J. L. Bachman, A. M.	6	100	——	10,000
1871	*Syracuse U.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Methodist	Rev. James R. Day, S. T. D., LL. D.	113	1,135	40,582	1,210,662
1866	*[4]Tabor	Tabor, Iowa	Congregational	Richard C. Hughes, D. D.	13	204	6,000	100,000
1846	*[1]Taylor	Upland, Ind.	Methodist	T. C. Reade, D. D., A. M.	12	200	2,000	50,000
1889	*Teachers'	N. Y. City, N. Y.	Non-sect.	Vacant	58	449	8,000	1,100,000
1897	*[1]Texas Pres. U.	Taylor, Tex.	Presbyterian	Rev. N. H. Clagett	Being organized.			
1870	*Thiel	Greenville, Penn.	Lutheran	Theophilus B. Roth, D. D.	10	171	7,000	150,000
1823	Trinity	Hartford, Conn.	Episcopal	George W. Smith	22	132	40,000	——
1869	*Trinity U.	Tehuacana, Tex.	Cumb. Presby.	L. A. Johnson	14	244	3,000	84,000
1852	*[4]Tufts	Boston, Mass.	Universalist	Elmer H. Capen, D. D.	63	400	31,000	1,800,000
1883	*Tulane U.	New-Orleans, La.	Non-sect.	William P. Johnston, LL. D.	70	946	20,000	1,785,000
1867	*[1]U. S. Grant U.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Methodist	Dean in each department	40	716	3,000	2,000,000
1864	*[1]Un. Christian	Merom, Ind.	Christian	L. J. Aldrich, A. M., D. D.	10	250	3,380	50,000
1795	Union	Schenectady, N. Y.	Non-sect.	A. V. V. Raymond, D. D., LL. D.	35	221	31,372	——
1836	[4]Union T. S.	N. Y. City, N. Y.	Presbyterian	Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.	12	155	70,000	1,500,000
1831	*U. of Alabama	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Non-sect.	James K. Powers, LL. D.	35	301	12,000	1,300,000
1885	*U. of Arizona	Tucson, Ariz.	Non-sect.	M. W. Parker, A. M.	14	125	3,000	85,000
1868	*U. of California	Berkeley, Cal.	Non-sect.	Martin Kellogg, M. A., LL. D.	250	2,300	64,000	3,130,701

1857	*[1]U. of Chicago.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Non-sect.....	William R. Harper, D. D., LL. D....	180	2,132	260,000	8,000,000
1874	*U. of Cincinnati...	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Non-sect.....	Dean acting.....	30	456	20,000	250,000
1877	*U. of Colorado.....	Boulder, Col.....	Non-sect.....	James H. Baker, M A., LL. D.....	70	600	15,000	250,000
1864	*[1]U. of Denver.....	Univ. Park, Col.....	Methodist.....	William F. McDowell, Ph. D.....	89	492	8,400	——
1785	U. of Georgia.....	Athens, Ga.....	Non-sect.....	William E. Boggs, D. D., LL. D.....	21	315	29,000	300,000
1892	*U. of Idaho.....	Moscow, Idaho.....	Non-sect.....	F. B. Gault, A. M.....	21	250	4,000	160,000
1867	*U. of Illinois.....	Urbana, Ill.....	Non-sect.....	Andrew S. Draper, LL. D.....	172	1,600	30,100	1,530,000
1864	*U. of Kansas.....	Lawrence, Kan.....	Non-sect.....	F. H. Snow, Ph. D., LL. D.....	56	1,004	27,136	450,000
1865	*U. of Maine.....	Orono, Me.....	Non-sect.....	Abram W. Harris, Sc. D.....	36	330	10,000	244,566
1837	*U. of Michigan.....	Ann Arbor, Mich.....	Non-sect.....	James B. Angell, LL. D.....	167	2,975	112,275	1,830,400
1868	*U. of Minnesota....	Minneapolis, Minn....	Non-sect.....	Cyrus Northrup, LL. D.....	175	2,800	50,000	2,700,000
1848	*U. of Mississippi...	Oxford, Miss.....	Non-sect.....	Robert B. Fulton.....	19	296	14,000	300,000
1839	*U. of Missouri.....	Columbia, Mo.....	Non-sect.....	Richard H. Jesse, LL. D.....	62	805	26,000	2,350,000
1785	*U. of Nashville....	Nashville, Tenn.....	Non-sect.....	William H. Payne, LL. D.....	62	1,094	12,000	300,000
1871	*U. of Nebraska.....	Lincoln Neb.....	Non-sect.....	George E. MacLean.....	88	1,650	35,000	1,000,000
1892	*[4]U. of New-Mexico.	Albuquerque, N. M....	Non-sect.....	Hiram Hadley, A. M.....	8	93	2,500	20,000
1789	*U. of N. Carolina..	Chapel Hill, N. C.....	Non-sect.....	Edwin A. Alderman, Ph. B., LL. D..	25	549	30,000	400,000
1883	*U. of N. Dakota....	Grand Fork, N. D.....	Non-sect.....	Webster Merrifield, M. A.....	12	265	6,000	150,000
1842	[1]U. of Notre Dame..	Notre Dame, Ind.....	R. Catholic....	Very Rev. A. Morrisey, C. S. C.....	56	680	50,000	2,000,000
1892	*U. of Oklahoma....	Norman, Okla.....	Non-sect.....	David R. Boyd.....	9	200	3,000	70,000
1880	*U. of Omaha.....	Bellevue, Neb.....	Presbyterian...	David R. Kerr, D. D.....	50	300	5,000	150,000
1878	*U. of Oregon.....	Eugene, Ore.....	Non-sect.....	C. H. Chapman.....	17	370	6,000	125,000
1851	*U. of Pacific.....	College Park, Cal....	Methodist.....	Eli McClish, D. D.....	17	220	4,500	175,000
1740	*U. of Penn'a.....	Philadelphia, Penn....	Non-sect.....	Charles C. Harrison, LL. D.....	260	2,750	140,000	5,850,000
1850	U. of Rochester.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	Baptist.....	S. A. Lattimore (acting).....	14	200	31,583	1,196,212
1882	*U. of S. Dakota....	Vermillion, S. D.....	Non-sect.....	Joseph W. Mauck, LL. D.....	16	400	4,500	136,576
1868	*[4]U. of South.....	Sewanee, Tenn.....	Episcopal.....	H. L. Wiggins, A. M.....	41	296	40,000	375,000
1794	*U. of Tennessee....	Knoxville, Tenn.....	Non-sect.....	Chas. W. Dabney, jr., Ph. D., LL. D	56	527	14,000	600,000
1883	*U. of Texas.....	Austin, Tex.....	Non-sect.....	George T. Winston, A. M., LL. D...	60	751	35,000	5,000,000
1867	*U. of Utah.....	S. Lake City, Utah....	Non-sect.....	Joseph T. Kingsbury, Ph. D.....	26	596	16,000	280,000
1791	*U. of Vermont.....	Burlington, Vt.....	Non-sect.....	Matthew H. Buckham, D. D.....	53	537	52,000	750,000
1825	U. of Virginia.....	Charlottesville, W.Va..	Non-sect.....	P. B. Barringer, M. D.....	55	504	40,000	1,100,000
1862	*U. of Washington..	Seattle, Wash.....	Non-sect.....	William F. Edwards, B. S	20	300	7,000	625,000
1849	*U. of Wisconsin....	Madison, Wis.....	Non-sect.....	Charles K. Adams, LL. D.....	115	1,650	48,500	——
1870	*U. of Wooster.....	Wooster, Ohio.....	Presbyterian...	Rev. Sylvester F. Scovel, D D.....	22	243	19,496	150,000
1887	*U. of Wyoming....	Laramie, Wyo.....	Non-sect.....	Frank P. Graves, Ph. D., LL. D....	14	160	5,000	150,000
1857	*[4]Upper Iowa U.....	Fayette, Ia.....	Methodist.....	J. W. Bissell, A. M., D. D.....	23	450	5,500	145,000
1869	*[1]Ursinus.....	Collegeville, Penn....	Reformed.....	H. T. Spangler, D. D.....	24	213	6,800	132,000
1873	*[1]Vanderbilt U.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	Methodist So...	J. H. Kirkland.....	90	675	15,000	750,000
1861	†Vassar.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y....	Non-sect.....	James M. Taylor, D. D., LL. D.....	58	602	30,000	2,140,500
1832	Wabash.....	Crawfordsville, Ind....	Presbyterian...	George S. Burroughs, LL. D.....	20	200	35,000	800,000
1833	Wake Forest.....	Wake Forest, N. C....	Baptist.....	Charles E. Taylor, D. D.....	13	264	15,000	275,000
1865	*Washburn.....	Topeka, Kan.....	Congregational.	George M. Herrick, LL. D.....	16	209	7,000	250,000
1802	Wash. & Jeff'n.....	Washington, Penn....	Non-sect.....	James D. Moffat, D. D., LL. D.....	14	300	13,000	520,000
1782	Wash. & Lee U.....	Lexington, Va.....	Non-sect.....	William L. Wilson, LL. D.....	18	173	30,000	900,000
1782	*Washington.....	Chestertown, Md.....	Non-sect.....	Dr. C. W. Reid.....	9	105	——	75,000
1795	*Washington.....	Wash. College, Tenn..	Presbyterian...	Rev. James T. Cooter, M. A.....	8	125	2,000	35,000
1857	*Washington U.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Non-sect.....	W. S. Chaplin, LL. D.....	175	1,669	5,500	1,800,000
1875	†Wellesley.....	Wellesley, Mass.....	Non-sect.....	Julia J. Irvine, A. M., Lit. D.....	76	662	47,550	1,500,000
1868	†Wells.....	Aurora, N. Y.....	Non-sect.....	William E. Waters, Ph. D.....	19	106	6,100	392,025
1836	†Wesleyan.....	Macon, Ga.....	Methodist So...	J. D. Hammond, B. D., D. D.....	18	200	3,000	250,000

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Founded...	Name of Inst'n.	Location.	[3]Denomination.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Volumes in library.	Value of property.
1831	*Wesleyan U.....	Middletown, Conn.....	Methodist.....	Bradford P. Raymond, D. D., LL. D	35	307	46,000	1,842,848
1855	*Western.....	Toledo, Iowa.....	Un. Brethren..	Lewis Bookwalter, A. M., D. D.....	12	238	3,000	75,000
1853	†Western.....	Oxford, Ohio.....	Non-sect.....	Leila S. McKee, A. M., Ph. D.....	27	160	9,000	——
1867	*[4]Western M'd.....	Westminster, Md.....	Methodist.....	T. H. Lewis, D. D.....	18	275	5,000	150,000
1826	*West. Reserve U....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Non-sect.....	Charles F. Thwing, D. D., LL. D....	110	600	50,000	2,500,000
1819	*West. U. of Penn...	Pittsburg, Penn.....	Non-sect.....	W. J. Holland, LL. D.....	120	700	16,000	750,000
1861	*Westfield.....	Westfield, Ill.....	Un. Brethren..	W. S. Reese, Ph. D.....	9	140	——	30,000
1855	Westminster.....	Fulton, Mo.....	Presbyterian...	Rev. Edward C. C. Gordon, D. D....	9	120	6,000	250,000
1852	*Westminster.....	N. Willmington, Penn.	Un. Presby....	Rev. R. G. Ferguson.....	10	247	——	——
1867	*W. Virginia U.....	Morgantown, W. Va....	Non-sect.....	Jerome H. Raymond.....	32	465	11,000	250,000
1860	*Wheaton.....	Wheaton, Ill.....	Non-sect.....	Charles A. Blanchard, D. D.....	16	276	3,000	191,839
1836	*Whitman.....	Walla Walla, Wash...	Congregational.	Rev. S. B. L. Penrose, A. B., B. D..	15	175	6,000	50,000
1856	*Wilberforce U.....	Wilberforce, Ohio.....	Methodist.....	Samuel T. Mitchell, A. M., LL. D..	20	335	5,500	140,000
1873	*[1]Wiley U.....	Marshall, Tex.....	Methodist.....	Rev. M. W. Dogan, A. M.....	15	342	3,500	30,000
1853	*[1]Willamette U.....	Salem, Ore.....	Methodist.....	Willis C. Hawley, A. M.....	52	561	4,367	250,000
1693	William & Mary....	Williamsburg, Va.....	Non-sect.....	Lyon G. Tyler, M. A., LL. D.....	10	151	10,000	125,000
1849	[1]Wm. Jewell.....	Liberty, Mo.....	Baptist	J. P. Greene, D. D., LL. D.....	20	340	9,000	400,000
1793	Williams.....	Williamstown, Mass...	Non-sect.....	Franklin Carter, Ph. D., LL. D.....	31	385	40,000	1,340,000
1875	*Wilmington.....	Wilmington, Ohio.....	Friends.....	James B. Unthank, M. Sc.....	10	131	2,500	30,000
1854	Wofford.....	Spartanburg, S. C....	Methodist So...	J. H. Carlisle, LL. D.....	8	155	10,000	150,000
1888	†[4]Woman's.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Methodist.....	J. P. Goucher, D. D.....	30	——	——	1,060,000
1865	Worcester P. I.....	Worcester, Mass.....	Non-sect.....	Thos. C. Mendenhall, Ph. D., LL. D.	30	220	4,900	——
1701	Yale U.....	New-Haven, Conn....	Congregational.	Timothy Dwight, D. D., LL. D.....	238	2,495	280,000	——
1882	*Yankton.....	Yankton, S. D.....	Non-sect.....	Henry K. Warren.....	14	235	5,831	130,000
1890	*York.....	York, Neb.....	Un. Brethren..	Rev. William E. Schell, A. M.....	9	200	1,000	52,500

.Note.—Where "U" appears it means "University"; "P. I." means "Polytechnic Institute"; "T. S." means "Theological Seminary," and where no letter follows the name it means it is "College."

*Coeducational. †For women only. ‡For colored students. [1]Has a theological department. [2]For the deaf. [3]Under "denomination," where the name of the religious body is given, in most instances it means that the institution is under the supervision of that body, but is non-sectarian in the course of instruction. [4]No report given in 1897.

LIFE-SAVING CORPS.

The Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of the State of New-York was incorporated in 1890, but was sustained only in New-York Harbor and Brooklyn waters by private subscription until by State aid, in 1894 and 1895, it was extended largely over the State waters. For two years it has depended entirely upon the liberality of its Board of Trustees in time and money and on the contributions of its humane friends. It now covers in great part all the important lakes and rivers in the State, numbering on October 1, 1897, 584 stations and over 5,000 enrolled members—expert swimmers, yachtsmen and boatmen working upon the waters. Over 1,900 boats of all kinds, from dories to expensive sail, steam and naphtha launches, are in its services, and all are intended to be supplied with its flags and life-saving appliances as fast as means will permit. It has saved 1,000 lives in four years, and has awarded 403 medals for heroic rescues from drowning in that time. Number of stations in Greater New-York, 152; number of sub-stations in Greater New-York, 44; boats of all kinds in the service in Greater New-York, 438.

Its officers are J. Wesley Jones, President; Thomas Smith, secretary; J. Wentworth White, treasurer.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF 1896.

(From report of W. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.)

States, etc.	Public schools.			Av'rage salaries of teachers per month.		Cost per Cap.	High School pupils.	
	Pupils.	Teachers.						
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female		Public.	Private
Alabama	349,526	4,260	2,921	—	—	$3 58	2,404	2,812
Arizona	12,889	113	211	$72 90	$66 26	28 00	120	—
Arkansas	296,575	4,391	2,822	32 77	29 55	7 17	2,510	1,285
California	259,697	1,405	5,480	80 19	65 42	31 51	10,975	2,087
Colorado	94,686	747	2,174	64 07	53 74	38 19	3,840	361
Connecticut	141,485	433	3,529	84 65	42 34	28 86	6,160	2,619
Delaware	33,174	218	622	36 60	34 08	13 99	1,097	265
Dist. of Col.	42,464	136	895	111 62	69 00	32 67	3,831	3,127
Florida	100,373	1,046	1,462	37 51	32 48	9 06	1,018	319
Georgia	423,786	4,507	4,414	—	—	6 64	5,273	4,575
Idaho	32,560	262	465	58 52	46 31	12 22	250	140
Illinois	808,619	7,057	18,359	59 76	50 63	23 77	29,526	3,348
Indiana	543,665	7,130	7,754	48 25	40 25	17 69	18,984	1,475
Iowa	543,052	5,614	22,507	38 28	32 23	22 88	23,779	2,130
Kansas	378,339	4,294	7,406	43 82	35 58	16 36	10,177	1,016
Kentucky	400,126	4,962	5,247	44 03	37 18	10 18	3,924	3,719
Louisiana	164,317	1,391	2,146	34 67	30 95	10 90	1,437	1,074
Maine	134,140	1,268	5,518	43 89	31 94	17 27	7,169	3,141
Maryland	219,362	1,106	3,510	48 00	40 40	20 57	3,330	1,986
Massachusetts	424,353	1,078	11,197	136 03	50 30	36 78	28,627	5,921
Michigan	476,684	3,634	12,379	46 17	35 09	19 80	23,581	1,165
Minnesota	354,657	2,544	8,975	47 30	34 96	22 55	10,813	1,503
Mississippi	350,615	3,647	4,208	31 70	26 55	6 28	3,150	3,125
Missouri	664,947	5,913	8,931	49 50	42 50	15 34	15,224	4,363
Montana	28,876	226	730	64 13	49 72	38 22	1,046	85
Nebraska	272,310	2,700	7,368	44 53	37 58	19 31	10,589	557
Nevada	7,267	48	242	95 77	62 10	38 96	293	13
N.-Hampshire	62,437	280	2,907	49 78	27 36	21 92	3,159	1,841
New-Jersey	280,330	779	4,841	83 03	48 13	28 26	7,801	3,957
New-Mexico	23,359	341	243	—	—	11 44	231	133
New-York	1,176,074	5,421	28,399	72 67	52 17	30 02	34,206	10,649
North Carolina	370,920	4,294	3,591	25 38	21 40	3 53	769	5,139
North Dakota	57 088	1 043	1,984	40 29	34 84	29 26	933	73
Ohio	820,562	10,305	14,875	42 60	39 00	20 62	36,299	2,293
Oklahoma	63,686	705	1,028	—	—	10 26	203	54
Oregon	87,212	1,287	2,030	45 16	27 42	19 40	1,464	669
Pennsylvania	1,120,441	8,796	17,968	44 78	38 28	24 49	21,903	9,872
Rhode Island	59,241	185	1,517	100 53	50 46	39 06	2,719	698
South Carolina	232,337	2,028	2,419	23 44	22 41	3 11	2,079	1,507
South Dakota	88,026	1,368	3,448	—	—	30 97	1,430	226
Tennessee	478,125	5,157	3,756	31 88	26 18	4 69	4,363	5,128
Texas	616,568	6,815	6,402	56 71	46 48	9 08	9,741	4,814
Utah	66,710	493	692	65 21	44 00	18 61	588	1,203
Vermont	65,411	379	2,572	38 68	26 72	23 08	2,987	2,217
Virginia	362,133	3,003	5,414	40 93	26 91	8 69	3,831	3,127
Washington	90,113	1,184	2,061	44 56	38 14	22 55	2,340	532
West Virginia	215,665	3,828	2,626	—	—	12 72	1,036	940
Wisconsin	412,514	2,440	9,894	65 27	32 21	24 64	14,299	1,480
Wyoming	11,582	105	360	58 04	45 89	27 45	273	46
Totals	*14,379,078	130 366	269,959	—	—	—	380,493	106,654

*Including 380,493 high school or secondary students.

The above table is supplemented with the following statistics of totals of other institutions in the United States.

Institutions.	No. of institutions.	Instructors.		Pupils.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Public Normal schools	160	709	951	11,922	28,499
Private Normal schools	169	539	415	10,472	10,305
[1]Colleges	484	7,396	1,558	88,678	31,638
Colleges and seminaries for women	162	678	1,874	—	19,568
Schools of technicology	48	1,037	81	10,450	1,527
[2]Theological seminaries	144	869	—	8,017	—
[2]Law schools	73	658	—	9,780	—
[2]Medical	136	3,395	—	21,955	—

[1]Coeducational and for men only. [2]Women not classified separately.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

State or Territory.	Mileage. June 30, 1895.	Mileage. June 30, 1896.
Alabama	3,700.59	3,728.61
Arkansas	2,544.22	2,554.50
California	4,853.26	5,055.31
Colorado	4,550.95	4,590.14
Connecticut	1,008.23	1,008.30
Delaware	317.77	317.42
Florida	2,999.81	3,125.65
Georgia	5,101.59	5,335.36
Idaho	1,085.28	1,085.34
Illinois	10,649.28	10,725.97
Indiana	6,395.28	6,373.26
Iowa	8,513.37	8,521.05
Kansas	8,812.03	8,846.58
Kentucky	3,033.94	3,025.13
Louisiana	2,105.82	2,235.99
Maine	1,642.99	1,724.87
Maryland	1,300.56	1,300.42
Massachusetts	2,118.96	2,121.46
Michigan	7,677.86	7,818.39
Minnesota	6,045.42	6,155.85
Mississippi	2,505.19	2,526.04
Missouri	6,591.97	6,608.47
Montana	2,841.05	2,845.34
Nebraska	5,565.67	5,557.58
Nevada	915.62	915.62
New-Hampshire	1,206.48	1,208.71
New-Jersey	2,215.62	2,220.21
New-York	8,102.81	8,127.00
North Carolina	3,437.01	3,494.80
North Dakota	2,523.49	2,518.56
Ohio	8,615.23	8,726.29
Oregon	1,520.57	1,513.43
Pennsylvania	9,751.39	9,919.57
Rhode Island	221.06	220.61
South Carolina	2,635.76	2,616.35
South Dakota	2,798.30	2,801.41
Tennessee	3,110.48	3,091.15
Texas	9,374.75	9,519.54
Utah	1,375.72	1,374.55
Vermont	981.09	987.62
Virginia	3,574.12	3,640.94
Washington	2,840.18	2,836.70
West Virginia	1,993.74	2,063.70
Wisconsin	6,050.93	6,166.18
Wyoming	1,179.97	1,179.97
Arizona	1,373.41	1,314.57
Dist. of Columbia	28.57	29.75
Indian Territory	1,000.36	1,182.02
New-Mexico	1,487.31	1,486.78
Oklahoma	382.39	433.57

1896, 182,776.63; 1895, 180,657.47; 1894, 178,708.55; 1893, 176,461.07; 1892, 171,-563.52; 1891, 168,402.74; 1890, 163,597.50.

The miles of railway lines constructed reflect, as compared with square miles of territory and population, the rate of development in railway facilities since 1890. Thus in the year 1890 there were 5.51 miles of line for each 100 square miles of territory, which was increased to 6.15 miles of line per 100 square miles of territory in 1896. In 1890 there were 26.05 miles of line per 10,000 inhabitants, as against 26.00 miles in 1896. The total number of locomotives in the employ of the railways of the United States on June 30, 1896, was 35,950, and the total number of cars in the service of the railways was 1,297,649. The number of persons employed was 826,620, a decrease of 46,982 as compared with 1895. The amount of railway capital, excluding current liabilities, was $10,566,865,771, which shows that the railways of the United States are capitalized at $59,610 per mile. The number of passengers carried during the year was 511,772,737, being an increase of 4,351,375 as compared with the previous year. Reducing this to passengers per mile it would show, as per the reports of the railways, that the number of passengers carried one mile was 13,049,007,233, being an increase of 860,560,962 as compared with 1895. The number of tons of freight reported by the carriers was 765,891,385, being an increase of 69,130,214 tons over that of 1895. The number of employes killed during the year was 1,861, and the number injured was 29,969. The number of passengers killed was 181, and the number injured 2,873.

CIVIL WAR STATISTICS.

The following, giving the number of persons in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps in the war of 1861-'65, is taken from the latest revised reports of the Government:

States, Territories, etc.	White troops of army.	Sailors and marines.	Colored troops.
Alabama	2,556	—	—
Arkansas	8,289	—	—
California	15,725	—	—
Colorado	4,903	—	—
Connecticut	51,937	2,163	1,764
Dakota	206	—	—
Delaware	11,236	94	954
Dist. of Colum.	11,912	1,353	3,269
Florida	1,290	—	—
Illinois	255,057	2,224	1,811
Indiana	193,748	1,078	1,537
Iowa	75,797	5	440
Kansas	18,069	—	2,080
Kentucky	51,743	314	23,703
Louisiana	5,224	—	—
Maine	64,973	5,030	104
Maryland	33,995	3,925	8,718
Massachusetts	122,781	19,983	3,966
Michigan	85,479	438	1,387
Minnesota	23,913	3	104
Mississippi	545	—	—
Missouri	100,616	151	8,344
Nebraska	3,157	—	—
Nevada	1,080	—	—
New-Hampshire	32,930	882	125
New-Jersey	67,500	8,129	1,185
New-Mexico	6,561	—	—
New-York	409,561	35,164	4,125
North Carolina	3,156	—	—
Ohio	304,814	3,274	5,092
Oregon	1,810	—	—
Pennsylvania	315,017	14,307	8,612
Rhode Island	19,521	1,878	1,837
Tennessee	31,092	—	—
Texas	1,965	—	—
Vermont	32,549	619	120
Washington	964	—	—
West Virginia	31,872	—	196
Wisconsin	91,029	133	165
Indian Nation	†3,530	—	—
*Colored troops.	—	—	*99,337
Totals	2,498,122	101,147	178,975

*Number not credited on the quota of any State. †Indians.

The number of casualties reported by the Provost Marshal-General was: Killed in battle, 61,362; died of wounds, 34,727; died

of disease, 183,287; total deaths, 279,376; desertions, 199,105. The bounties paid by the several States was (about) $285,941,036. The nativity of the soldiers in the Federal Army during the war was as follows: United States, 1,523,300; German, 176,800; Irish, 144,200; British-American, 53,500; English, 45,500; other foreigners, 48,400; foreigners, unknown nativity, 26,500.

NEW-YORK STATE CONSTITUTION.

The following are the salient points of the New-York State Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention September 29, 1894, and ratified by vote of the people in November following. It took effect January 1, 1895:

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 1.

No member of the State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

Trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used shall remain inviolate forever, but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases in the manner to be prescribed by law.

The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed; no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief. But the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed so as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel and unusual punishments be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime (except in specified cases) unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, and in any trial in any court whatever the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel. No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence; be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public uses without just compensation.

When private property is taken for any public use the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by a commission. Private roads may be opened in a manner to be prescribed by law, but in every case the necessity of the road and the amount of damage to be sustained by its opening shall be first determined by a jury of freeholders.

Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libels, if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

No law shall be passed abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government, or any department thereof; nor shall any divorce be granted otherwise than by due judicial proceedings; nor shall any lottery or the sale of lottery tickets, pool selling, bookmaking or any other kind of gambling be authorized or allowed within this State.

The people of the State, in their right of sovereignty, are deemed to possess the original and ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State; and all lands the title to which shall fail, from defect of heirs, shall revert, or escheat to the people.

No lease or grant of agricultural land, for a longer period than twelve years, hereafter made, in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid.

Section 16 provides that all laws repugnant to this Constitution are abrogated.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 2.

Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ninety days, an inhabitant of the State one year next preceding an election, for the last four months a resident of the county, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote in that district; provided that in time of war no elector in actual military service of the State, or of the United States, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district.

No person who shall receive, accept, or offer to receive, or pay, offer or promise to pay, contribute, offer or promise to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at an election, or who shall make any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote, or who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, shall vote at such election. The Legislature shall enact laws excluding from the right of suffrage all persons convicted of bribery or of any infamous crime.

For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, by reason of his presence or absence, while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum or institution wholly or partly supported at public expense, or by charity; nor while confined in any public prison.

Registration of voters is required. In cities and villages having 5,000 inhabitants or more, according to the last preceding State enumeration, voters shall be registered upon personal application only;

but voters not residing in such cities and villages shall not be required to apply in person for registration at the first meeting of the officers having charge of the registry of voters. The registration must be completed at least ten days before each election.

The next section provides that all elections by the citizens, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen, shall be by ballot, or by such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided that secrecy in voting be preserved.

All laws creating, regulating or affecting boards of registry and boards of canvassers at elections require that such boards shall be bi-partisan, except at town and village elections.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 3.

The Legislature is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and fifty Assemblymen. The term of Senators elected in 1895 was fixed at three years, and thereafter the term of a Senator is to be for two years. The term of each Assemblyman is one year. Each member of the Legislature shall receive an annual salary of $1,500, and, in addition, one dollar for every ten miles of travel in going to and from the place of meeting, once in each session, by the most usual route. Senators when alone convened in extraordinary session, or when serving as members of a court of impeachment, and such members of the Assembly (not exceeding nine) as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment shall receive an additional allowance of ten dollars a day. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature who, at the time of his election, is, or within one hundred days previous thereto has been, a member of Congress, a civil or military officer under the United States, or an officer under any city government.

On and after January 1, 1897, no person in any State prison, penitentiary, jail or reformatory is to be employed at any trade, industry or occupation wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation. This section is not to be construed to prevent the Legislature from providing that convicts may be employed at labor for the State or any part of it, or for any public institution owned or managed or controlled by the State or political division thereof.

A census of the population of the State shall be taken in May and June, 1905, and in the same months every tenth year thereafter. After the enumeration the Legislature, at the first regular session following, shall so alter the Senate districts that each shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, and be in as compact form as practicable, and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district except to make two or more Senate districts wholly in such county. No county shall have four or more Senators unless it shall have a full ratio for each Senator; no county shall have more than one-third of all the Senators, and no two counties or the territory thereof, as now organized, which are adjoining counties, or which are separated by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the Senators. The Senate shall always be composed of fifty members, except that if any county having three or more Senators at the time of any apportionment shall be entitled on such ratio to an additional Senator or Senators, such additional Senator or Senators shall be given to such county in addition to the fifty Senators, and the whole number of Senators shall be increased that extent.

The members of the Assembly shall be chosen by single districts, and shall be apportioned by the Legislature at the first regular session after the return of every enumeration among the several counties of the State, as nearly as may be according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens. Every county heretofore established and separately organized, except the county of Hamilton, shall always be entitled to one member of Assembly, and no county shall hereafter be erected unless its population shall entitle it to a member. The county of Hamilton shall elect with the county of Fulton until the population of the county of Hamilton shall, according to the ratio, entitle it to a member. But the Legislature may abolish the said county of Hamilton and annex the territory thereof to some other county or counties.

The quotient obtained by dividing the whole number of inhabitants of the State, excluding aliens, by the number of members of Assembly, shall be the ratio for apportionment, which shall be made as follows: One member of Assembly shall be apportioned to every county, including Fulton and Hamilton as one county, containing less than the ratio and one-half over. Two members shall be apportioned to every other county. The remaining members of Assembly shall be apportioned to the counties having more than two ratios according to the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. Members apportioned on remainders shall be apportioned to the counties having the highest remainders on the order thereof respectively.

No county shall have more members of Assembly than a county having a greater number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. An apportionment by the Legislature, or other body, shall be subject to a review by the Supreme Court, at the suit of any citizen, under such reasonable regulations as the Legislature may prescribe; and any court before which a cause may be pending involving an apportionment shall give precedence thereto over all other causes and proceedings, and if said court be not in session it shall convene promptly for the disposition of the same.

The Legislature shall not, nor shall the common council of any city, nor any board of supervisors, grant any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, agent or contractor.

Sections 13 to 25 define the powers of the Legislature in the enactment of laws, as follows:

Sec. 13. Any bill may originate in either house of the Legislature, and all bills passed by one house may be amended by the other.

Sec. 14. The enacting clause of all bills shall be "The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Sec. 15. No bill shall be passed or become a law unless it shall have been printed and upon the desks of the members, in its final form, at least three calendar legislative days prior to its final passage, unless the Governor, or the acting Governor, shall have certified to the necessity of its immediate passage, under his hand and the seal of the State; nor shall any bill be passed or become a law, except by the assent of a majority of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature; and upon the last reading of a bill no amendment thereof shall be allowed, and the question upon its final passage shall be taken immediately thereafter, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal.

Sec. 16. No private or local bill which may be passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Sec. 17. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of said act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

Sec. 18. The Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases:

Changing the names of persons.

Laying out, opening, altering, working or discontinuing roads, highways or alleys, or for draining swamps or other low lands.

Locating or changing county seats.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Incorporating villages.

Providing for election of members of boards of supervisors.

Selecting, drawing, summoning or impanelling grand or petit jurors.

Regulating the rate of interest on money.

The opening and conducting of elections or designating places of voting.

Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Granting to any private corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Providing for building bridges, and chartering companies for such purposes, except on the Hudson River below Waterford, and on the East River, or over the waters forming a part of the boundaries of the State.

The Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this section, and for all other cases which in its judgment may be provided for by general laws. But no law shall authorize the construction or operation of a street railroad except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on, and the consent also of the local authorities having the control of, that portion of a street or highway upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such railroad be first obtained, or in case the consent of such property-owners cannot be obtained the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the department in which it is proposed to be constructed may, upon application, appoint three commissioners who shall determine, after a hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed or operated, and their determination, confirmed by the court, may be taken in lieu of the consent of the property-owners.

Sec. 19. The Legislature shall neither audit nor allow any private claim or account against the State, but may appropriate money to pay such claims as shall have been audited and allowed according to law.

Sec. 20. The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature shall be requisite to every bill appropriating the public moneys or property for local or private purposes.

Sec. 21. No money shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this State, or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act; and every such law making a new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum.

Sec. 22. No provision or enactment shall be embraced in the annual appropriation or supply bill, unless it relates specifically to some particular appropriation in the bill; and any such provision or enactment shall be limited in its operation to such appropriation.

Sec. 23. Sections seventeen and eighteen of this article shall not apply to any bill or the amendments to any bill which shall be reported to the Legislature by commissioners who have been appointed pursuant to law to revise the statutes.

Sec. 24. Every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

Sec. 25. On the final passage, in either house of the Legislature, of any act which imposes, continues or revives a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or revives any appropriation of public or trust money or property, or releases, discharges or commutes any claim or demand of the State, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered upon the journals, and three-fifths of all the members elected to either house shall, in all such cases, be necessary to constitute a quorum therein.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 4.

There shall be a Governor and a Lieutenant-Governor, who shall be elected for terms of two years. The Lieutenant-Governor is the president of the Senate, but has only a casting vote therein. In case of a vacancy in the Governorship by impeachment, removal from office, death or inability to discharge the duties of his office, resignation or absence from the State, then the Lieutenant-Governor becomes the Governor. In case of the Lieutenant-Governor becoming disqualified to act as Governor the President of the Senate becomes

Governor, and next in order is the Speaker of the Assembly.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 5.

Provides for the offices of Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor, each of whom shall be elected at the places and times of electing the Governor, and shall hold office for two years, beginning with the election in November, 1898. It also provides for the appointment of Superintendent of Public Works, to be confirmed by the Senate, for the same term as the Governor; a Superintendent of State Prisons for the term of five years; Commissioners of Land Office, who shall be the Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor; Commissioners of Canal Fund, composed of the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General; Canal Board, composed of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and Superintendent of Public Works. The powers and duties of the several officers and boards are also prescribed.

Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive; provided, however, that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from the Army and Navy of the United States in the late Civil War, who are citizens and residents of the State, shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 6.

This article applies to the various courts and justices. The State is divided into four judicial departments, with an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in each. Once every ten years the Legislature may alter the judicial departments, but without increasing the number thereof. The justices constituting the Appellate divisions are to be selected by the Governor from the justices elected to the Supreme Court.

No Judge or Justice shall sit in the Appellate Division or in the Court of Appeals in review of a decision made by him or by any court of which he was at the time a sitting member. The testimony in equity cases shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law; and, except as herein otherwise provided, the Legislature shall have the same power to alter and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law and in equity that it has heretofore exercised.

The official terms of the justices of the Supreme Court are fixed at fourteen years, from January 1 next after their election.

The Superior Court of the City of New-York, the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, the Superior Court of Buffalo, and the City Court of Brooklyn, are abolished from and after January 1, 1896.

The jurisdiction now exercised by the several courts hereby abolished shall be vested in the Supreme Court.

Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer are abolished from and after December 31, 1895. All their jurisdiction shall thereupon be vested in the Supreme Court.

After December 31, 1895, the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, except where the judgment is of death, shall be limited to the review of questions of law.

The Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court shall not hold any other office or public trust. All votes for any of them, for any other than a judicial office, given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void.

The Assembly shall have the power of impeachment, by a vote of a majority of all the members elected. The Court for the Trial of Impeachments shall be composed of the President of the Senate, the Senators, or the majority part of them, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals, or the major part of them. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after articles of impeachment against him shall have been preferred to the Senate, until he shall have been acquitted. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State, but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

The Court of Appeals judges are also elected for the same terms as Supreme Court Judges. Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Appeals may be removed by concurrent resolution of both houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur therein. All other judicial officers, except Justices of the Peace and judges or justices of inferior courts not of record may be removed by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate concur therein. No person shall hold the office of judge or justice of any court longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age.

Surrogates' Courts are provided for, and the duties of Surrogates are defined. Surrogates are elected for the term of six years, except in New-York County, where the term continues for fourteen years. In counties where a separate Surrogate is not elected the County Judge acts as such. In counties having a population of 40,000, wherein there is no separate Surrogate, the Legislature may provide for the election of one. No County Judge or Surrogate shall hold office longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be over seventy years of age

Justices of the Peace are provided for by election in towns, whose terms of office shall be four years.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 7.

The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation. The State may, to meet casual deficits or

failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for, contract debts; but such debts, direct or contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time exceed $1,000,000, and the money arising from the loans creating such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to repay the debt so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

The lands of the State constituting the forest preserve shall be forever kept as wild forest lands, and they shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed.

The Legislature shall not sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the Erie, the Oswego, the Champlain, the Cayuga and Seneca, or the Black River canals, but they shall remain the property of the State and under its management forever. No tolls shall be imposed on persons or property transported on the canals, but all boats navigating the canals, and the owners and masters thereof, shall be subject to such laws and regulations as have been or may be enacted concerning the navigation of the canals. The Legislature shall annually, by equitable taxes, make provision for the expenses of the superintendence and repairs of the canals.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 8.

Corporations may be formed under general laws; but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws.

Neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any association, corporation or private undertaking.

The stockholders of every corporation and joint-stock association for banking purposes shall be individually responsible to the amount of their respective shares or shares of stock in any such corporation or association for all its debts and liabilities of every kind.

In case of the insolvency of any bank or banking association, the billholders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment over all other creditors of such bank or association.

No county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in, or bonds of, any association or corporation; nor shall any such county, city, town or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town or village purposes. No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed 10 per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation, as it appeared on the assessment rolls on the last assessment prior to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all indebtedness in excess of such limitation shall be absolutely void. This provision is not to be construed to prevent the issue of bonds for the supply of water.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 9.

Provides for the maintenance and support of a system of free common schools, and the regents of the University of the State of New-York. The capital of the common school fund, the capital of the literature fund and the capital of the United States deposit fund shall be respectively preserved inviolate. The revenue of the common school fund must be applied to the support of the common schools; that of the literature fund to the support of academies; and the sum of $25,000 of the revenues of the United States deposit fund shall each year be appropriated to and made part of the capital of the common school fund. Neither the State nor any subdivision thereof shall use its property or credit or any public money, or authorize or permit it to be used, directly or indirectly, in aid or maintenance, other than for examination or inspection of any school or institution of learning wholly or in part under the control or direction of any religious denomination, or in which any denominational tenet or doctrine is taught.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 10.

Relates to the election and duties of the Sheriffs, Clerks of Counties, District-Attorneys and Registers. Sheriffs are not permitted to hold any other office, and are ineligible for re-election.

The Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office, and in case of elective officers no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment longer than the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy.

The political year and legislative term shall begin on the first day of January; and the Legislature shall, every year, assemble on the first Wednesday in January.

Provision shall be made by law for the removal for misconduct or malversation in office of all officers, except judicial, whose powers and duties are not local or legislative and who shall be created at general elections, and also for supplying vacancies created by such removal.

The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant when no provision is made for their purpose in this Constitution.

No officer whose salary is fixed by the Constitution shall receive any additional compensation. Each of the other State officers named in the Constitution shall, during his continuance in office, receive a compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed; nor shall he receive to his use any fees or perquisites of office or other compensation.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 11.

Provides that all able-bodied male citizens between eighteen and forty-five years of age, who are residents of the State, shall constitute the militia, subject to exemptions under the State and Federal laws. The militia is to be organized and divided into such land and naval, and active and reserve forces, as the Legislature may deem proper, provided, however, that there shall be maintained at

all times a force of not less than 10,000 enlisted men, fully uniformed, armed, equipped, disciplined, and ready for active service.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 12.

Relative to the organization of cities, and classifying them, according to the latest State enumeration, as follows: First class—All cities having a population of 250,000 or more. Second class—Having a population of 50,000 and less than 250,000. Third class—All other cities.

Section 3 provides that all elections of city officers, including supervisors and judicial officers of inferior local courts, elected in any city or part of a city, and of county officers elected in the counties of New-York and Kings, and in all counties whose boundaries are the same as those of a city, except to fill vacancies, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in an odd-numbered year, and the term of every such officer shall expire at the end of an odd-numbered year. This section does not apply to any city of the third class, or to elections of any judicial officer, except judges and justices of inferior local courts.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 13.

Defining bribery and corruption and providing punishments for persons guilty of either, or for offering or promising to bribe.

No public officer, or person elected or appointed to a public office, under the laws of the State, shall directly or indirectly ask, demand, accept, receive or consent to receive for his own use or benefit, or for the use or benefit of another, any free pass, free transportation, franking privilege or discrimination in passenger, telegraph, or telephone rates, from any person or corporation, or make use of the same himself or in conjunction with another. A person who shall violate this law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit his office at the suit of the Attorney-General. Any corporation, or officer or agent thereof, who shall offer or promise to a public officer, or person elected or appointed to a public office any such free pass, free transportation, franking privilege or discrimination, shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to punishment.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 14.

Provides that any amendment or amendments to the Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or Assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendments shall be entered on the journals, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if in the next Legislature so next chosen the amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members of each house, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit them to the people for approval; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendments shall become a part of the Constitution from and after January 1 next after such approval. At the general election to be held in 1916, and every twentieth year thereafter, and at such times as the Legislature may by law provide, the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" shall be decided by a vote of the people, and in case a majority of the electors voting thereon shall decide in favor of a convention for such purpose the electors of every Senate district in the State shall elect three delegates at the next general election when Assemblymen are chosen, and the electors of the State voting at the same election shall elect fifteen delegates-at-large. The delegates so elected shall convene at the State Capitol on the first Tuesday of April next ensuing after their election, and shall continue their session until the business of such convention shall be completed. Each delegate is to receive the same compensation and the same mileage as shall then be paid annually to the Assemblymen. Such Constitution or amendments as shall be adopted by the convention shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the time and in the manner provided for such conventions, but not less than six weeks after the adjournment of the convention, and upon the approval of such Constitution or amendments, in the manner above cited, shall go into effect on January 1 next after such approval.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Organized, Chickering Hall, New-York City, December 17, 1887. Headquarters, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago. President, D. D. Woodmansee, Cincinnati; secretary, M. J. Dowling, Minnesota. The League is composed of the Republican Clubs organized in the several States and united in a National organization. Its purpose is organization and education, and its aims to enlist recruits for the Republican party, particularly the young men and the "first voters." Its mission is to promote the interests of the Republican party locally and nationally. Next National Convention, June, 1898, Omaha, Nebraska.

States.	Executive Committee.	State League Presidents.	State League Secretaries.
Alabama	F. R. Davis	A. G. Negley	E. P. Jennings, Decatur.
Arkansas	H. L. Remmel	H. F. Auton	S. B. Redding, Little Rock.
California	George O. Stone	A. W. Kinney	George Francis, Los Angeles.
Colorado	Thomas R. Hoffmire	G. W. Whitford.	J. L. Hodges, Denver.
Connecticut	James A. Howarth.	F. B. Farnsw'th.	James P. Glynn, Winsted.
Delaware	F. H. Hoffecker	Samuel M. Knox	Hugh C. Brown, Wilmington.
Florida	Philip Walter	H. S. Chubb	Philip Walter, Jacksonville.
Georgia	Henry A. Rucker	J. F. Hanson	N. H. Egleston, jr., Atlanta.

States.	[1]Executive Committee.	State League Presidents.	State League Secretaries.
Idaho	James H. Wallis	E. L. Wilson	Aaron Frost, Wardner.
Illinois	Isaac M. Hamilton.	Ira C. Copley	William B. Ridgley, Springfield.
Indiana	George A. Kurtz	A. M. Higgins	Edward E. Neal, Noblesville.
Iowa	F. R. Conoway	F. R. Conoway	E. W. Weeks, Guthrie Centre.
Kansas	A. C. Stich	E. S. Caldwell	James E. Larimer, Topeka.
Kentucky	D. H. Stine	D. H. Stine	A. T. Hurd, Lexington.
Louisiana	A. H. Leonard	H. H. Blunt	H. H. Johnson, Franklin.
Maine	J. H. Manley	E. C. Reynolds	George E. McCam, Auburn.
Maryland	Wm. T. Henderson.	Dr. W. S. Booze.	H. McElderry, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	J. Henry Gould	J. Henry Gould	C. F. Rice, Boston.
Michigan	F. L. Ediborough	E. N. Dingley	Bingley R. Fales, Detroit.
Minnesota	C. M. Wilcox	Eli S. Warner	C. L. Smith, Minneapolis.
Mississippi	Jacob Holberg	James H. Hill	Moses Schwartz, Jackson.
Missouri	F. B. Brownell	Boyd Dudley	Charles R. Graves, St. Louis.
Montana	J. B. Collins	E. S. Booth	H. H. Niedenhofen, Butte.
Nebraska	L. W. Billingsley	C. E. Winter	Ed. J. Mock, Alma.
Nevada	Dr. H. H. Patterson	O. H. Grey	E. D. Van der Leith, Carson City
New-Hampshire	Stephen S. Jewett	———	E. N. Pearson, Concord.
New-Jersey	F. F. Meyer, jr.	F. J. Higgins	F. F. Meyer, jr., Newark.
New-York	James King Duffy.	A. B. Colvin	Alfred E. Ommen, N. Y. City
North Carolina	W. S. Hyms	A. D. Cowles	H. T. Grant, Goldsboro.
North Dakota	Grant S. Hager	John Kauf	W. T. Sprake, Casselton.
Ohio	Melville Hayes	John J. Sullivan.	Charles Case, Columbus.
Oregon	M. A. Moody	Chas. H. Carey	H. L. Wells, Portland.
Pennsylvania	David I. Hardy	Isador Sobel	U. P. Rossiter, Erie.
Rhode Island	Henry C. Tiepke	Henry E. Tiepke	R. W. Jennings, Providence.
South Carolina	V. P. Clayton	Simon Corley	F. H. Hueston, Canton.
South Dakota	R. J. Woods	R. J. Woods	F. S. Wallace, Chattanooga.
Tennessee	J. C. Napier	W. Warner	Ed. S. Heller, Dallas.
Texas	William H. Atwell.	S. L. Hain	S. Sears, Salt Lake City.
Utah	Hoyt Sherman	D. J. Chadwick	Charles S. Forbes, St. Albans.
Vermont	C. S. Forbes	H. S. Peck	P. C. Corrigan, Newport News.
Virginia	George E. Bowden	H. de B. Clay	M. T. Hartson, Spokane.
Washington	———	A. G. Avery	D. E. Hughes, Charleston.
West Virginia	Thomas M. Garvin.	C. D. Elliott	David C. Owen, Milwaukee.
Wisconsin	William Gueder	S. A. Harper	Charles E. Golden, Laramie.
Wyoming	D. H. Craig	C. B. Bradley	J. B. Woodward, Phoenix.
Arizona	B. Henry	B. Henry	W. Q. Lowd, Washington.
Dist. of Columbia	D. A. Ray	D. A. Ray	H. S. Clancy, Santa Fe.
New-Mexico	Hon. B. M. Read	A. L. Morrison	E. Q. Tyler, Kingfisher.
Oklahoma	Harry Thompson	G. W. Bacon	W. S. Harris, Princeton, N. J.
College League	S. A. Perkins	———	Charles C. Myers, Okmulgee.
Indian Territory	A. M. Milan	———	

[1]ADVISORY MEMBERS.—J. S. Clarkson, J. M. Thurston, W. W. Tracy, A. B. Humphrey, General E. A. McAlpin, D. D. Woodmansee, L. J. Crawford, M. J. Dowling, F. J. Higgins.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL PARTIES.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR 1898.

Headquarters, Clover Building, Washington, D. C.

Executive Committee—M. A. Hanna, chairman, Cleveland, Ohio; Charles Dick, secretary, Akron, Ohio; S. A. Perkins, assistant secretary, Tacoma, Wash.; James G. Canno, treasurer, New-York; M. S. Quay, Beaver, Pa.; Joseph H. Manley, Augusta, Me.; Henry C. Paine, Milwaukee, Wis.; Powell Clayton, Eureka Springs, Ark.; W. T. Durbin, Anderson, Ind.; Cyrus Leland, Troy, Kan.; N. B. Scott, Wheeling, W. Va.; Charles G. Dawes, Evanston, Ill.

General Committee—Alabama, William Youngblood, Montgomery; Alaska, C. S. Johnson, Juneau; Arizona, W. M. Griffith, Florence; Arkansas, Powell Clayton, Eureka Springs; California, John D. Spreckels, San Francisco; Colorado, J. F. Saunders, Denver; Connecticut, Samuel Fessenden, Stamford; Delaware, James H. Wilson, Wilmington; District of Columbia, Myron M. Parker, Washington; Florida, John C. Long, St. Augustine; Georgia, Judson W. Lyons, Augusta; Idaho, George L. Shoup, Boise City; Illinois, T. N. Jamison, Chicago; Indiana, William T. Durbin, Anderson; Indian Territory, Leon E. Bennett, Muscogee; Iowa, A. B. Cummins, Des Moines; Kansas, Cyrus Leland, jr., Troy; Kentucky, John W. Yerkes, Danville; Louisiana, A. T. Wimberly, New-Orleans; Maine, Joseph H. Manley, Augusta; Maryland, George L. Wellington, Cumberland; Massachusetts, George H. Lyman, Boston; Michigan, George L. Maltz, Detroit; Minnesota, L. F. Hubbard, Red Wing; Mississippi, James Hill, Jackson; Missouri, Richard C. Kerens, St. Louis; Montana, Charles R. Leonard, Helera; Nebraska, John M. Thurston, Omaha; Nevada, C. H. Sproule, Elko; New-Hampshire, Person C. Cheney, Concord; New-Jersey, Garret A. Hobart, Paterson; New-Mexico, Solomon Luna, Los Lunas; New-York, Frederick S. Gibbs, New-York; North Carolina, James E. Boyd, Greensboro; North Dakota, William H. Robinson, Mayville; Ohio, Charles L. Kurtz, Columbus; Oklahoma, Henry E. Asp, Guthrie; Oregon, George A. Steel, Portland; Pennsylvania, Matthew S. Quay, Beaver; Rhode Island, Charles R.

Brayton, Providence; South Carolina, Eugene A. Webster, Orangeburg; South Dakota, A. B. Kittredge, Sioux Falls; Tennessee, Walter P. Brownlow, Jonesboro; Texas, John Grant, Sherman; Utah, L. R. Rogers, Ogden; Vermont, George F. Childs, St. Albans; Virginia, George E. Bowden, Norfolk; Washington, Porter C. Sullivan, Tacoma; West Virginia, N. B. Scott, Wheeling; Wisconsin, Henry C. Payne, Milwaukee; Wyoming, Willis Van Devanter, Cheyenne.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEES.

Chairmen and secretaries of committees appointed by the latest State and Territory conventions:

ALABAMA—William Vaughan, Birmingham, chairman. C. F. Johnson, Mobile, secretary.

ARIZONA—F. M. Ford, Phoenix, chairman. Will C. Barnes, Phoenix, secretary.

ARKANSAS—Henry M. Cooper, Little Rock, chairman. M. W. Gibbs, Little Rock, secretary.

CALIFORNIA—Frank McLaughlin, Oroville, chairman. M. R. Higgins, San Francisco, secretary.

COLORADO—J. L. Hodges, Denver, chairman. W. H. Brisbane, Leadville, secretary.

CONNECTICUT—O. R. Fyler, Torrington, chairman. Samuel A. Eddy, Canaan, secretary.

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Ordained...	Names.	Born.	Entered Ministry. Conference.	Entered Ministry. Y'r.	Residence.
1872	Thomas Bowman....	July 15, 1817	Baltimore.....	1839	St. Louis, Mo.
1872	Randolph S. Foster..	Feb. 22, 1820	Ohio.....	1837	Roxbury, Mass.
1872	Stephen M. Merrill..	Sept. 16, 1825	Ohio.....	1846	Chicago, Ill.
1872	Edward G. Andrews.	Aug. 7, 1825	Oneida.....	1848	New-York.
1880	Henry W. Warren...	Jan. 4, 1831	New-England..	1855	Denver, Col.
1880	Cyrus D. Foss.....	Jan. 17, 1834	New-York.....	1857	Philadelphia, Penn.
1880	John F. Hurst.....	Aug. 17, 1834	Newark.....	1858	Washington, D. C.
1884	William X. Ninde....	June 21, 1832	Black River....	1856	Detroit, Mich.
1884	John M. Walden.....	Feb. 11, 1831	Cincinnati.....	1858	Cincinnati, Ohio.
1884	Willard F. Mallalieu..	Dec. 11, 1828	New-England..	1858	Buffalo, N. Y.
1884	Charles H. Fowler...	Aug. 11, 1837	Rock River.....	1861	Minneapolis, Minn.
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1888	James N. FitzGerald.	July 27, 1837	Newark.....	1862	New-Orleans, La.
1888	Isaac W. Joyce.....	Oct. 11, 1836	N. W. Ind.....	1859	Chattanooga, Tenn.
1888	John P. Newman.....	Sept. 1, 1826	Oneida.....	1848	Omaha, Neb.
1888	Daniel A. Goodsell....	Nov. 5, 1840	N. Y. East.....	1859	San Francisco, Cal.
1884	*William Taylor.....	May 2, 1821	Baltimore.....	1843	Vivi, Congo, Africa.
1888	*James M. Thoburn..	Mar. 7, 1836	Pittsburg.....	1858	Calcutta, India.
1896	Charles C. McCabe...	Oct. 11, 1836	Ohio.....	1860	Fort Worth, Texas.
1896	Earl Cranston.....	June 27, 1840	Ohio.....	1867	Portland, Ore.
1896	Joseth C. Hartzell....	June 1, 1842	Cent. Ill.....	1868	Vivi, Congo, Africa.

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See.	Cons.
Alabama—Richard Hooker Wilmer	1862
H. Melville Jackson, coadjutor	1891
Alaska—Peter Trimble Rowe	1895
Arizona and New-Mexico—John Mills Kendrick (missionary)	1889
Arkansas—Henry Niles Pierce	1870
California—William F. Nichols	1890
California, Northern—John H. D. Wingfield (miss.)	1874
Los Angeles—Joseph H. Johnson	1896
Colorado—John Franklin Spalding	1873
Connecticut—John Williams	1851
Chauncey B. Brewster, coadjutor	1897
Delaware—Leighton Coleman	1888
District of Columbia—Henry Y. Satterlee	1896
East Carolina—A. A. Watson	1884
Florida—Edwin Gardner Weed	1886
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Georgia—C. K. Nelson	1892
Illinois, Chicago—Wm. E. McLaren	1875
Illinois, Quincy—Alexander Burgess	1878
Illinois, Springfield—George F. Seymour	1878
Charles R. Hale, coadjutor	1892
Indiana—John Hazen White	1895
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Kansas—Frank R. Millspaugh	1895
Kentucky—Thomas U. Dudley	1875
Kentucky, Lexington—Lewis W. Burton	1896
Louisiana—Davis Sessums	1891
Maine—Henry Adams Neely	1867
Maryland—William Paret	1885
Maryland, Easton—William F. Adams	1875
Massachusetts—William Lawrence	1893
Michigan—Thomas Frederick Davies	1889
Michigan North'n—G. Mott Williams	1896
Michigan, West'n—G. DeN. Gillespie	1875
Minnesota—Henry B. Whipple	1859
Mahlon N. Gilbert, coadjutor	1886
Minnesota, Duluth—John D. Morrison	1896
Mississippi—Hugh Miller Thompson	1883
Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle	1867
Missouri, West—E. R. Atwill	1890
Montana—Leigh R. Brewer (miss.)	1880
Nebraska—George Worthington	1885
Nebraska, The Platte—A. R. Graves	1890
Nevada, Utah and Western Colorado —Abiel Leonard (miss.)	1888
New-Hampshire—William W. Niles	1870
New-Jersey—John Scarborough	1875
New-Jersey, Newark—T. A. Starkey	1880
New-York—Henry Codman Potter	1883
New-York, Central—F. D. Huntington	1869
New-York, West'n—Wm. D. Walker	1883
New-York, Albany—Wm. C. Doane	1869
New-York, Long Island—Abram N. Littlejohn	1869
North Carolina—Joseph B. Cheshire, jr.	1893
North Dakota—Translated, Western New-York.	
Ohio—William Andrew Leonard	1889
Ohio, Southern—Thomas A. Jaggar	1875
Boyd Vincent, coadjutor	1889
Oklahoma—F. K. Brooke	1893
Oregon—Benjamin Wistar Morris	1868
Pennsylvania—Ozi William Whitaker	1869
Penn'a, Pittsburg—C. Whitehead	1882
Penn'a, Central—Ethelbert Talbot	1897
Rhode Island—Thomas March Clark	1854
Wm. A. McVickar, coadjutor	1897
South Carolina—Ellison Capers	1893
South Dakota—William H. Hare	1873
Tennessee—Charles Todd Quintard	1865
Thos. F. Gailor, coadjutor	1893
Texas—George H. Kinsolving	1892
Texas, North'n—A. C. Garrett (miss.)	1874
Texas, West'n—J. S. Johnson (miss.)	1888
Vermont—A. C. A. Hall	1894
Virginia—Francis McNeece Whittle	1868
Virginia, Southern—A. M. Randolph	1883
West Virginia—George W. Peterkin	1878
Wisconsin, Milwaukee—I. L. Nicholson	1891
Wis., Fond du Lac—C. C. Grafton	1889
Washington, Olympia—W. M. Barker	1893
Washington, Spokane—Lemuel H. Wells (miss.)	1892
Wyoming and Idaho—Vacant.	
Africa, Cape Palmas—S. D. Ferguson (miss.)	1885
Shanghai, China—F. R. Graves	1893
Tokio, Japan—John McKim	1893
Channing Moore Williams, late Bishop of Yeddo, resigned	1866
Charles C. Penick, late Bishop of Cape Palmas, resigned	1877
S. I. J. Schereschewsky, late Bishop of Shanghai, China, resigned	1877

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF THE UNITED STATES.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION.

Monsignor Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate, 201 I-st., Washington, D. C.
Rt. Rev. Donatus Sbaretti, Auditor of Delegation, Washington, D. C.
Rev. F. Z. Rooker, D. D., Secretary of Delegation, Washington, D. C.

ARCHBISHOPS.

	Cons.
Baltimore—J. Gibbons, Card.	1868
Boston—John J. Williams	1866
Chicago—Patrick A. Feehan	1865

ARCHBISHOPS.		Cons.
Cincinnati	William H. Elder	1857
Dubuque	John Hennessy	1866
Milwaukee	Fred. X. Katzer	1886
New-Orleans	Vacant.	
New-York	M. A. Corrigan	1873
Oregon	W. H. Gross	1873
Philadelphia	Patrick J. Ryan	1872
St. Louis	John J. Kain	1875
St. Paul	John Ireland	1875
San Francisco	P. W. Riordan	1883
Santa Fe	P. L. Chapelle	1891

BISHOPS.		
Albany, N. Y.	T. M. A. Burke	1894
Alton, Ill.	James Ryan	1888
Baltimore	Alfred A. Curtis	1886
Belleville, Ill.	J. Janssen	1888
Boise City	A. J. Glorieux	1885
Boston	John Brady, aux.	1891
Brooklyn	C. E. McDonnell	1892
Buffalo	James E. Quigley	1897
Burlington, Vt.	L. De Goesbriand	1853
	J. S. Michaud, coad.	1892
Charleston, S. C.	H. P. Northrop	1882
Cheyenne	Thomas M. Lenihan	1897
Cleveland	I. F. Horstmann	1892
Columbus, Ohio	J. A. Watterson	1880
Concordia	Vacant.	
Covington, Ky.	C. P. Maes	1885
Dallas, Texas	E. J. Dunne	1893
Davenport, Iowa	H. Cosgrove	1884
Denver	Nicholas Matz	1887
Detroit	John S. Foley	1888
Duluth	James McGolrick	1889
Erie	Tobias Mullen	1868
Fort Wayne	Jos. Rademacher	1883
Galveston	N. A. Gallagher	1882
Grand Rapids	H. J. Richter	1883
Green Bay, Wis.	S. G. Messmer	1892
Harrisburg	Thomas McGovern	1888
Hartford, Conn.	M. Tierney	1894
Helena, Mont.	J. B. Brondel	1879
Jamestown, N. D.	James Shanley	1889
Kansas City, Kan.	L. M. Fink	1871
Kansas City, Mo.	John J. Hogan	1868
	J. J. Glennon, coad.	1896
La Crosse, Wis.	Jacob Schwebach	1892
Lincoln, Neb.	Thos. Bonacum	1887
Little Rock	Edward Fitzgerald	1867
Los Angeles	Geo. Montgomery	1894
Louisville	W. G. McCloskey	1868
Manchester, N. H.	D. M. Bradley	1884
Marquette, Mich.	John Vertin	1879
Mobile	Edward P. Allen	1897
Nashville	Thomas S. Byrne	1894
Natchez	Thomas Heslin	1889
Natchitoches	Anthony Durier	1885
Nesqually, Wash.	Edward O'Dea	1896
Newark	W. M. Wigger	1881
New-York	J. M. Farley, aux.	1895
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	H. Gabriels	1892
Omaha	Richard Scannell	1887
Peoria	J. L. Spalding	1877
Pittsburg	Richard Phelan	1885
Philadelphia	E. F. Prendergast, aux.	1897
Portland, Me.	J. A. Healy	1875
Providence, R. I.	M. J. Harkins	1887
Richmond	A. Van de Vyver	1889
Rochester	B. J. McQuaid	1868
Sacramento	Thomas Grace	1896
St. Augustine	John Moore	1877
St. Cloud, Minn.	James Trobec	1897
St. Joseph, Mo.	M. F. Burke	1887
Salt Lake City	Lawrence Scanlan	1887
San Antonio, Tex.	J. A. Forest	1895
Savannah	Thos. A. Becker	1868

BISHOPS.		Cons.
Scranton	Wm. O'Hara	1868
	M. J. Hoban, coad.	1896
Sioux Falls	Thomas O'Gorman	1896
Springfield, Mass.	T. D. Beaven	1892
Syracuse	P. A. Ludden	1887
Trenton	J. A. McFaul	1894
Vancouver Island.	Vacant.	
Vincennes, Ind.	F. S. Chatard	1878
Wheeling, W. Va.	P. J. Donahue	1894
Wichita, Kan.	J. J. Hennessy	1888
Wilmington, Del.	J. J. Monaghan	1897
Winona, Minn.	John B. Cotter	1889

Archbishop of Tomi—J. B. Salpointe, 1869, Tucson, Ariz.

Archbishop of Damascus—John J. Keane, Rome, Italy. Bishop of Antonia—Ignatius Mrak, Sutton Bay P. O., Mich.

Vicariate Apostolic—T. Meerschaert, Pottawotomie Nation, Ind. Ter. and Oklahoma; Peter Verdaquer, Brownsville, Tex.; Hugh Cummiskey, Cheyenne; P. Bourgade, Arizona; Leo Haid, North Carolina, 1888; G. F. Ropert, 1892, Hawaiian Islands.

Arch Abbots—Leander Schnerr, St. Vincent's Abbey, Beatty, Penn.; Andrew Hintenach, Canon City, Col.

Mitred Abbots—Frowenus Conrad, Benedictine, Conception, Mo.; Alexis Edelbrock, N. Y. City; Maria Eduard, Gethsemane, Ky.; Peter Engel, Collegeville, Minn.; Fintan Mundwiler, St. Meinrad, Ind.; Hilary Pfraengle, Newark, N. J.; Innocent Wolf, Atchison, Kan.; Leo Haid, Belmont, N. C.; B. Menges, Cullman, Ala.; Ignatius Conrad, Spielerville, Ark.; N. Jaeger, Chicago, Ill.

Prefecture Apostolic of Alaska—J. B. René, S. J.

OFFICERS AND AGENCIES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America was founded in 1788. It is composed of the Synods and Presbyteries of the Church, which has a total membership of 960,911. The next meeting of the General Assembly will be on May 19, 1898, at Eagle Lake, Ind. Its officers are:

MODERATOR—Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., Alaska.

CLERKS—Stated clerk and treasurer, William H. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., Witherspoon Building, 1,319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.; permanent clerk, William E. Moore, D. D., LL. D., Columbus, Ohio.

TRUSTEES—President, George Junkin, LL. D.; treasurer, Frank K. Hipple, 1,340 Chestnut-st.; cor. secretary, Joseph Beggs, D. D., LL. D. Office, Witherspoon Building, 1,319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS—President, John Hall, D. D., New-York; corresponding secretaries, William C. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., and Duncan J. McMillan, D. D.; superintendent of school work, Rev. George F. McAfee; treasurer, H. C. Olin; recording secretary, Oscar E. Boyd. Office, Presbyterian House, No. 156 Fifth-ave., New-York. Woman's Executive Committee—President, Mrs. Darwin R. James; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. H. Pierson; treasurer, Miss S. F. Lincoln.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS—President, John D. Wells, D. D., Brook-

lyn, N. Y.; corresponding secretaries, Frank F. Ellinwood, D. D., LL. D., John Gillespie, D. D., A. J. Brown, D. D., and Robert E. Speer; recording secretary, Benjamin Labaree, D. D.; secretary emeritus, John C. Lowrie, D. D.; treasurer, Charles W. Hand. Office, Presbyterian House, No. 156 Fifth-ave., New-York. Field secretary, Rev. Thomas Marshall, 48 McCormick Block, Chicago.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—President, George D. Baker, D. D.; corresponding secretary, Edward B. Hodge, D. D.; treasurer, Jacob Wilson. Office, Witherspoon Building, 1,319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

BOARD OF PUBLICATION AND SABBATH-SCHOOL WORK—President, the Hon. Robert N. Wilson, Philadelphia; secretary, Elijah R. Craven, D. D., LL. D.; superintendent of Sabbath-school and missionary work, James A. Worden, D. D.; editorial superintendent, James R. Miller, D. D.; business superintendent, John H. Scribner; manufacturer, Henry F. Scheetz; treasurer, Rev. Charles T. McMullin; recording clerk, Willard M. Rice, D. D. Office, Witherspoon Building, 1,319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

BOARD OF CHURCH ERECTION—President, David Magie, D. D., Paterson, N. J.; corresponding secretary, Erskine N. White, D. D.; recording secretary, David R. Frazer, D. D., Newark, N. J.; treasurer, Adam Campbell. Office, Presbyterian House, No. 156 Fifth-ave., New-York.

BUREAU OF MINISTERIAL RELIEF—President, George Junkin, LL. D., Philadelphia; recording secretary and treasurer, Rev. W. W. Heberton. Office, Witherspoon Building, 1,319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

BOARD OF FREEDMEN—President, Henry T. McClelland, D. D.; corresponding secretary, Edward P. Cowan, D. D.; recording secretary, Samuel J. Fisher, D. D.; treasurer, John J. Beacom, D. D. Office, 516 Market-st., Pittsburg, Penn.

BOARD OF AID FOR COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES—President, Herrick Johnson, D. D., LL. D., Chicago, Ill.; corresponding secretary, Edward C. Ray, D. D., P. O. Box 294, Chicago; clerk, J. G. K. McClure, D. D. Office, 23 Montauk Block, 115 Monroe-st., Chicago.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SYSTEMATIC BENEFICENCE—Rev. William H. Hubbard, Auburn, N. Y.; secretary, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, New-York.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE—Chairman, John J. Beacom, D. D., Pittsburg; corresponding secretary, Rev. John F. Hill, Room 813, Penn Building, Pittsburg, Penn.; treasurer, James Allison, D. D., Box 1,024, Pittsburg, Penn.

"CHURCH AT HOME AND ABROAD"—Editor, Henry A. Nelson, D. D.; associate, Rev. A. B. Robinson. Office, Witherspoon Building, 1,319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

"ASSEMBLY HERALD"—Editor, W. H. Hubbard, Auburn, N. Y.

PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY—President, William C. Cattell, D. D., LL. D., Philadelphia; corresponding secretary, Samuel T. Lowrie, D. D., Philadelphia; recording secretary, J. B. Dales, D. D., LL. D., Philadelphia; librarian, Rev. William L. Ledwith, Philadelphia; treasurer, Prof. De B. K. Ludwig, Philadelphia; library and museum, 1,319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

CHURCH SERVICE SOCIETY.

The Church Service Society, representing the Presbyterians all over the United States, was organized in New-York City on March 3, 1897, with the following officers: President, Rev. Dr. Louis F. Benson, Philadelphia, Penn.; vice-president, Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, New-York City; secretary, Rev. Dr. S. J. Clark, Buffalo, N. Y.; treasurer, B. B. Comegys, Philadelphia, Penn. The following declaration of principles was adopted.

First—The Church Service Society of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America stands upon the basis of that doctrine of the Church, the ministry and the sacraments which is set forth in the Westminster standards; including within its province all matters and things which pertain to public worship.

Second—The society proposes as its first object an inquiry into the present conduct of public worship in the Presbyterian Church, and the various orders of worship in actual use.

Third—The society proposes to study the modes of worship which have been in use in the different branches of the Church, and especially in those churches known as the Reformed, of which we are one; and thus to recognize the importance of this branch of historical theology, to make its lessons clear to the mind of the Church, and to strengthen in our services the links which bind us to historic Christianity.

Fourth—The society aims to follow this study of the present conduct and past history of the worship of the Church by doing such work in the preparation of forms of service in an orderly worship as may help to guard against the contrary evils of confusion and ritualism, and promote reverence and beauty in the worship of God in His holy House, unity and the spirit of common praise and prayer among the people.

PRINCIPAL BAPTIST OFFICERS.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.—Rooms, Tremont Temple, Boston. President, Henry F. Colby, D. D.; recording secretary, H. S. Burrage, D. D.; honorary secretary, J. N. Murdock, D. D.; LL. D.; corresponding secretaries, Henry C. Mabie, D. D.; S. W. Duncan, D. D.; treasurer, E. P. Coleman.

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.—1,632 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. President, Samuel A. Crozer; secretary, Adoniram J. Rowland, D. D.; treasurer, Colonel Charles H. Banes. Branch houses—New-York, 182 Fifth-ave.; Boston, 256 Washington-st.; Chicago, 177 Wabash-ave.; St. Louis, 1,109 Olive-st.; Atlanta, Ga., 92 Whitehall-st.; Dallas, Texas, 345 Main-st.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.—No. 111 Fifth-ave., New-York. President, H. K. Porter; treasurer, J. Greenwood Snelling; corresponding secretary, T. J. Morgan, D. D.; field secretary, H. L. Morehouse, D. D.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.—President, Jonathan Haralson, LL. D., Montgomery, Ala.; secretaries, Lansing

Burrows, D. D., Augusta, Ga., and Oliver Fuller Gregory, D. D., Baltimore; treasurer, George W. Norton, Louisville. Foreign Mission Board—Mission rooms, Richmond, Va. President, Professor C. H. Winston; corresponding secretary, R. J. Willingham, D. D.; treasurer, J. C. Williams. Home Mission Board, Atlanta, Ga. President, Henry McDonald, D. D.; corresponding secretary, I. T. Tichenor, D. D.; treasurer, W. Dunson. Sunday-school Board—Offices, Nashville, Tenn. President, E. E. Folk, D. D., Nashville; corresponding secretary and treasurer, J. M. Frost, D. D.

AMERICAN BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.—No. 111 Fifth-ave., New-York City. President, J. P. Greene, D. D., Liberty, Mo.; corresponding secretary, H. L. Morehouse, D. D., New-York; treasurer, Edward V. Carey, Montclair, N. J.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION OF AMERICA.—President, John H. Chapman, Chicago; general secretary, F. L. Wilkins, D. D., Chicago; treasurer, Frank Moody, Milwaukee, Wis.

WOMAN'S BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Rooms, Tremont Temple, Boston. President, Miss Sarah C. Durfee; clerk, Mrs. G. W. Dean; corresponding secretaries, Mrs. H. G. Stafford, Foreign Dept.; Mrs. N. M. Waterbury, Home Dept.; treasurer, Miss Alice E. Stedman.

WOMAN'S BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE WEST.—Rooms, 1,535 Masonic Temple, Chicago. President, Mrs. L. Everingham; corresponding secretaries, Mrs. A. M. Bacon (Foreign), Mrs. E. H. Griffith (Home), and Miss A. L. Stevens; treasurer, Miss Mary W. Ranney.

WOMEN'S BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.—Rooms, 2,411 Indiana-ave., Chicago. President, Mrs. J. N. Crouse; corresponding secretary, Miss M. G. Burdette; treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Barber.

WOMEN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.—Rooms, Tremont Temple, Boston. President, Mrs. Alice B. Colman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. C. Reynolds; treasurer, Miss Gertrude L. Davis.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY UNION.—Rooms, 9 West Lexington-st., Baltimore, President, Miss Fannie E. S. Heck, Raleigh, N. C.; corresponding secretary, Miss Annie W. Armstrong; treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Lowndes.

THE GERMAN BAPTIST CONFERENCES.—General Conference—Moderator, Rev. J. C. Grimmell, Cleveland; clerks, Rev. J. Merkel, Burlington, Iowa, and Rev. H. W. Gell, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, J. A. Schulte, Philadelphia. Eastern Conference—Moderator, Rev. C. Anschutz, West Hoboken, N. J.; clerk, Rev. H. W. Geil, Rochester. Central Conference—Moderator, Rev. J. H. Mohlman, Detroit, Mich.; clerk, Rev. W. Pfeiffer, Toledo, Ohio. Northwestern Conference—Moderator, Rev. J. Scholz, St. Paul, Minn.; clerk, Rev. A. Stern, Wayne, Wis. Southwestern Conference—Moderator, Rev. J. H. Merkel, Burlington, Iowa; clerk, Rev. J. H. Pastoret, Higginsville, Mo. Texas Conference—Moderator, Rev. F. A. Petereit, Galveston, Tex.; clerk, Rev. H. C. Gleiss, Houston, Tex. Pacific Conference—Moderator, Rev. W. Appel, Los Angeles, Cal.; clerk, Rev. J. Groude, Stafford, Ore.

THE NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION OF THE UNITED STATES (Colored).—President, E. C. Morris, D. D., Helena, Ark.; recording secretary, W. H. Steward, Louisville, Ky.; treasurer, the Rev. R. De Baptiste, Chicago. Ill.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Office and Library, 1,420 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. President, Lemuel Moss, D. D.; secretary, Rev. B. MacMackin; treasurer, Henry E. Lincoln.

BAPTIST CONGRESS.—President, Prof. J. T. Henderson, Mossy Creek, Tenn.; secretary and treasurer, T. A. K. Gessler, D. D., New-York.

CONGREGATIONAL OFFICERS.

Next Triennial National Council of Congregational Churches, Portland, Ore. Hon. Nelson Dingley, moderator; Henry A. Hazen, Auburn, Mass., secretary.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.—Headquarters, Congregational House, Boston, Mass. New-York office, No. 121 Bible House. President, Richard S. Storrs, D. D., LL. D.; secretaries, Judson Smith, D. D.; Charles H. Daniels, D. D.; James L. Barton, D. D.; treasurer, Frank H. Wiggin; editorial secretary, E. E. Strong, D. D.; district secretaries, Charles C. Creegan, D. D., Bible House, New-York, and A. N. Hitchcock, Ph. D., Chicago. It supports 554 missionaries. In more than 1,100 populous centres a force of 3,679 laborers, foreign and native, is preaching the gospel in twenty-six different languages and conducting a great evangelistic and educational enterprise.

CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Bible House, New-York. President, Major-General O. O. Howard; treasurer, William D. Howland; secretaries, J. B. Clark, D. D., Washington Choate, D. D.; secretary Women's Department, Mrs. H. S. Caswell.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—Bible House, New-York. President, M. E. Gates, LL. D.; treasurer, H. W. Hubbard; corresponding secretary, C. J. Ryder, D. D.; secretary of Women's Bureau, Miss D. E. Emerson; district secretaries, Rev. Jos. E. Ray, D. D., and Rev. George H. Gutterson, Boston.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY.—59 Bible House, New-York. President, Dr. L. C. Warner; treasurer, Chas. E. Hope; secretary, L. H. Cobb, D. D.; field secretaries, Rev. George A. Hood, Boston; Rev. C. H. Taintor, Chicago; Rev. H. H. Wickoff, San Francisco.

CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.—Congregational House, Boston. President, William H. Wilcox, D. D.; vice-president, J. Brand, D. D.; treasurer, S. F. Wilkins; secretary, J. A. Hamilton.

CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND PUBLISHING SOCIETY.—Congregational House, Boston. President, Samuel B. Capen; secretary, George M. Boynton, D. D.; field secretary, William A. Duncan, Ph. D.; editor, M. C. Hazard, Ph. D.; treasurer, Charles F. Wyman.

NATIONAL COUNCIL'S MINISTERIAL RELIEF FUND.—No. 135 Wall-st., New-Haven, Conn. Committee—Chairman,

Henry A. Stimson, D. D., New-York City; secretary, Rev. N. H. Whittlesey, D. D., New-Haven, Conn.; treasurer, Rev. S. B. Forbes, Hartford, Conn.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Bible House, New-York. President, E. L. Fancher, LL. D.; secretaries, E. W. Gilman, D. D., Alexander McLean, D. D., Albert S. Hunt, D. D.; treasurer, William Foulke; general agent, Caleb T. Roe.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—Congregational House, Boston. President, Samuel Johnson; corresponding secretary, Rev. Joshua Coit; treasurer, Augustus S. Lovett.

SWEDENBORGIAN SOCIETY.

Officers—President, Rev. John Worcester, Newtonville, Mass.; vice-president, Rev. S. S. Seward, 113 West Eighty-fifth-st., New-York City; secretaries, Mr. C. A. E. Spamer, 215 North Charles-st., Baltimore, Md., and Rev. A. F. Frost, 79 Oxford-st., Cambridge, Mass.; treasurer, Mr. Francis A. Dewson, 53 State-st., Boston, Mass.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in London in 1844 by George Williams, a junior clerk in a large dry-goods house. The first association in America was established at Montreal in 1851; the first in the United States at Boston a few months later. The aggregate membership of the 1,429 American associations is 248,734, and the net value of their property is $14,535,830; 710 have libraries, aggregating 506,659 volumes. The following are the officers of the committees:

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Headquarters, 40 East Twenty-third-st., New-York. Chairman, Lucien C. Warner; treasurer, F. B. Schenck; general secretary, Richard C. Morse.

CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Headquarters, No. 3 Rue General Dufour, Geneva, Switzerland. Chairman, Edouard Barde; treasurer, Henry Fatio; general secretaries, Charles Fermaud and Christian Phildius. The committee is composed of members representing America, Australia, Austria-Hungary, Japan, India, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

NEW-YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Headquarters, No. 40 East Twenty-third-st., New-York. Chairman, Edmund P. Platt; treasurer, Harris H. Hayden; State secretaries, Fred. S. Goodman, George A. Hall. The total membership in New-York State is 40,577, of whom 9,448 are railroad men, 2,025 college men, 1,026 French and German young men, and 3,541 in the boys' department.

NEW-YORK CITY ASSOCIATION.—Headquarters, No. 40 East Twenty-third-st., New-York. President, Cleveland H. Dodge; treasurer, M. Taylor Pyne; general secretary, R. R. McBurney.

ASSOCIATIONS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	No.
AMERICA.	
United States	1,343
Canada	86
Bermuda	1
Argentine Republic	1
Brazil	3
British Guiana	2
Chili	1
Uruguay	1
West Indies	8
EUROPE.	
England, Ireland and Wales	1,079
Scotland	223
France	155
Germany	1,420
Netherlands	817
Denmark	150
Switzerland	444
Norway	224
Sweden	58
Italy	60
Spain and Portugal	9
Belgium	35
Austria-Hungary	54
Russia	9
Finland	30
Bulgaria	1
Turkey in Europe	1
ASIA.	
Ceylon	21
India	80
China	11
Japan	35
Turkey in Asia	20
Persia	2
Syria	13
AFRICA.	
Egypt	3
Madagascar	2
North Africa	4
West Africa	1
South Africa	10
OCEANICA.	
Australia	13
New-Zealand	2
Hawaii	5
Total	6,437

ASSOCIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

British Columbia	3	Indiana	32
Manitoba	7	Indian Territory	2
New-Brunswick	10	Iowa	51
Nova Scotia	18	Kansas	27
Ontario	41	Kentucky	34
Prince Edward Island	3	Louisiana	7
Quebec	4	Maine	15
Alabama	19	Maryland	21
Alaska	1	Massachusetts	81
Arizona	1	Michigan	34
Arkansas	6	Minnesota	19
California	30	Mississippi	10
Colorado	11	Missouri	36
Connecticut	23	Montana	2
Delaware	3	Nebraska	22
District of Columbia	2	Nevada	1
Florida	2	New-Hampshire	14
Georgia	21	New-Jersey	43
Idaho	2	New-York	148 & 19 sec.
Illinois	113	North Carolina	27
North Dakota	10		
Ohio	63		
Oklahoma	1		
Oregon	14		
Pennsylvania	145		
Rhode Island	6		
South Carolina	22		
South Dakota	34		
Tennessee	36		
Texas	31		
Utah	2		
Vermont	15		
Virginia	48		
Washington	10		
West Virginia	13		
Wisconsin	33		
Total	1,429		

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

Headquarters, No. 646 Washington-st., Boston. Officers: President, Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D.; general secretary, John Willis Baer; treasurer, William Shaw. The society was established by the Rev. F. E. Clark, D. D., at Portland, Me., February 2, 1881. Its objects are "to promote an earnest Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquaintance, and to make them more useful in the service of God." Motto: "For Christ and the Church." On July 1, 1897, there were 50,780 societies in the United States, with over 3,000,000 members. Pennsylvania leads, with 4,930 societies; New-York next, with 4,356; Illinois, 3,080; Indiana, 1,957; Iowa, 1,864; Michigan, 1,556; Massachusetts, 1,486; Kansas, 1,375; Missouri, 1,339; New-Jersey, 1,209, etc. The denominations represented in the United States (the letters "Y P" indicating Young People's societies and "J" Junior societies) are as follows: Presbyterians, 5,531 Y. P., 2,929 J. Congregationalists, 4,156 Y. P.; 2,407 J. Disciples and Christian, 3,208 Y. P.; 1,322 J. Baptist, 2,639 Y. P.; 1,077 J. Methodist Protestant, 1,077 Y. P.; 309 J. Methodist Episcopal, 983 Y. P.; 450 J. Lutheran, 869 Y. P.; 324 J. Cumberland Presbyterian, 867 Y. P.; 361 J. Other statistics are: Mothers' societies, 70; intermediate societies, 366; senior, 27; floating societies, 91. The next convention will be held in Nashville, Tenn., July, 1898.

STATISTICS OF THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN U. S.

Denominations.	No. of ch'ches.	No. of min-isters.	No. of mem-bers.	No. of Sunday-schools.	No. of teach-ers.	No. of scholars.	No. of Theo. Sem.	Money raised for all pur-poses, 1896-'97.
Adventists	1,993	1,362	73,312	——	——	——	——	——
Baptists	40,658	27,257	3,284,038	23,787	164,431	1,590,190	7	$11,709,360
Catholics	12,627	9,886	7,742,774	——	——	——	——	——
Congregational	5,546	5,405	615,195	7,225	——	758,942	7	9,000,584
Catholic Apost'c	10	95	1,394	——	——	——	——	——
Episcopal	6,286	4,723	641,145	——	45,236	421,523	20	12,685,880
Lutheran	9,493	5,685	1,390,775	——	——	——	——	——
Methodist	25,882	17,321	2,766,656	30,973	356,403	2,611,282	25	23,008,696
Presbyterian	7,631	7,129	960,911	7,757	114,083	1,024,462	14	13,298,151
Swedenborgian	152	142	7,630	65	550	4,266	2	——

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN UNION.

The Young People's Christian Union of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ was organized June 5, 1890. It is a union of all forms of young people's societies within the Church, uniting them for the purpose of denominational direction. There are 1,882 societies, including 187 junior societies. The total membership is 74,705. The principal officers are: President, Prof. J. P. Landis, D. D., Ph. D., Dayton, Ohio; corresponding secretary, the Rev. H. F. Shupe, Dayton, Ohio; recording secretary, Miss Lizzie Sheets, Vermillion, Ill.; treasurer, Mr. Z. W. Barnard, Dayton, Ohio. "The Young People's Watchword" is the organ of the Union. The next biennial convention will be held in Toledo, Ohio, June 25-28, 1898.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC GRAND LODGES OF NORTH AMERICA.

Grand Lodges.	Mem-bers'p	Grand Master.	Grand Secretary and address.
Alabama	11,533	George P. Harrison	Henry C. Armstrong, Montgomery.
Arizona	569	Wm. F. Nichols	Geo. J. Roskruge, Tucson.
Arkansas	13,670	A. G. Washburn	Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.
British Columbia	1,272	Alex. Charleson	Wm. J. Quinlan, Victoria.
California	18,208	Wm. T. Lucas	George Johnson, San Francisco.
Canada	23,351	Wm. Gibson	John J. Mason, Hamilton.
Colorado	7,257	Geo. W. Roe	Ed. C. Parmelee, Denver.
Connecticut	16,813	Geo. A. Rice	John H. Barlow, Hartford.
Delaware	2,077	J. Paul Lukens	Benj. F. Bartram, Wilmington.
Dist. Columbia	4,948	Geo. W. Baird	Wm. R. Singleton, Washington.
Florida	4,393	James M. Hilliard	Wilber P. Webster, Jacksonville.
Georgia	17,317	James W. Taylor	W. A. Wolihin, Macon.
Idaho	1,152	Fred. G. Mock	Chas. C. Stevenson, Boise.
Illinois	52,509	Owen Scott	Jos. H. C. Dill, Bloomington.
Indiana	28,439	Simeon P. Gillett	Wm. H. Smythe, Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	2,908	Silas Armstrong	Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka.
Iowa	26,890	Geo. W. Ball	Theo. S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.
Kansas	19,595	Wm. M. Shaven	Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.
Kentucky	18,367	Robert F. Peak	H. B. Grant, Louisville.
Louisiana	5,761	Albert G. Brice	Richard Lambert, New-Orleans.
Maine	21,953	Augustus B. Farnham	Stephen Berry, Portland.
Manitoba	2,413	Corbet Locke	Wm. G. Scott, Winnipeg.
Maryland	7,310	Thomas J. Shryock	Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	35,913	Edwin B. Holmes	Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston.
Michigan	38,668	Lou B. Winsor	Jefferson S. Conover, Coldwater.

MASONIC GRAND LODGES OF NORTH AMERICA—(Continued).

Grand Lodges.	Members'p	Grand Master.	Grand Secretary and address.
Minnesota	15,428	James F. Lawless	Thos. Montgomery, St. Paul.
Mississippi	9,061	James F. McCool	John L. Power, Jackson.
Missouri	30,160	D. A. Jamison	John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
Montana	2,626	Chas. H. Gould	Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
Nebraska	11,836	Chas. J. Phelps	Wm. R. Bowen, Omaha.
Nevada	948	Enoch Strother	C. N. Noteware, Carson.
New-Brunswick	1,764	Julius T. Whitlock	F. W. Wisdom, St. John.
New-Hampshire	8,903	Henry A. March	Geo. P. Cleaves, Concord.
New-Jersey	16,094	Geo. W. Fortmeyer	Thos. H. R. Redway, Trenton.
New-Mexico	883	Chas. Bowmer	Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque.
New-York	93,271	Wm. A. Sutherland	Edward M. L. Ehlers, New-York.
North Carolina	10,041	Walter E. Moore	John C. Drewry, Raleigh.
North Dakota	2,535	Wm. T. Perkins	F. J. Thompson, Fargo.
Nova Scotia	3,351	John W. Ruhland	William Ross, Halifax.
Ohio	40,839	Barton Smith	Jacob H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma Territory	1,085	Henry Rucker	James S. Hunt, Stillwater.
Oregon	4,874	Phil. Metschan	James F. Robinson, Eugene.
Pennsylvania	49,589	Wm. J. Kelly	William A. Sinn, Philadelphia.
P. E. Island	515	John L. Thomson	Neil MacKelvie, Summerside.
Quebec	3,530	Fred'k Massey	John H. Isaacson, Montreal.
Rhode Island	4,893	Wm. H. Crawley	Edwin Baker, Providence.
South Carolina	5,725	Jacob T. Barron	Charles Inglesby, Charleston.
South Dakota	4,243	James Lewis	Geo. A. Pettigrew, Flandreau
Tennessee	17,682	Archibald N. Sloan	John B. Garrett, Nashville.
Texas	27,662	A. B. Watkins	John Watson, Houston.
Utah	763	Abram D. Gash	Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
Vermont	9,694	Kittredge Haskins	Warren G. Reynolds, Burlington.
Virginia	12,652	A. R. Courtney	Geo. W. Carrington, Richmond.
Washington	4,991	Yancey C. Blalock	Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
West Virginia	5,867	Braxton D. Gibson	Geo. W. Atkinson, Wheeling.
Wisconsin	16,408	Aldro Jenks	John W. Laflin, Milwaukee.
Wyoming	1,023	De Forrest Richards	Wm. L. Kuykendall, Saratoga.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OFFICERS—Grand Master, William La Rue Thomas, Kentucky; Dep. Gr. Mr., Reuben H. Lloyd, San Francisco; Gr. Generalissimo, Henry B. Stoddard, Texas; Gr. Capt.-Gen., George M. Moulton, Chicago; Gr. Sen. Warden, Henry W. Rugg, Providence, R. I.; Gr. Jun. Warden, William B. Melish; Gr. Recorder, W. H. May, St. Louis; Gr. Treasurer, H. Wales Lines, Conn.; Gr. Prelate, Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Thwing, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gr. Standard Bearer, Thomas O. Morris, Tennessee; Gr. Sword Bearer, Edgar S. Dudley, Nebraska; Gr. Warden, Joseph A. Locke, Maine; Gr. Capt. of Guard Frank H. Thomas, Washington, D. C. The next triennial conclave will be held at Pittsburg, Penn., in August, 1898. Number of Grand Commanderies (State bodies) in the U. S., 40; commanderies subordinate to them, 961; commanderies subordinate to Grand Encampment, 36; total membership July 1, 1895, 106,770.

The annual reports of 1896 place the Grand Commandery of New-York number one on the list of membership, with a total of 11,376. Its present officers are: Grand Commander, Arthur MacArthur; Dep. Gr. Com., George Nicholson; Gr. Generalissimo, Charles E. Ide; Gr. Capt.-Gen., James S. Manning; Gr. Prelate, Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Thwing; Gr. Recorder, John F. Shafer; Gr. Sen. Warden, Charles H. Armitage; Gr. Jun. Warden, Erastus C. Delevan; Gr. Standard Bearer, William J. Maxwell; Gr. Sword Bearer, C. D. Bingham; Gr. Warden, John Little; Gr. Treasurer, Ralph Christance. The next annual conclave will be held on the fourth Tuesday in October, 1898, at Geneva.

SUPREME COUNCIL OF SOVEREIGN GRAND INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE 33D DEGREE.

Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the U. S. A.—Henry L. Palmer, Milwaukee, Wis., M. P. Sov. Gr. Commander; Charles Levi Woodbury, Boston, Mass., P. Gr. Lieut.-Commander; Samuel C. Lawrence, Boston, Mass., Gr. Minister of State; Newton D. Arnold, Providence, R. I., Gr. Treasurer-General, H. E.; Clinton F. Paige, Binghamton, N. Y., Gr. Secretatry-Genl. H. E.; Charles C. Hutchinson, Lowell, Mass., Gr. K. of the Archives; Thomas E. Balding, Milwaukee, Wis., Gr. Master-Genl. of Ceremonies; Robert E. Patterson, Philadelphia, Penn., Gr. Marshal-General; William R. Higby, Bridgeport, Conn., Gr. Standard Bearer; George O. Tyler, Burlington, Vt., Gr. Captain of the Guard.

Deputies—Marquis F. King, Portland, Me.; George W. Currier, Nashua, N. H.; Marsh O. Perkins, Windsor, Vt.; Charles C. Dame, Boston, Mass.; George H. Kenyon, Providence, R. I.; Charles W. Carter, Norwich, Conn.; Charles E. Ide, Syracuse, N. Y.; Robert A. Shirrefs, Elizabeth, N. J.; James Isaac Buchanan, Pittsburg, Penn.; Enoch T. Carson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Hugh McCurdy, Corunna, Mich.; Nicholas R. Ruckee, Indianapolis, Ind.; John C. Smith, Chicago, Ill.; Charles M. Cottrill, Milwaukee, Wis.; Joseph P. Abel, No. 133 Stewart Building, New-York City., Ass't. Gr. Sec'y-General.

Southern Masonic Jurisdiction—Gr. Com., Thomas H. Caswell, San Francisco, Cal.; Sec'y-Gen., Frederick Webber, No. 433 Third-st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Officers of General Grand Chapter—High Priest, Reuben C. Lemmon, Toledo, Ohio; Dept. High Priest, James W. Taylor, Luthersville, Ga.; King, Arthur G. Pollard, Lowell, Mass.; Scribe, Joseph Edyas, Paris, Ill.; treasurer, Daniel Striker, Hastings, Mich.; secretary, Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo, N. Y.; Captain of the Host, W. C. Swain, Milwaukee, Wis.; Principal Sojourner, Nathan Kingsley, Austin, Minn.; Royal Arch Captain, B. G. Witt, Henderson, Ky. The next triennial meeting will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, September, 1900.

ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE.

Officers: Grand Sire, Fred. Carleton, Austin, Texas; Deputy Grand Sire, A. S. Pinkerton, Worcester, Mass.; Grand Secretary, J. Frank Grant, 25 North Liberty-st., Baltimore, Md.; Grand Treasurer, M. Richards Muckle, Philadelphia; Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. W. Venable, Hopkinsville, Ky. Next annual session, Boston, Mass., September 19, 1898.

GRAND LODGES AND MEMBERSHIP, DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Alabama	3,662	Oregon	5,702
Arizona	588	Nebraska	9,337
Arkansas	4,277	Nevada	1,368
Br. Columbia	2,829	N. Hampshire	12,649
California	30,273	New-Jersey	24,384
Colorado	7,195	New-Mexico	928
Connecticut	15,817	New-York	74,695
Delaware	2,747	N. Carolina	4,456
Dist. of Col.	2,018	N. Dakota	2,370
Florida	1,104	Ohio	61,656
Georgia	4,588	Oklahoma	1,391
Idaho	1,649	Ontario	22,668
Illinois	51,425	Pennsylvania	107,872
Indiana	42,633	Quebec	2,412
Indian Ter.	1,817	R. Island	6,390
Iowa	36,411	S. Carolina	855
Kansas	19,124	S. Dakota	3,771
Kentucky	8,232	Sweden	963
Louisiana	1,628	Tennessee	5,502
Lower B.N.A.	4,910	Texas	9,692
Maine	20,879	Utah	1,456
Manitoba	2,744	Vermont	4,889
Maryland	8,797	Virginia	9,244
Massac'setts	50,805	Washington	6,785
Michigan	23,630	W. Virginia	9,243
Minnesota	14,836	Wisconsin	16,917
Mississippi	1,872	Wyoming	1,007
Missouri	26,454		
Montana	3,011	Total	804,557

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

First Post organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. First National Encampment held at Indianapolis, November 20, 1866. There are 7,106 posts and 319,456 members. The objects of this great body of soldier and sailor veterans of the Civil War are threefold: To preserve and strengthen kind and fraternal feelings between each other, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead; to aid and assist former comrades in arms, their widows and orphans, when in need; and to maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for, and fidelity to, its Constitution and laws; to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men. The officers of the National body are: Commander-in-chief, General J. P. S. Gobin, Lebanon, Penn.; senior vice-commander-in-chief, Alfred Lyth, Buffalo, N. Y.; junior vice-commander-in-chief, Francis B. Allen, Hartford, Conn.; surgeon-general, David McKay, Dallas, Tex.; chaplain-in-chief, Rev. Frank C. Bruner, Chicago, Ill.; adjutant-general, Thomas J. Stewart, Morristown, Penn.; quartermaster-general, Charles Burrows, Rutherford, N. J.; inspector-general, Alonzo Williams, Providence, R. I.; judge advocate-general, Ell. Torrance, Minneapolis, Minn. Next National Encampment will be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, September, 1898.

The following was the membership in the various States on June 30, 1897:

Alabama	219
Arizona	251
Arkansas	1,148
California and Nevada	5,198
Colorado and Wyoming	2,550
Connecticut	5,773
Delaware	596
Florida	484
Georgia	624
Idaho	351
Illinois	25,054
Indiana	19,184
Indian Territory	238
Iowa	15,297
Kansas	13,283
Kentucky	3,856
Louisiana and Mississippi	1,155
Maine	8,288
Maryland	2,945
Massachusetts	21,617
Michigan	16,038
Minnesota	7,669
Missouri	13,815
Montana	496
Nebraska	7,077
New-Hampshire	4,177
New-Jersey	6,513
New-Mexico	158
New-York	36,218
North Dakota	510
Ohio	30,236
Oklahoma	1,067
Oregon	1,916
Pennsylvania	34,352
Potomac	2,878
Rhode Island	2,293
South Dakota	2,243
Tennessee	2,383
Texas	819
Utah	187
Vermont	4,554
Virginia and North Carolina	1,334
Washington and Alaska	1,912
West Virginia	1,639
Wisconsin	10,911
Total	319,456

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

Organized April 15, 1865; non-sectarian and non-political. The members are of three classes: 1. Commissioned officers and honorably discharged commissioned officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps (regulars and volunteers), actually engaged in suppressing the Rebellion prior to April 15, 1865. 2. The eldest sons of living original companions of the first-class who are twenty-one years old. 3. Men who in civil life during the war were specially distinguished by active and eminent services to the Union, the ratio not to exceed 1 to 33 of the first-class.

Membership on April 30, 1897, 8,930. Largest commanderies, New-York, 1,262 members, N. Y. City; Pennsylvania, 1,183, Philadelphia. The other eighteen State commanderies in order of their organization and place of headquarters are: Maine, 165, Portland; Massachusetts, 931, Boston; California, 669, San Francisco; Wisconsin, 213, Milwaukee; Illinois, 619, Chicago; District of Columbia, 673; Ohio, 880, Cincinnati; Michigan, 299, Detroit; Minnesota, 315, St. Paul; Oregon, 73, Portland; Missouri, 317, St. Louis; Nebraska, 131, Omaha; Kansas, 255, Leavenworth; Iowa, 245, Des Moines; Colorado, 255, Denver; Indiana, 282, Indianapolis; Washington, 71, Tacoma; and Vermont, 112, Burlington. The present National officers are: Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Bancroft Gherardi; senior vice-commander, General Selden Connor; junior vice-commander, General John R. Brooke; recorder, Colonel John P. Nicholson; registrar, Major William P. Huxford; treasurer, Colonel Cornelius Cadle; chancellor, Captain Peter D. Keyser; chaplain, Rev. Henry Hopkins, D. D.; council-in-chief, Brig.-Gen. J. Marshall Browne, Colonel Arnold A. Rand, Major William P. Huxford, Major George W. Chandler, Colonel Charles W. Davis and Colonel Nelson Cole. Headquarters, Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW-YORK COMMANDERY. — Commander, General Grenville M. Dodge; recorder, A. Noel Blakeman. Headquarters, 140 Nassau-st., New-York City.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A society of the lineal male descendants of soldiers, sailors and conspicuous patriots of the Revolution, formed to encourage the celebration of Revolutionary anniversaries, the preservation of records and relics and perpetuation of the memory and spirit of the men who established popular government in America. This society does not admit men of collateral descent. There are 37 branch societies, viz.: In all the New-England States, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, Utah, California, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky and Tennessee, and in Hawaii and France. Several other societies are in process of organization. Total membership, 9,000 and over. The largest State society is Massachusetts. Originally instituted in California in October, 1875, and organized July 4, 1876. The several State societies organized a National Society April 30, 1889. Officers of National Society: President-general, Edwin S. Barrett, Concord, Mass.; vice-presidents-general—Colonel Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; John Whitehead, Morristown, N. J.; James M. Richardson, Cleveland, Ohio; Captain Samuel Eberly Gross, Chicago, Ill., and General J. C. Breckinridge, Washington, D. C.; acting secretary-general, Henry Hall, Tribune Building, New-York City; treasurer-general, C. W. Haskins, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York City; registrar-general, A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; historian-general, Henry Hall, Tribune Building, New-York City; chaplain-general, Right Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D. D., Chicago, Ill. The managers, in addition to those above, are the presidents of the State societies. Annual meeting, April 30.

Negotiations are in progress for a union of this society with the Sons of the American Revolution, under the new name of "The Society of the American Revolution."

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

This society, formed to perpetuate the memory and principles of the men of the American Revolution, has branches in the following States: Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia; also District of Columbia. Total membership, annual meeting, 1897, 5,638. The members are descendants of the active men of the Revolution, although collateral descendants are admitted to membership. General officers: President, John Lee Carroll, Ellicott City, Md.; secretary, James M. Montgomery, No. 146 Broadway, New-York City; treasurer, Richard McC. Cadwalader, Philadelphia; chaplain, Bishop H. B. Whipple, Minnesota; historian, Gaillard Hunt, Washington, D. C.

NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Organized July 4, 1890. It consists of the general body and the State commanderies. The membership is divided into two classes, the first including commissioned officers, midshipmen and naval cadets, or corps or staff officers with relative rank as such, or appointed volunteer officers in line of promotion, who were in actual service in the Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Service under the authority of any of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the Continental Congress during the War of the Revolution or of the United States during the war with France, the war with Tripoli, the war of 1812, the war with Mexico, the Civil War, or in face of the enemy in any engagement in which the Navy of the United States has participated, and who resigned, were discharged with honor, or who are still in the service, or those who served as aforesaid, but in a grade below that of a

commissioned officer, midshipman, naval cadet, or corps or staff officer, with relative rank as such, or appointed volunteer officer in line of promotion, and who subsequently became a commissioned officer, regular or volunteer, in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Service: Provided however, That this clause shall not be so construed as to include officers who at any time have borne arms against the Government of the United States. All male descendants of those who are eligible as above specified, or in default thereof, then one such collateral representative as may be deemed worthy. The second class includes enlisted men who have received the Naval medal of honor for bravery in face of the enemy.

The principal officers are: General commander, Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N.; general recorder, Captain Henry H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Penn.; general treasurer, Lieutenant J. B. Edson; general historian, Captain Richard S. Collum, U. S. M. C.; general chaplain, Right Rev. William S. Perry, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The General Society of the War of 1812 was organized September 14, 1814. It is composed of State Societies, the members of each of which shall be borne upon the membership roll of the General Society. Any male person above the age of twenty-one years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the War of 1812, in the Army, Navy, Revenue, Marine or Privateer Service of the United States, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member. The officers are: President-general, John Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania; secretary-general, Captain Henry H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Philadelphia, Penn.; registrar-general, Albert K. Hadel, M. D., Baltimore, Md.; surgeon-general, Dr. George H. Burgin; judge-advocate-general, Charles H. Murray; chaplain-general, Bishop Leighton Coleman.

The officers of the New-York State Society are: President, Henry K. Averill; secretary, Nathan H. Jones, Plattsburg, N. Y.; treasurer, Albert M. Warren; historian, Colonel George F. Nichols.

FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.

Organized, New-York City, May 13, 1896. —Objects: To bring together the descendants of the founders of the country and those patriots who fought in the Revolution; to teach reverent regard for their names, their deeds and their heroism; to inculcate patriotism among the members; to discover, collect and preserve records, manuscripts, monuments and history, relating to the genealogy and history of the first colonists and their ancestors and descendants, and to commemorate and celebrate events in the history of the Colonies and Republic.

Eligibility: Any man above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, a citizen of the United States and who is lineally descended in the male line of either parent from an ancestor who settled in any of the original colonies, from May 13, 1607, to May 13, 1657, and whose intermediate ancestors adhered as patriots to the cause of the Revolutionary War.

Officers—Governor-General, Frederick D. Grant, New-York City; deputy Governor-general, William A. Halsey, Newark, N. J.; treasurer-general, J. F. Morris, Hartford, Conn.; secretary-general, John Quincy Adams, New-York City; attorney-general, Morris P. Ferris; historian-general, Professor Thomas Eggleston, New-York City; registrar-general, Howard S. Robbins, New-York City; chaplain-general, the Rev. J. F. Folsom, Kearney, N. J.; councillors, J. J. Belden, E. P. Cone, F. L. Hill, T. W. Bicknell, L. C. Hopkins, Henry Hall, Edward P. Chapin, L. E. Chittenden and C. C. Wolcott.

INDIAN WARS VETERANS.

The Society of Veterans of Indian Wars was organized at a meeting of the officers of the U. S. Army, in Philadelphia April 23, 1896. Its objects are to perpetuate the faithful services, heroism and privations of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States, as well as of the auxiliary forces of the several States of the Union, "in their successive campaigns conducted against a savage foe on our frontiers, in the interests of civilization and for the settlement and defence of our territories, at different periods in the history of our common country, since the close of the War of the Revolution; and also to collect and preserve for publication a record of these services and other historical data relating thereto, as well as to unite in a fraternal bond of union all those who are entitled to membership therein."

The members are divided into three classes. The first class includes commissioned officers of the Army, on the active or retired lists, or those who have become honorably separated from the service, of good moral character and reputation, and who have or may hereafter serve in the Army in an Indian war in a strictly military capacity; also any officer of a State National Guard or Militia, meeting the above requirements, and who regularly served under a commission from the Governor of a State or Territory. The second class includes lineal male descendants of members of the first class, or of officers who served subsequent to January, 1784, who would have been thus eligible, but who died without such membership. The third class includes non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have received the medal of honor or certificate of merit from the United States, or who have been proffered or recommended for a commission, or who have been specially mentioned in orders by the War Department or their commanding officer for services in an Indian war.

The principal officers are: Commander, General Judson D. Bingham, U. S. A.; recorder, Captain G. S. Bingham, U. S. A.; treasurer, Captain Frank A. Edwards, U. S. A.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Officers—Governor-general, Frederic J. de Peyster; secretary-general, Howland Pell, 27 William-st., New-York City; treasurer-

general, Edward Shippen, Philadelphia; registrar-general, G. N. Mackenzie, Baltimore; historian-general, Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, LL. D., D. C. L., Philadelphia; chaplain-general, Bishop Whipple, St. Paul, Minn.; surgeon-general, Charles Samuel Ward, Bridgeport, Conn.; chancellor-general, Roger Wolcott, Boston, Mass. A deputy governor-general is appointed from each State society.

ALLIED COUNCIL U. S. DAUGHTERS.

The Allied Council, United States Daughters, represents the patriotic hereditary and artistic societies made up of honorary members selected from Colonial, Revolutionary and Columbian Daughters, in alliance, to advance the interest in music, to promote fine arts, and advance the education of American artists, and to enrich and embellish home and country. Mrs. Flora Adams Darling is the president-general, Mrs. LeRoy S. Smith, secretary-general. Headquarters of president-general, Washington D. C. The annual meeting is held on October 9.

FOUNDERS' KIN ALLIANCE.

The Founders' Kin Alliance is an order the objects of which are to bring into closer relation and fellowship the several branches of American families; to make collateral branches of the family tree allies instead of aliens in the patriotic organizations of the United States, thereby strengthening the bonds of family alliance through fraternity; that April 19, Patriots' Day, shall mark union of clans to honor the name and deeds of the chieftain who crossed the trackless sea to found liberty, home and country under the Charter Oak planted in the virgin soil of the New World, from the date of discovery to the close of the Mexican Conquest, by founders who bequeathed to their kin, both lineal and collateral, the heritage of birthright and opportunity—as one of the family—true "chips of the old block," and kinsmen of pioneers of the Western World, to keep alive memories of the founder. The officers are: Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, director-general; John H. Warner, secretary, No 611 Broadway, New-York City.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

The Society of the Colonial Dames of America was organized May 23, 1890, and was the first society of women for purely patriotic purposes ever founded in this country. It was incorporated April 23, 1891. It has a membership of about 300, and chapters in many States. Its objects are: (1) To collect and preserve relics, manuscripts, traditions and mementos of the founders and builders of the thirteen original States of the Union, and of the heroes of the War of Independence, that the memory of their deeds and achievements may be perpetuated. (2) To promote celebrations of great historic events of National importance, to diffuse information on all subjects concerning American history, particularly among the young, and to cultivate the spirit of patriotism and reverence for the founders of American constitutional history.

Officers: President, Mrs. William Warner Hoppin; first vice-president, Mrs. Thomas Wren Ward; second vice-president, Mrs. James W. Gerard; treasurer, Mrs. Oscar Egerton Schmidt; secretary, Mrs. Timothy Matlack Cheesman; historian, Miss Julia Livingston Delafield. Advisory Council—Henry E. Howland, Franklin Bartlett and Louis V. Bright.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The University Extension movement in America was started at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1887, and is a system of instruction for adults embracing lecture courses, determined upon by each local organization, with classes, written work, examinations and certificates. The "unit of instruction" in New-York is a course of ten weekly and fortnightly lectures, preceded by the class for students and followed by a special conference or class. The "unit of instruction" in this society is a course of six or twelve lectures. The "unit of organization" is a committee of citizens or the directors of a literary or social club, willing to assume the local management of the course. Lecturers are secured through the central office, either from the faculty of a neighboring college or from the society's regular staff.

The extension department of the University of the State of New-York is located in the Capitol, at Albany, with Melvil Dewey as director; Myrtilla Avery, director's assistant; Eugene Whitney, honorary inspector for Western New-York, Rochester. Needed advice and suggestions are given to centres organizing or in process of organization, and unnecessary duplication of local expenses is saved by effecting co-operation among centres in all parts of the State.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE EXTENSION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING.—Office, No. 111 South Fifteenth-st., Philadelphia. Board of Directors: Charles A. Brinley, M. G. Brumbaugh, Charles E. Bushnell, John H. Converse, Walter C. Douglas, Theodore N. Ely, William H. Ingham, John S. MacIntosh, Frederick B. Miles, Henry S. Pancoast, J. G. Rosengarten, Justus C. Strawbridge, Charlemagne Tower, jr., Stuart Wood, Charles C. Harrison. Officers: President, Charles A. Brinley; treasurer, Frederick B. Miles; acting secretary, John Nolen.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Catholic Summer School, or, as frequently spoken of, "The Champlain Assembly of Cliff Haven, N. Y.," has been engaged in various forms of university extension work since 1892. The season begins the second week in July and extends for seven weeks, during which conferences are held and lectures given each day. The principal officers are: President, Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, New-York City; secretary, Warren E. Mosher, Youngstown, Ohio; treasurer, Rev. John F. Mullany, Syracuse, N. Y. Headquarters, No. 123 East 50th-st., New-York City.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

Objects.—"The objects of the League are to secure constitutional and legislative safeguards for the protection of the common school system and other American institutions, and to promote public instruction in harmony with such institutions, and to prevent all sectarian or denominational appropriations of public funds." Officers: William H. Parsons, president; Dorman B. Eaton, vice-president; James M. King, general secretary; William F. Morgan, treasurer. Offices: No. 1 Madison-ave., New-York City.

THE GOOD ROADS NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Organized 1892. Vice-president and acting president, General Roy Stone, Department of Agriculture, Washington; acting secretary, Charles T. Johnson, San Francisco, Cal.; general Western secretary, S. Thornton K. Prime, Dwight, Ill.; general Eastern secretary, E. G. Harrison, Asbury Park, N. J.; treasurer, William H. Rhawn, Philadelphia; general press agent, Otto Dorner, Milwaukee, Wis. Objects: "To awaken general interest in the improvement of public roads, determine the best methods of building and maintaining them, secure the legislation, State or National, that may be necessary for their establishment and support, and conduct or foster such publications as may serve these purposes."

The following are the members of the permanent Road Conference Committee, of which the Hon. E. H. Thayer, of Clinton, Iowa, is chairman: Alabama, Major W. W. Screws, Montgomery; Alaska, John G. Brady, Sitka; Arizona, Governor L. C. Hughes, Tucson; Arkansas, G. W. Sappington, Little Rock; California, J. A. Woodson, Sacramento; Colorado, Louis G. Carpenter, Fort Collins; Connecticut, Colonel Charles L. Burdette, Hartford; Delaware, William Cooch, Newark; District of Columbia, General Roy Stone, Washington; Florida, J. W. White, Jacksonville; Georgia, Colonel George W. Harrison, Atlanta; Idaho, James Mullany, Glenns Ferry; Illinois, W. C. Garrard, Springfield; Indiana, Mason J. Niblack, Vincennes; Iowa, E. H. Thayer, Clinton; Kansas, F. D. Coburn, Topeka; Kentucky, Major M. H. Crump, Bowling Green; Louisiana, Guy Samuels, Baton Rouge; Maine, F. J. Ilsley, Portland; Maryland, D. C. Wharton Smith, Darlington; Massachusetts, George A. Perkins, Boston; Michigan, W. L. Webber, Saginaw; Minnesota, A. B. Choate, Minneapolis; Mississippi, Captain James H. Duke, Scooba; Missouri, John R. Rippey, Columbia; Montana, F. H. Ray, Helena; Nebraska, Curtis C. Turner, Omaha; Nevada, General John E. Jones, Carson City; New-Hampshire, ex-Governor David H. Goodell, Antrim; New-Jersey, E. G. Harrison, Asbury Park; New-Mexico, E. S. Stover, Albuquerque; New-York, J. A. C. Wright, Rochester; North Carolina, Colonel John C. Tipton, Shelby; North Dakota, W. W. Barrett, Churches Ferry; Ohio, Martin Dodge, Cleveland; Oklahoma, A. N. Spencer, Yukon; Oregon, Jefferson Myers, Salem; Pennsylvania, William H. Rhawn, Philadelphia; Rhode Island, C. H. Handy, Warren; South Carolina, W. D. Evans, Bennettsville; South Dakota, O. S. Bassford, Radfield; Tennessee, Major C. A. Locke, Nashville; Texas, J. S. Daugherty, Dallas; Vermont, J. W. Votey, Burlington; Virginia, Thomas Whitehead, Richmond; Washington, J. Hannum Jones, Nooksack; Wisconsin, Otto Dorner, Milwaukee; Wyoming, C. P. Hill, Cheyenne.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

Objects: To improve the methods of governing municipalities. Affiliated members, 103; associate members, 305. Officers: President, James C. Carter, New-York City; secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, 514 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; treasurer, George Burnham, jr., Philadelphia.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CIVICS

Officers: Chairman, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller; vice-chairman, Senator Joseph R. Hawley; treasurer, Colonel Henry H. Adams, New-York City; secretary, Dr. Henry Randall White, New-York City; auditor, Edward P. Cone, New-York City.

The object of the institute is to promote a higher standard of citizenship through education and by other means. It now has the co-operation of nearly three thousand citizens in communities throughout the country who have accepted appointments. These include members of faculties in 250 of the higher institutions of learning, and also members of a corps of lecturers numbering about two hundred and thirty-five.

THE REFORM BUREAU.

The Reform Bureau seeks to promote those Christian reforms on which the churches sociologically unite while theologically differing. It proffers co-operation to all associations that stand for the defence of the Sabbath and purity; for the suppression of intemperance, gambling, and political corruption; for the substitution of arbitration and conciliation for both industrial and international war.

Headquarters, 210 Delaware-ave., N. E., Washington, D. C. Officers—President, Charles Lyman; secretary, Rev. Dr. F. D. Power; superintendent, Rev. W. F. Crafts.

MILITIA FORCE.

The following table shows the strength of the militia force of the several States, as reported to the War Department up to December 31, 1896:

States and Territories.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Available for military duty (unorganized.
Alabama	218	2,284	165,000
Arizona	47	393	9,274
Arkansas	108	837	205,000
California	304	3,966	203,523
Colorado	84	837	85,000
Connecticut	188	2,475	104,678
Delaware	47	345	28,980
Dist. of Columbia.	125	1,207	42,000
Florida	84	975	60,000
Georgia	444	3,900	264,021
Idaho	42	552	17,857
Illinois	428	5,841	700,000

MILITIA FORCE—(Continued).

States and Territories.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Available for military duty (unorganized).
Indiana	203	2,695	525,000
Iowa	255	2,114	274,597
Kansas	133	1,562	100,000
Kentucky	124	1,473	408,000
Louisiana	162	1,679	138,000
Maine	88	1,168	104,196
Maryland	135	1,561	150,000
Massachusetts	343	4,434	406,835
Michigan	173	2,351	260,000
Minnesota	131	1,821	160,000
Mississippi	174	1,521	233,480
Missouri	152	2,159	400,000
Montana	53	473	25,000
Nebraska	92	1,101	177,578
Nevada	32	362	6,000
New-Hampshire	112	1,175	53,713
New-Jersey	331	3,951	385,273
New-Mexico	55	383	25,000
New-York	773	12,389	942,672
North Carolina	153	1,257	240,000
North Dakota	54	487	20,000
Ohio	464	6,028	650,000
Oklahoma	42	396	45,000
Oregon	150	1,544	57,188
Pennsylvania	667	7,814	812,315
Rhode Island	158	1,146	83,074
South Carolina	507	3,217	117,704
South Dakota	98	712	30,000
Tennessee	124	1,519	60,000
Texas	300	2,647	300,000
Utah	93	925	62,000
Vermont	80	659	44,164
Virginia	251	2,836	246,115
Washington	98	956	60,532
West Virginia	80	791	121,604
Wisconsin	221	2,440	372,125
Wyoming	47	294	8,000
Totals	9,227	103,652	10,149,598

NAVAL MILITIA.

The Congress appropriation of $50,000 for the Naval Militia of the States, after deducting $2,000 for the purchase of text-books, was allotted among the States in proportion to the number of uniformed petty officers and men they had on the rolls on January 1, 1897. The result was as follows:

States.	Number of petty officers and men.	Allotment.
Massachusetts	434	$5,625
Rhode Island	158	2,048
Connecticut	135	1,749
New-York	367	4,757
New-Jersey	337	4,368
Pennsylvania	183	2,372
Maryland	233	3,020
South Carolina	165	1,814
North Carolina	140	2,138
Georgia	188	2,436
Louisiana	209	2,709
California	355	4,601
Illinois	448	5,807
Ohio	174	2,255
Michigan	177	2,294

*IMPORTS ENTERED INTO U. S. AND DUTIES COLLECTED THEREON.

Year.	Free.	Dutiable.	Duty collected.
1893..	$444,172,064	$400,282,519	$199,143,678
1894..	378,968,717	257,645,703	129,558,892
1895..	376,890,100	354,271,000	149,450,608
1896..	368,897,523	390,796,561	157,013,506
1897..	381,902,414	407,348,616	172,760,361

*For preceding years, see Almanac of 1897, page 152.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.

Organized in 1877, its object being to send children of the New-York poor into the country for a summer vacation of two weeks. Hospitable country people receive them, not as boarders, but give them food and lodging and freedom of the country grounds. The fund is dependent upon voluntary contributions. The following table shows the condition of the work from the beginning:

Year.	Number of children sent for two weeks.	Number for one day.	Total number of beneficiaries.	Expenditures.	Cost per child.
1877	60	——	60	$187 62	$3 12
1878	1,077	——	1,077	2,980 29	2 77
1879	2,400	——	2,400	6,511 54	2 71
1880	2,500	600	3,100	8,519 71	3 55
1881	3,203	1,000	4,203	8,217 64	2 54
1882	5,500	——	5,500	21,325 06	2 85
1883	4,250	5,700	9,950	14,908 69	3 36
1884	6,253	1,000	7,253	18,756 14	3 00
1885	6,650	6,073	12,723	19,863 95	2 98
1886	8,336	1,600	9,936	24,092 09	2 89
1887	7,748	——	7,748	22,783 85	2 94
1888	10,920	——	10,920	25,636 64	2 35
1889	10,352	——	10,352	24,978 29	2 42
1890	11,193	18,029	29,222	23,804 11	2 12
1891	13,568	22,088	35,656	28,068 28	2 03
1892	15,236	25,560	40,796	27,925 51	1 83
1893	13,846	26,329	40,175	26,620 75	1 92
1894	10,171	28,432	38,603	22,809 60	2 24
1895	8,021	28,924	36,945	19,840 53	2 47
1896	10,040	30,610	40,650	23,948 09	2 39
1897	10,285	31,073	41,358	26,703 30	2 60
Totals	161,609	227,018	388,627	$398,491 68	$2 47

NATIONAL AND OTHER SOCIETIES AND NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF OFFICERS.

NAMES OF SOCIETIES.	PRESIDENTS.	SECRETARIES.
Actors' Fund of America	Louis Aldrich, New-York City, N. Y.	Daniel Frohman, New-York City, N. Y.
Actors' Society of America	Joseph Wheelock, Highlands, N. J.	P. J. Reynolds, New-York City, N. Y.
Amalgamated As'n of Iron & Steel Workers.	M. M. Garland, Pittsburg, Penn.	Stephen Madden, Pittsburg, Penn.
Amer. Acad. of Pol. and Social Sciences.	Edmund J. James, Chicago, Ill.	John Q. Adams, Philadelphia, Penn.
American Antiquarian Society	Stephen Salisbury, Worcester, Mass.	Charles F. Adams, Lincoln, Mass.
Amer. Ass'n for Advancement of Science.	Frederick W. Putnam, Cambridge, Mass.	L. O. Howard, Washington, D. C.
Am. Ass'n of Flint and Lime Glass M'f'rs.	D. C. Ripley, Pittsburg, Penn.	George F. Easton, Pittsburg, Penn.
Amer. Ass'n of Inventors and M'f'rs.	F. H. Richards, Hartford, Conn.	G. C. Maynard, Washington, D. C.
Amer. Ass'n of Public Accountants	Frank Brooker, New-York City, N. Y.	T. Cullen Roberts, New-York City, N. Y.
American Bankers' Association	Joseph C. Hendrix, New-York City, N. Y.	James R. Branch, New-York City, N. Y.
American Bar Association	William W. Howe, New-Orleans, La.	John Hinkley, Baltimore, Md.
Am. Boiler M'f'rs Ass'n of U. S. & Canada.	E. D. Meier, St. Louis, Mo.	S. D. Merton, St. Louis, Mo.
American Canoe Association	F. L. Dunnell, Brooklyn, N. Y.	C. V. Schuyler.
American Chemical Society	C. B. Dudley, Altoona, Penn.	Albert C. Hale, Brooklyn, N. Y.
American Economic Association	Henry C. Adams, Cornell Un., Ithaca, N. Y.	W. F. Wilcox, Cornell Un., Ithaca, N. Y.
American Fisheries Association	W. L. May, Omaha, Neb.	J. E. Gunckel, Toledo, Ohio.
Amer. Florists' and Ornam'l Horticulturists.	William F. Gude, Washington, D. C.	William J. Stewart, Boston, Mass.
American Geographical Society	Charles P. Daly, LL. D., N. Y. City, N. Y.	A. A. Raven, New-York City, N. Y.
American Humane Association	John G. Shortall, Chicago, Ill.	Francis H. Rowley, Fall River, Mass.
American Historical Association	James Schouler, LL. D., Boston, Mass.	Herbert B. Adams, LL. D., Baltimore, Md.
American Institute of Homœopathy	Dr. A. R. Wright, Buffalo, N. Y.	Dr. E. H. Porter, New-York City, N. Y.
American Institute of Architects	George B. Post, New-York City, N. Y.	Alfred Stone, Providence, R. I.
American Institute of Instruction	George E. Church, Providence, R. I.	Walter P. Beckwith, Salem, Mass.
American Institute of Mining Engineers.	Thomas M. Brown, South Bethlehem, Penn.	R. W. Raymond, New-York City.
American Iron and Steel Association	B. F. Jones, Pittsburg, Penn.	James M. Swank, Philadelphia, Penn.
American Lawyers' Association	V. B. Baggott, New-York City	G. C. Franciscus, Philadelphia, Penn.
American Laryngological Association	Dr. Thomas R. French, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Henry L. Swain, New-Haven, Conn.
American Library Association	Vacant by death	Melvil Dewey, Albany.
American McAll Association	Mrs. C. H. Parkhurst, N. Y. City, N. Y.	Mrs. H. L. Wayland, Philadelphia, Penn.
American Medical Association	Surg.-Gen. G. M. Sternberg, Wash'ton, D.C.	William B. Atkinson, Philadelphia, Penn.
American Medico-Psychological Association.	Dr. R. M. Bucke, London, Ont.	Dr. C. B. Burr, Flint, Mich.
American Paper and Pulp Association	Hugh J. Chisholm, Portland, Me.	C. W. Lyman, Herkimer, N. Y.
American Newspaper Publishers' Ass'n	Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis, Mo.	W. C. Bryant, Brooklyn, N. Y.
American Philatelic Association	F. F. Olney, Providence, R. I.	Joseph F. Beard, Iowa.
American Public Health Association	Henry B. Horlbeck, Charleston, S. C.	Dr. Henry D. Holton, Brattleboro, Vt.
Am. Secular Union & Free Thought Fed'n.	C. B. Waite, Chicago, Ill.	E. C. Reichwald, Chicago, Ill.
Amer. Shipping and Industrial League	A. K. Miller, New-Orleans, La.	Frank S. Gardner, New-York City, N. Y.
American Social Science Association	Simeon E. Baldwin, New-Haven, Conn.	F. Stanley Root, New-Haven, Conn.
American Warehousemen's Association	H. C. Campbell, New-York City, N. Y.	Percy Thompson, New-York City, N. Y.
Archaeological Institute of America	John W. White, Cambridge, Mass.	Harold N. Fowler, Cleveland, Ohio.
Army of the Potomac	Gen. G. D. Ruggles, U. S. A., Wash., D. C.	Dr. Charles M. Scott, Boston, Mass.
Army of the Tennessee	Gen. G. M. Dodge, N. Y. City, N. Y.	———
Army of West Virginia	W. H. Powell, Belleville, Ill.	P. F. Zeise, Middleport, Ohio.
Association of Iron and Steel Workers	J. G. Battelle, Piqua, Ohio.	John Jarrett, Pittsburg, Penn.
Aztec Club of 1847	Gen. S. B. Buckner, Washington, D. C.	Gen. Horatio G. Gibson, Washington, D. C.
Botanical Society of America	Nathaniel L. Britton, New-York City, N. Y.	Charles R. Barnes, Ph. D., Madison, Wis.
Brotherhood of St. Andrew	J. L. Houghteling, Chicago, Ill.	John W. Wood, New-York City, N. Y.
Brotherhood of the Kingdom	Mornay Williams, New-York City, N. Y.	Leighton Williams, New-York City, N. Y.

Carriage Builders' National Association....	George H. Babcock, Watertown, N. Y.....	Henry C. McLear, Wilmington, Del.
Children of Amer. Revolution Nat'l Soc'y...	Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Concord, Mass.....	Mrs. Mary S. Foote, Washington, D. C.
Chautauqua Societies.....	Lewis Miller, Akron, Ohio.....	Dr. W. A. Duncan, Syracuse, N. Y.
Christian Citizenship League.....	Felix R. Brunot, Pittsburg, Penn.....	Dr. R. G. Wylie, Williamsburg, Penn.
Civil Engineers, American Society of.....	B. M. Harrod, New-Orleans, La.....	Charles W. Hunt, New-York City, N. Y.
Comrades of the Battlefield.....	George E. Dalton, St. Louis, Mo.....	John F. Hoffman, Washington, D. C.
Dancing Masters' Association.....	J. A. Hawkins, Mansfield, Ohio.....	R. F. Thuma, Pittsburg, Penn.
Daughters of the American Revolution.....	Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Bloomington, Ill..	Mrs. A. D. Johnston, Washington, D. C.
Daughters of the Revolution.....	Mrs. Henry S. Snow, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Mrs. V. S. Sterling, 155 W. 48th-st., N. Y. C.
Daughters of the Cincinnati.....	Mrs. Howard Townsend, N. Y. City, N. Y..	Mrs. M. P. Ferris, Yonkers, N. Y.
Dentist Faculties' National Association.....	Dr. Truman W. Brophy, Chicago, Ill.....	Dr. J. H. Kennedy, Chicago, Ill.
Dental Examiners' National Board.....	Dr. C. E. Edwards, Louisville, Ky.....	Charles A. Meeker, Newark, N. J.
Druggists' Alliance of America.....	John F. Morrisey, jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Judson D. Russell, New-York City.
Epworth League.....	Bishop William X. Ninde, Detroit, Mich...	Rev. E. A. Schell, D. D., Chicago, Ill.
Ex-Prisoners of War.....	Charles F. Sheriff, Pittsburg, Penn.....	S. M. Long, East Orange, N. J.
Farmers' National Congress.....	W. D. Hoard, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.....	John M. Stahl, Chicago, Ill.
Fremonters' National Association.....	J. Fletcher Budd, Philadelphia, Penn.....	J. R. Long, Pittsburg, Penn.
Geological Society of America.....	Edward Orton, Columbus, Ohio.....	H. L. Fairchild, Rochester, N. Y.
German Evangelical Synod of United States.	Rev. J. Zimmermann, Burlington, Iowa....	Rev. E. Fuhrmann, Newark, N. J.
Holstein-Friesan Association.....	W. G. Powell, Shadeland, Penn.....	F. L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt.
International Brotherh'd of R. R. Trainmen.	P. P. Morrisey, Peoria, Ill.....	A. B. King, Binghamton, N. Y.
International League of Press Clubs.....	Joseph Howard, jr., New-York City, N. Y..	Harry W. Wack, New-York City, N. Y.
International Horsemen's Association.....	Thomas H. Gill, Milwaukee, Wis.....	J. N. Corrigan, Milwaukee, Wis.
International Missionary Union.....	J. T. Gracey, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.....	Mrs. C. C. Thayer, Clifton Springs, N. Y.
International S. S. Field Workers' Ass'n....	Alfred Day, Deer Park, Ont.....	Mary F. Huber, Louisville, Ky.
Jewish Historical Society.....	Oscar S. Straus, New-York City.....	Dr. Cyrus Adler, New-York City.
Junior Prohibition League, National.....	George W. Hopkins, New-York City, N. Y..	H. D. Dreisbach, Findlay, Ohio.
King's Daughters and Sons.....	Mrs. Margaret Bottome, N. Y. City, N. Y..	Mrs. Isabella C. Davis, N. Y. City, N. Y
League of American Pen Women.....	Mrs. Margaret S. Burke, Washington, D. C..	Mrs. Mary A. Denison, Washington, D. C.
Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association...	Pliny Jewell, Hartford, Conn.....	George H. Blake, New-York City, N. Y.
Letter Carriers' National Association.....	John Parsons, New-York City, N. Y.....	John F. Victory, Washington, D. C.
Life Insurance Underwriters' Nat'l Ass'n...	Thomas H. Bowles, Milwaukee, Wis.....	E. W. Christy, Cleveland, Ohio.
Lutheran General Synod.....	Rev. Dr. M. W. Hamma, Altoona, Penn....	Rev. Dr. W. S. Freas, York, Penn.
Medal of Honor Legion.....	Amos J. Cummings, New-York City.....	———
Merchant Tailors' Society of N. Y.....	E. Twyeffort, 253 Fifth-ave., N. Y. City....	Wm. Fell, 140 Nassau-st., N. Y. City.
Military Order of Foreign Wars of U. S....	General Alex. S. Webb, N. Y. City, N. Y..	James H. Morgan, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Music Teachers' National Association.....	H. W. Greene, New-York City, N. Y.....	James P. Keough, New-York City, N. Y.
National Archery Association.....	W. A. Clark, Wyoming, Ohio.....	Rev. John L. Taylor, Wyoming, Ohio.
National Academy of Design.....	T. W. Wood, New-York City, N. Y.....	J. C. Beckwith, New-York City, N. Y.
National Ass'n of Amateur Oarsmen.....	W. C. Jupp, Detroit, Mich.....	F. R. Fortmeyer, Newark, N. J.
National Ass'n of Cigar Manufacturers.....	Moses Krohn, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Morris S. Wise, New-York City, N. Y.
National Association of Builders.....	Thomas R. Bentley, Milwaukee, Wis.....	William H. Sayward, Boston, Mass.
National Ass'n of Labor Statistic Bureaus..	Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C.....	S. B. Horne.
National Ass'n of Manufacturers of U. S...	Theodore C. Search, Philadelphia, Penn....	E. P. Wilson, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Nat'l Ass'n Steam and Hot Water Fitters..	B. D. Smith, New-York City, N. Y.....	Henry L. Hall, New-York City, N. Y.
Nat'l Ass'n State Dairy and Food Dep'ts...	J. E. Blackburn, Columbus, Ohio.....	E. O. Grosvenor, Detroit, Mich.
National Board of Steam Navigation.....	B. D. Wood, New-Orleans, La.....	Charles H. Boyer, New-York City.
National Board of Trade.....	Frederick Fraley, Philadelphia, Penn.	William R. Tucker, Philadelphia, Penn.
National Brick Manuf'rs Ass'n of U. S....	William H. Brush, Buffalo, N. Y.....	T. A. Randall, Indianapolis, Ind.
National Confectioners' Association.....	Walter M. Lowney, Boston, Mass.....	F. D. Seward, St. Louis, Mo.
Nat'l Confectionery M'f'rs Board of Trade..	Clarence S. Brown, New-York City, N. Y...	Cornelius S. Loder, New-York City, N. Y.

NATIONAL AND OTHER SOCIETIES AND NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF OFFICERS.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF SOCIETIES.	PRESIDENTS.	SECRETARIES.
National Council of Women of U. S.	Mary L. Dickinson, New-York City, N. Y.	Louise B. Robbins, Adrian, Mich.
National Florists' Association	John A. Deane, New-York City, N. Y.	Cornelius S. Loder, New-York City, N. Y.
National Live Stock Exchange	William H. Thompson, jr., Chicago, Ill.	Charles W. Baker, Chicago, Ill.
National Piano Manufacturers' Ass'n	Henry F. Miller, Boston, Mass.	R. C. Kammerer, New-York City, N. Y.
National Prison Association of U. S.	General R. Brinkerhoff, Mansfield, Ohio.	Rev. J. J. Milligan, Alleghany, Penn.
National Reform Association	Felix R. Brunot, Pittsburg, Penn.	Dr. R. G. Wylie, Williamsburg, Penn.
National Sanitary Association	Dr. Charles E. Benedict, New-York City.	Dr. Thomas E. Veal, Atlanta, Ga.
National Spiritualists' Association	H. D. Barrett, Lilly Dale, N. Y.	Francis B. Woodbury, Washington, D. C.
Nat'l Steel & Cop. Plate Printers' Union	Evan H. Welsh, Washington, D. C.	T. L. Mahan, Boston, Mass.
National Temperance and Publication Soc'y.	Joshua L. Baily, New-York City	James B. Dunn, New-York City.
National Transportation Association	O. L. Whitelaw, St. Louis, Mo.	George F. Stone, Chicago, Ill.
National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Ass'n.	E. L. Snyder, New-York	David Stauber.
National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Ass'n.	Charles M. Betts, Philadelphia, Penn.	H. M. Clarke, New-York City, N. Y.
Naval Militia Association of U. S.	J. W. Miller, New-York City, N. Y.	C. S. Bermingham, Baltimore, Md.
Northwestern Wholesale Grocers' Ass'n.	George R. Newell, Minneapolis, Minn.	Joseph H. Beek, St. Paul, Minn.
Peace Society	Alfred H. Love, Philadelphia, Penn.	Mrs. C. V. W. Clark, Mystic, Conn.
Postoffice Clerks' National Association	Edward P. Lincoln, Boston, Mass.	William Agnew, Cleveland, Ohio.
Roadmasters' Association of America	A. M. Hawkins, Edenton, N. C.	J. B. Dickson, Sterling, Ill.
Sons of America	Gen. Charles G. Frantz, Philadelphia, Penn.	Gen. F. E. Stees, Philadelphia, Penn.
Sons of Veterans' National Association	Charles K. Darling, Boston, Mass.	Frederick Balton, Boston, Mass.
Telegraphers' Historical Society	William B. Wilson, Philadelphia, Penn.	George C. Maynard, Washington, D. C.
Tin-Plate Manufacturers' Ass'n of U. S.	D. G. Reid, Elwood, Ind.	J. L. Goldsmith, New-Kensington, Penn.
Tobacco Workers' National Union	Henry Fischer, St. Louis, Mo.	A. Lewis Evans, St. Louis, Mo.
Typesetting Machine Engineers	George H. Rothman, New-York City	Henry C. Zenke, New-York City.
Union Veteran League	Archibald Blakely, Pittsburg, Penn.	Thomas J. Hubbard, Baltimore, Md.
Union Veterans' Union	H. L. Street, New-York City	———.
Unitarian Association	Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C.	Rev. George Batchelor, Cambridge, Mass.
United Daughters of the Confederacy	Mrs. Kate C. Currie, Dallas, Tex.	Mrs. Annie W. Duncan, Vicksburg, Miss.
United Typothetae of America	N. L. Burdick, Milwaukee, Wis.	J. S. Cushing, Norwood, Mass.
United Workmen, Ancient Order of	W. S. Robson, La Grange, Tex.	M. W. Sackett, Meadville, Penn.
Women's Christ'n Temp. Un., Non-Partisan.	Mrs. Wittenmeyer	Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney, Cleveland, Ohio.
Women's Christian Temp. Union, Nat'l.	Miss Frances E. Willard, Evanston, Ill.	Mrs. Katharine L. Stevenson, Chicago, Ill.
Women's National Indian Association	Mrs. A. S. Quinton, Philadelphia, Penn.	Miss E. W. Jones, Philadelphia, Penn.
Woman Suffragists Ass'n, Nat'l Amer.	Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N. Y.	Rachel F. Avery, Philadelphia, Penn.
Women's Whist League	Mrs. T. H. Andrews, Philadelphia, Penn.	Mrs. Florence C. Green, Providence, R. I.
Women's Union Ex-Prisoners of War Soc'y.	Mrs. R. A. A. Patterson, Pittsburg, Penn.	Mrs. J. R. Hutchinson, Allegheny, Penn.

SOCIETY OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND MARINE ENGINEERS.

Officers—President, Clement A. Griscom, Philadelphia; vice-presidents, Commodore F. M. Bunce, U. S. N.; Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, U. S. N.; Naval Constructor Frank L. Fernald, U. S. N.; Charles H. Cramp, George W. Quintard, Irving M. Scott, Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn and William W. Webb. Secretary and treasurer, Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles, U. S. N., 12 West 31st-st., New-York City. There is also a council of twenty-two (naval officers and architects and builders in civil life) and an Executive Committee.

The society was organized on May 10, 1893, and it has a membership of nearly 600. Its objects are: "The promotion of practical and scientific knowledge in the art of shipbuilding and marine engineering and the allied professions; and in furtherance of this object, to hold meetings for social intercourse among its members, and the reading and discussion of professional papers, and to inculcate by means of publication the knowledge thus obtained."

SPORTS.

BASEBALL.

The baseball season of 1897 was a good one from a financial standpoint for the big League clubs, but the amateur games did not attract usual attention, which may be due to the interest taken in the bicycle and in golf. In the National League struggle the Boston team won the championship by a narrow margin from Baltimore, the three-time winners. Princeton captured the intercollegiate championship, Brockton won the New-England championship, Lancaster finished first in the Atlantic Association, and Syracuse first in the Eastern League.

In the National League several of the clubs made money, but the conduct of many of the players was such as to arouse vigorous criticism, and unless the club-owners do something to check the rowdyism on the field, the game will be irreparably injured. The record for the season of '97 was:

Clubs.	Boston.....	Baltimore.....	New-York.....	Cincinnati.....	Cleveland.....	Brooklyn.....	Washington...	Pittsburg.....	Chicago.....	Philadelphia...	Louisville.....	St. Louis.....	Games won...	Games played.
Boston	—	6	8	9	7	9	7	10	8	10	9	10	93	132
Baltimore	6	—	5	6	7	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	90	130
New-York	4	7	—	5	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	12	83	131
Cincinnati	3	6	7	—	7	5	8	5	7	8	9	11	76	132
Cleveland	5	4	3	5	—	5	8	6	8	9	5	11	69	131
Brooklyn	3	3	3	7	7	—	7	7	6	6	5	7	61	132
Washington ...	5	3	3	4	4	5	—	7	5	8	8	9	61	132
Pittsburg	2	3	3	7	6	5	5	—	6	7	8	8	60	131
Chicago	4	3	5	5	4	6	7	6	—	5	6	8	59	132
Philadelphia ..	2	2	5	4	3	6	4	5	7	—	9	8	55	132
Louisville	3	1	6	3	7	7	4	4	6	3	—	8	52	130
St. Louis.....	2	2	0	1	1	5	3	4	4	4	3	—	29	131
Games lost..	39	40	48	56	62	71	71	71	73	77	78	102	—	—

Keeler led the League in batting; Tebeau led the first basemen in fielding, with a percentage of .994; McPhee, the second basemen, with .965; Quinn, the third basemen, with .952; Clingman led the shortstops, with .947; Nance led the outfielders, playing in 34 games without an error, making a percentage of 1,000.

In the Temple Cup series between Boston and Baltimore the latter won, taking four of the five games. If they win it again it will become their personal property. The team averages for the series were:

TEAM BATTING AVERAGE.

Club.	A. B.	B. H.	Runs.	Stolen bases.	Total B. H.	Per cent.
Baltimore	189	71	56	3	91	.376
Boston	189	70	41	12	81	.370

TEAM FIELDING AVERAGE.

Club.	P. O.	A.	E.	Total ch'nces	Ch'ces ac'pted	Per cent.
Baltimore	126	61	9	196	187	.954
Boston	123	63	17	203	186	.916

BATTING AVERAGES.

Below will be found the official batting averages for the season as compiled by N. E. Young, the president of the National League. A player's worth to a club is frequently computed upon these averages. They are:

Name and Club.	Games.....	Runs.....	Basehits.....	Percentage...	Sacrifice hits.	Stolen bases..
Keeler, Baltimore..	128	147	243	.432	12	63
Clarke, Louisville...	129	122	213	.406	3	60
Kelly, Baltimore....	129	113	196	.389	9	50
Stivetts, Boston....	49	43	76	.388	1	2
Burkett, Cleveland.	128	128	199	.383	10	27

Name and Club.	Games.....	Runs.....	Basehits.....	Percentage...	Sacrifice hits.	Stolen bases..
Delehanty, Phila...	129	110	200	.377	5	28
Jajoie, Phila.....	126	107	198	.363	5	22
Stahl, Boston.....	111	111	168	.359	5	14
Davis, New-York...	131	114	188	.358	5	64
Doyle, Baltimore...	114	93	165	.356	2	62

Name and Club.	Games.....	Runs.....	Baseh'ts.....	Percentage....	Sacrifice hits.	Stolen bases..
Jennings, Balt.....	115	131	154	.353	17	60
Lange, Chicago.....	117	119	170	.352	9	83
Stenzel, Baltimore..	131	113	189	.351	3	77
DeMontreville, Wash	132	92	197	.349	14	33
Rothfuss, Pittsburg.	31	19	39	.348	1	3
Orth, Philadelphia..	42	26	51	.347	2	7
Collins, Boston.....	133	102	183	.346	8	16
Wagner, Louisville.	61	38	83	.344	5	22
Hamilton, Boston..	125	153	174	.344	4	70
Duffy, Boston.....	134	131	189	.341	13	45
Wallace, Cleveland.	131	99	177	.339	14	17
McGuire, Washing'n	82	52	111	.338	1	11
Childs, Cleveland...	114	105	149	.336	17	25
Mercer, Washington	42	22	45	.333	4	7
Van Haltren, N. Y.	131	122	190	.332	6	45
Anderson, Brooklyn	116	93	162	.332	11	42
Tiernan, New-York.	129	123	177	.331	1	34
Sockalexis, Clevel'd.	66	43	93	.331	4	17
Thornton, Chicago..	71	40	85	.329	4	14
Tucker, Bost.&Wash	98	52	122	.329	3	18
Holliday, Cincinnati	53	49	62	.328	2	4
Long, Boston.....	106	88	148	.327	17	26
Cooley, Philadelphia	131	124	185	.327	10	30
Douglas, St. Louis.	127	77	171	.327	3	12
Farrell, Washington	65	40	84	.327	5	8
Donovan, Pittsburg.	120	83	155	.326	9	39
McGraw, Baltimore.	105	89	127	.326	8	42
Tenney, Boston.....	131	125	184	.325	27	38
Beckley, N.Y.& Cin.	114	84	142	.325	4	22
Bowerman, Baltim.	33	17	41	.323	1	3
Jones, Brooklyn....	135	133	178	.322	13	62
Griffin, Brooklyn...	134	137	170	.320	12	23
Selbach, Washing'n	126	114	154	.317	6	58
Miller, Cincinnati..	119	83	139	.317	3	1
Klobedanz, Boston.	38	27	43	.316	3	1
Getman, Washing'n	37	29	46	.315	1	8
Lowe, Boston.....	121	87	157	.314	13	18
Zimmer, Cleveland	81	52	93	.314	5	7
Everett, Chicago...	90	63	119	.314	11	37
Robinson, Baltimore	47	25	57	.313	1	0
Hoffmeister, Pitts'g	47	33	59	.312	1	4
Smith, Pittsburg...	122	101	145	.311	6	28
Gleason, New-York.	134	88	173	.311	5	40
Wilson, New-York..	44	29	49	.310	0	7
Schriver, Cincinnati	52	26	54	.310	4	3
Leahy, Wash.&Pitts	43	23	45	.310	1	9
Allen, Boston.....	33	31	38	.309	3	3
Davis, Pittsburg...	107	69	132	.309	10	23
Ryan, Chicago.....	135	104	160	.309	10	25
A. Smi'h, Brooklyn.	61	36	72	.309	6	14
La Chance, B'klyn.	125	86	161	.308	8	30
Callahan, Chicago..	90	57	109	.308	8	13
McPhee, Cincinnati.	80	45	85	.307	16	10
Decker, Chicago....	109	71	130	.307	9	12
Vaughn, Cincinnati.	50	21	59	.305	4	4
Joyce, New-York...	110	110	121	.305	5	30
Werden, Louisville.	132	76	153	.303	5	16
Anson, Chicago.....	112	66	128	.302	9	16
Hartman, St. Louis.	126	67	157	.301	4	18
Brodie, Pittsburg...	100	47	111	.298	8	17
Peitz, Cincinnati...	73	34	76	.297	7	5
Connor, Chicago....	77	40	85	.296	5	12
Dahlen, Chicago...	75	67	82	.296	12	16
Pickering, Lou.&Cle	109	67	126	.296	8	40
Irwin, Cincinnati...	134	88	148	.293	10	35
Dexter, Louisville..	62	39	71	.291	2	11
Hoy, Cincinnati....	128	88	144	.290	23	40
O'Connor, Cleveland	100	48	116	.290	6	22
Shoch, Brooklyn....	79	39	79	.290	10	5
Turner, St. Louis..	102	58	120	.289	7	10
Shindle, Brooklyn..	134	82	156	.289	21	25
Reitz, Baltimore...	127	76	138	.289	6	26

Name and Club.	Games.....	Runs.....	Baseh'ts.....	Percentage....	Sacrifice hits.	Stolen bases..
Corcoran, Cincinnati	108	76	128	.288	12	16
Rusie, New-York...	37	25	41	.288	0	1
Cross, St. Louis....	130	60	133	.288	13	36
Harley, St. Louis...	89	43	96	.288	6	20
Ritchie, Cincinnati.	100	58	97	.288	13	8
Brown, Washington	116	93	136	.287	8	27
Dwyer, Cincinnati..	35	13	26	.285	7	0
McCr'ry, Lou.&N.Y.	136	91	147	.285	30	25
Geier, Philadelphia.	88	51	90	.285	5	19
Dowd, St.L.&Phila.	125	93	153	.284	14	41
Holmes, Lou.&N.Y.	80	51	87	.284	6	32
Wrigley, Washing'n.	102	65	111	.284	13	8
Clark, New-York...	118	62	124	.282	4	17
Ely, Pittsburg.....	133	65	147	.282	15	12
Padden, Pittsburg..	135	84	145	.281	20	38
Smith, Louisville...	21	8	21	.280	1	2
Meekin, New-York.	38	22	39	.280	0	4
Lally, St. Louis....	87	57	102	.278	6	11
Sullivan, New-York	21	6	18	.277	0	0
Grady, St.L.& Phil.	87	51	93	.276	5	7
Riley, Washington..	101	66	97	.275	9	16
Ganzel, Boston.....	27	15	28	.274	3	1
Warner, New-York.	110	48	109	.274	4	9
Clarke, Baltimore..	63	32	66	.274	3	7
Friend, Chicago....	24	13	25	.274	1	1
McKean, Cleveland.	127	86	144	.273	6	18
McCormick, Chicago	100	88	113	.273	4	44
Merritt, Pittsburg..	56	21	56	.270	6	3
Breit'stein, Cincin..	39	15	33	.270	4	4
Stafford, Lou.&N.Y.	117	69	123	.270	11	12
Burke, Cincinnati..	94	71	104	.269	4	30
Kennedy, Brooklyn.	42	10	39	.269	2	0
Carsey, Phil.&St.L.	15	3	14	.269	1	0
O'Brien, Baltimore.	38	22	37	.268	2	10
McFarl'd, St.L.&Ph.	67	32	64	.267	14	3
Tebeau, Cleveland..	111	62	111	.267	9	10
Tannehill, Pittsburg	53	24	49	.266	0	4
Abbey, Washington.	78	54	81	.264	3	10
Nichols, Boston....	42	21	38	.264	2	4
Quinn, Baltimore...	71	34	75	.264	3	14
Cross, Philadelphia.	88	37	90	.261	11	11
Grim, Brooklyn....	76	25	74	.261	8	3
Boyle, Philadelphia.	73	36	73	.259	5	2
Nash, Philadelphia..	102	45	87	.258	11	4
Gillen, Philadelphia	74	32	70	.258	10	2
Killen, Pittsburg...	41	16	34	.257	0	2
Corbett, Baltimore..	36	27	36	.257	1	6
Blake, Cleveland ...	31	18	30	.256	2	4
Lewis, Boston.....	35	15	28	.254	7	3
Payne, Brooklyn....	39	13	28	.252	3	0
Taylor, Philadelphia	37	12	34	.252	2	0
Shugart, Phild'phia.	40	20	41	.251	1	6
Johnson, Louisville.	44	16	41	.251	1	2
Cartwright, Wash'n.	33	19	31	.250	0	9
Hallman, Phil.&St.L.	112	49	108	.250	12	17
Seymour, New-York	41	13	35	.248	1	2
Bergen, Boston.....	83	45	80	.247	2	5
Lake, Boston	16	2	15	.246	2	2
Hart, St. Louis....	43	14	38	.245	0	5
Daub, Brooklyn	18	11	11	.244	2	2
Pond, Baltimore	31	15	22	.244	3	3
O'Brien, Wash'ton...	84	37	77	.242	3	5
Nance, Louisville...	34	25	29	.241	3	3
Cunningham, Louis.	30	13	23	.239	5	1
Clements, Phild'phia	49	18	44	.239	4	2
Yeager, Boston.....	26	20	22	.239	3	2
Burrill, Brooklyn...	31	15	25	.238	2	1
Hoffer, Baltimore...	41	20	34	.238	2	2
Griffith, Chicago....	46	29	38	.236	3	1
Fifield, Philadelphia	24	11	18	.234	2	0
Donohue, Chicago..	53	29	44	.234	4	4
Magee, Louisville...	20	4	14	.233	1	0
Houseman, St. Louis	76	32	62	.232	4	12

Name and Club.	Games.....	Runs.....	Baseh1ts.....	Percentage...	Sacrifice hits.	Stolen bases..
Clingman, Louisv'le	114	59	92	.230	7	10
Pfeffer, Chicago....	32	10	26	.230	2	5
Creiger, Cleveland..	38	15	32	.230	3	4
Connor, St. Louis...	22	13	19	.229	1	3
Dunn, Brooklyn.....	34	19	29	.228	4	2
Swain, Washington..	24	7	16	.225	1	3
McAleer, Cleveland.	23	5	20	.224	1	5
Wilson, Cleveland..	35	16	26	.222	3	3
Canavan, Brooklyn.	63	25	53	.222	1	10
Sugden, Pittsburg..	83	30	63	.219	13	9
Young, Cleveland...	45	16	34	.218	3	3
Nops, Baltimore....	28	7	20	.217	2	0
Wilson, Louisville..	103	45	82	.216	10	9
Donohue, St. Louis.	44	11	32	.216	4	1
Hawley, Pittsburg..	36	10	27	.216	0	0
Ehret, Cincinnati...	27	6	14	.212	2	2
McAllister, Clev'l'nd	40	20	29	.211	4	4
Dolan, Louisville...	32	9	25	.208	0	7
G. Smith, Brooklyn.	113	47	89	.207	7	3
Lyons, Pittsburg....	36	22	27	.206	1	5
Wheeler, Phila'phia	25	11	16	.205	1	2
Gettig, New-York..	20	8	15	.203	0	3
Powell, Cleveland..	28	10	20	.202	4	1
Fisher, Brooklyn....	18	6	12	.200	1	0
Kittredge, Chicago..	77	26	52	.198	7	9
King, Washington..	18	8	11	.193	0	0
Briggs, Chicago.....	21	5	15	.190	2	2
Donnelly, Pitts&N Y	66	40	46	.187	4	18
Murphy, St. Louis..	55	12	36	.177	4	2
Frasier, Louisville..	36	10	20	.172	2	2
Rhines, Cincinnati.	36	4	17	.168	2	0
Hoek, Louisville....	15	5	8	.163	2	0
McJames, Wash'ton	41	12	20	.160	0	1
Gardner, Pittsburg..	28	13	12	.153	2	2
Cuppy, Cleveland...	17	5	8	.148	1	0
Rogers, Louisville..	40	21	22	.148	3	4
Hughey, Pittsburg..	20	4	8	.115	1	0
Hill, Louisville.....	25	5	7	.100	1	1

ATHLETICS.

The absence of international competitions during the season of 1897 detracted considerably from the general interest in athletics. The dual games between the members of the New-York A. C. and the Chicago A. A. furnished good sport, although the New-York men won the majority of the contests easily. The other notable athletic contests of the year were those of the New-Jersey A. C. at Bergen Point, and those held annually at Travers Island by the New-York A. C. It was not a season for records, however, and comparatively few new ones were made. Wefers proved himself the best sprinter in the country, if not in the world. Charges were made of professionalism against him, but his friends disclaimed them. Some of the most noteworthy performances of the year are as follows: 120 yards, B. J. Wefers, 11⅘s., Worcester, Mass., August 20, 1897; 150 yards, B. J. Wefers, 14⅗s., Travers Island, N. Y., October 2, 1897; 300 yards, hurdles, P. O'Day, 38⅖s., and Kraenzlein, 37⅘s., Military and Athletic Carnival, Chicago, Ill., May 12, 1897; throwing the 16-pound hammer, John Flanragan, 150 ft. 8 in., at Bergen Point, N. J., May 31, 1897; throwing the 56-pound weight for height, James S. Mitchell, 15 ft. 6⅜ in., at Bergen Point, N. J., September 6, 1897; throwing the 16-pound hammer, John Flannagan, 157 ft. 4 in., Albany, N. Y., August 3, 1897 (exhibition throw); dumb-bell lifting, L. C. Rood, of Harvard College, on June 27, 1897, broke the amateur record for lifting heavy dumb-bells; he elevated 212 pounds by a straight lift; the old record was 201 pounds 5 ounces, made by R. A. Pennell in 1894.

BICYCLES.

Cycling both as from a racing standpoint and as a means for recreation and pastime has had the best season in its history. In the professional class E. C. Bald showed that he was the best all-round rider in competition work in this country, and he easily led his competitors both in the number of races won and in the amount of cash captured in prizes. Michael did the best work in paced races. Bald probably cleared close to $15,000 on his season's work, and Michael likely made at least $10,000.

Some of the best records made are below:

AMATEUR.

Competition—Standing Start—Unpaced.

One-third mile, 40⅘s., J. G. Heil, Denver, Col., June 19; 2 miles, 4m. 6⅘s., O. W. Smith, Waltham, Mass., June 17; ⅓ mile, 40⅘s., Philip J. Bornwasser, Louisville, Ky., September 4; ½ mile, 1m. ⅘s., Earl W. Peabody, Kalamazoo, Mich., October 4.

Against Time—Flying Start—Paced.

One mile, 1m. 43⅘s., H. M. Sidwell, Chester Park, July 17.

Against Time—Paced.

Two miles, 3m. 52⅕s., H. M. Sidwell, Winton Place, Ohio, July 24; ⅓ mile, 32⅘s., Fred Schade, Willow Grove, Penn., August 7; ½ mile, 51⅘s., H. M. Sidwell, Winton Place, Ohio, August 7; ⅔ mile, 1m. 9⅗s., H. M. Sidwell, Chester Park, Ohio, October 7; 1 mile, 1m. 43⅘s., H. G. Gardiner, Willow Grove, Penn., September 11; 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 miles, 8m. 36⅘s., 10m. 48⅕s., 13m. 2s., 15m. 20⅘s., 17m. 37⅕s., 22m. 3⅘s., Fred Nelson, Chicago, Ill., August 14; ¾ mile, 1m. 18s., H. M. Sidwell, Winton Place, Ohio; ⅘ mile, 1m. 10s., H. M. Sidwell, Winton Place, Ohio; 3, 4 and 5 miles, 5m. 57s., 7m. 56s., 9m. 54⅕s., C. V. Dasey, Denver, Col.

Against Time—Flying Start—Unpaced.

Ten miles, single, 24m. 19⅘s., A. G. Kluefer, Racine, Wis., July 2; 51 to 100 miles, Rudolph Lauricks, Charles River Park, Cambridge, Mass., July 31. Time—51 miles, 2h. 33m. 42s.; 52 miles, 2h. 37m. 10s.; 53 miles, 2h. 42m. 9⅘s.; 54 miles, 2h. 45m. 25⅘s.; 55 miles, 2h. 48m. 38⅘s.; 56 miles, 2h. 51m. 49⅘s.; 57 miles, 2h. 55m. 1⅘s.; 58 miles, 2h. 58m. 14⅘s.; 59 miles, 3h. 1m. 21⅕s.; 60 miles, 3h. 4m. 45⅕s.; 61 miles, 3h. 7m. 54⅘s.; 62 miles, 3h. 11m. 9⅕s.; 63 miles, 3h. 14m. 34⅘s.; 64 miles, 3h. 7m. 54⅘s.; 65 miles, 3h. 20m. 58⅘s.; 66 miles, 3h. 24m. 12⅕s.; 67 miles, 3h. 27m. 27⅗s.; 68 miles, 3h. 30m. 43⅗s.; 69 miles, 3h. 34m. 8s.; 70 miles, 3h. 37m. 36⅕s.; 71 miles, 3h. 40m. 56s.; 72 miles, 3h. 44m. 3⅗s.; 73 miles, 3h. 47m. 11s.; 74 miles, 3h. 50m. 19⅗s.; 75 miles, 3h. 53m. 33⅕s.; 76 miles, 3h. 56m. 53⅕s.; 77 miles, 4h. 57s.; 78 miles, 4h. 3m. 58s.; 79 miles, 4h. 6m. 58⅘s.; 80 miles, 4h. 10m.

5⅞s.; 81 miles, 4h. 13m. 14s.; 82 miles, 4h. 16m. 25⅝s.; 83 miles, 4h. 19m. 37s.; 84 miles, 4h. 22m. 52s.; 85 miles, 4h. 26m. 9⅛s.; 86 miles, 4h. 29m. 32½s.; 87 miles, 4h. 32m. 52⅜s.; 88 miles, 4h. 36m. 13⅛s.; 89 miles, 4h. 39m. 37⅜s.; 90 miles, 4h. 43m. 1⅛s.; 91 miles, 4h. 46m. 48⅜s.; 92 miles, 4h. 50m. 9s.; 93 miles, 4h. 53m. 35⅜s.; 94 miles, 4h. 57m. 5⅛s.; 95 miles, 5h. 35s.; 96 miles, 5h. 3m. 46⅜s.; 97 miles, 5h. 6m. 55⅝s.; 98 miles, 5h. 10m. 5⅛s.; 99 miles, 5h. 13m. 18⅝s.; 100 miles, 5h. 16m. 24⅞s.

Against Time—Unpaced.

Two-thirds of a mile, 1m. 21⅛s., Joseph G. Heil, Denver, Col., July 31; 2 miles, 4m. 27⅜s., Joseph Heil, Denver, Col., August 21.

Tandem—Competition—Unpaced—Standing Start.

One mile, 2m. ⅜s., Victor E. Ekberg and John V. Casey, Charles River Park, Cambridge, Mass., June 23; 1 mile, 1m. 55⅜s., Casey and Ekberg, at Charles River Park, Cambridge, Mass., July 31; 1 mile, 1m., 55⅜s., E. C. Hausman and George H. Collett, Waterbury, Conn., September 9.

Tandem—Against Time—Flying Start—Unpaced.

One mile, 1m. 55⅜s., Fred Carruthers and B. B. McReynolds, Colorado Springs, July 1; ½ mile, 34⅛s., Fred Carruthers and B. B. McReynolds, Colorado Springs, July 1; 3, 4 and 5 miles, 6m. 24⅜s., 8m. 36⅛s., 10m. 46⅜s., C. V. Dasey and Charles Goranflo, at Denver, Col., July 16.

PROFESSIONAL.

Competition—Standing Start—Paced.

One mile, 1m. 58s.; 2 miles, 3m. 54⅜s; 3 miles, 5m. 55s.; 4 miles, 7m. 54⅜s.; 5 miles, 9m. 54⅜s.; W. E. Becker, San Francisco, Cal., February 22. Two miles, 3m. 42½s.; 3 miles, 5m. 39⅛s.; 4 miles, 7m. 35⅝s.; 5 miles, 9m. 31⅜s.; 6 miles, 11m. 31s.; 7 miles, 13m. 24⅜s.; 8 miles, 15m. 21⅛s.; 9 miles, 17m. 22⅝s.; 10 miles, 19m. 21⅞s.; 11 miles, 21m. 19⅜s.; 12 miles, 23m. 18⅛s.; 13 miles, 25m. 12⅝s.; E. McDuffie, Charles River Park, Cambridge, Mass., June 17. Fourteen miles, 27m. 14⅜s.; 15 miles, 29m. 12s.; J. Michael, Charles River Park, Cambridge, Mass., June 17.

Competition—Paced.

Three miles, 5m. 29⅛s.; 4 miles, 7m. 18⅜s.; 5 miles, 9m. 5⅜s.; 6 miles, 10m. 50⅛s.; 7 miles, 12m. 42⅝s.; 8 miles, 14m. 32½s.; 9 miles, 16m. 19⅜s.; 10 miles, 18m. 8⅛s.; 11 miles, 19m. 56⅝s.; 12 miles, 21m. 46⅜s.; 13 miles, 23m. 35s.; 14 miles, 25m. 27⅛s; 15 miles, 27m. 14⅛s.; 16 miles, 29m. 5⅜s.; 17 miles, 31m. 1⅜s.; 18 miles, 32m. 53⅜s.; 19 miles, 34m. 48s.; 20 miles, 36m. 41⅛s.; 21 miles, 38m. 30⅜s.; 22 miles, 40m. 25⅛s.; 23 miles, 42m. 14s.; 24 miles, 44m. 8⅜s.; 25 miles, 45m. 58⅛s.; J. Michael, Charles River Park, Cambridge, Mass., September 18. Three miles, 5m. 28s.; 4 miles, 7m. 16⅛s.; 26 miles, 48m. 56⅜s.; 27 miles, 50m. 51s.; 28 miles, 52m. 43s.; 29 miles, 54m. 38⅜s.; 30 miles, 56m. 33s.; 31 miles, 58m. 30⅛s.; 32 miles, 1h. 35⅜s.; 33 miles, 1h. 2m. 17⅛s.; 31 miles, 1,450 yards, 1h.; J. Michael, Manhattan Beach, N. Y., September 25.

Competition—Unpaced.

Thirty to one hundred and sixty-five miles, made by Frank Waller, T. A. Barnaby and Frank Albert, at Charles River Park, August 16.—F. Waller, 31 miles, 1h. 17m. 42⅛s.; 35 miles, 1h. 30m. 29⅛s.; 40 miles, 1h. 44m. 9⅛s.; F. Albert, 45 miles, 1h. 57m. 40⅜s.; F. Waller, 50 miles, 2h. 11m. 9⅜s.; 55 miles, 2h. 54s.; 60 miles, 2h. 38m. 46⅜s.; T. A. Barnaby, 65 miles, 2h. 53m. 42s.; F. Albert, 70 miles, 3h. 7m. 15⅝s.; F. Waller, 75 miles, 3h. 21m. 14⅜s.; 80 miles, 3h. 25m. 13⅜s.; 85 miles, 3h. 48m. 45s.; 90 miles, 4h. 3m. 22s.; 95 miles, 4h. 18m. 48s.; T. A. Barnaby, 100 miles, 4h. 33m. 52s.; 105 miles, 4h. 48m. 55⅜s.; 110 miles, 5h. 3m. 59⅜s.; F. Waller, 115 miles, 5h. 17m. 35s.; T. A. Barnaby, 120 miles, 5h. 34m. 59⅜s.; F. Waller, 125 miles, 5h. 50m. 33s.; 130 miles, 6h. 6m. 17s.; 135 miles, 6h. 23m. 2⅛s.; 140 miles, 6h. 39m. 5⅛s.; 145 miles, 6h. 54m. 51⅜s.; 145 miles, 7h. 10m. 36⅛s.; 155 miles, 7h. 27m. 5s.; 160 miles, 7h. 42m. 24⅛s.; 165 miles, 7h. 57m. 34⅛s.

Flying Start—Paced—Against Time.

Eleven to thirty miles—Eleven miles, 21m. 28⅜s.; 12 miles, 23m. 27⅛s.; 13 miles, 25m. 22⅜s.; 14 miles, 27m. 25⅜s.; 15 miles, 29m. 24s.; 16 miles, 31m. 25⅜s.; 17 miles, 33m. 26⅛s.; 18 miles, 35m. 24⅛s.; 19 miles, 37m. 21⅝s.; 20 miles, 39m. 18⅜s.; 21 miles, 41m. 16⅜s.; 22 miles, 43m. 14s.; 23 miles, 45m. 15s.; 24 miles, 47m. 11⅛s.; 25 miles, 49m. 8⅜s.; 26 miles, 51m. 5⅛s.; 27 miles, 53m. 1⅛s.; 28 miles, 54m. 59⅜s.; 29 miles, 56m. 57⅛s.; 30 miles, 58m. 44⅛s.; Lucien Lesna, Charles River Park, Cambridge, Mass., August 14.

Against Time—Unpaced.

Three hundred and twenty-three miles, 24h., actual time, 23h. 59m. 58s.; Schreyer G. Meiscell, Denver, Col., July 30 and 31. Two-thirds mile, 1m. 24⅛s.; A. B. Hughes, Denver, Col., July 31. Three miles, 6m. 46⅛s.; A. B. Hughes, Denver, Col., August 21.

Tandem—Competition—Standing Start.

One mile, 1m. 57s.; Nat Butler and Frank Butler, Cambridge, Mass., June 5. Two miles, 4m. 6⅜s.; Nat and Frank Butler, Charles River Park, Cambridge, Mass., June 2.

Other Records.

Triplet—1 mile, unpaced, against time, 1m. 46⅛s.; Earl H. Kiser, John S. Johnson, A. C. Mertens, Kalamazoo, Mich., October 4.

World Records.

One mile, 1m. 35⅝s.; J. W. Stocks, London, September 8. One hour, 32 miles, 1,086 yards, J. W. Stocks, London, September 27. One hundred kilometers (62 miles, 246⅔ yards), 2h. ⅜s., Bonhours, October 1, Paris. Twenty-four hours, 616 miles, 340 yards, M. Cordang, Crystal Palace, London, September 16. One hundred miles, 3h. 25m. 53⅜s.; J. W. Walters, Catford, London, August 30.

CANOEING.

The eighteenth annual camp-meet of the American Canoe Association was held as usual at Grindstone Island in the St. Lawrence River, August 17–21. The record: Cricket won the combined race, record paddling, single paddling and tandem, decked canoes; Az Iz, the record sailing; Mab, the unlimited sailing and trophy sailing; Pioneer, the club sailing; Madge, the open, canvas sailing; Wish, trophy paddling; Hoyt, the novice paddling; Hi Yah, the paddling, open canoes; Toronto,

the tandem paddling; the Toronto crew, the four paddling; W. T. Lawless, the upset paddling; Bagheera, the tail-end race; Miss Pearsall, the ladies' paddling, and Miss Sparrow and Miss Pearsall, the ladies' tandem.

The individual record stood as follows:

	Combined.	Paddling.	Sailing.	Total.
George P. Douglas..	4	4	3	11
J. R. Stewart.....	3	3	4	10
Thomas Hale, jr....	0	2	2	4
L. Leroy.....	0	1	1	2

CHESS.

INTERNATIONAL AND FOREIGN.

January 10.—Amos Burn wins British amateur championship.

January 15.—Lasker beats Steinitz for championship of the world at Moscow. Final score—Lasker, 10; Steinitz, 2; drawn, 5.

February 13.—Great Britain beats America in a cable team match by 5½ to 4½.

April 2.—Oxford beat Cambridge in the twenty-eighth annual match, played in London, by a score of 3 to 2.

May 25.—Tschigorin wins match against Schiffers in St. Petersburg. Score—7 to 1; drawn games, 6.

June 2.—First parliamentary team cable match between U. S. Congress and British House of Commons, ends in a draw. Score —2½ each side.

July 3.—Miss Rudge, England, wins international women's tournament. Final scores—Barry, 11½; Bonnefin, 12½; Eschwege, 6; Fagan, 13½; Field, 12; Finn, 3½; Forbes-Sharp, 4; Fox, 10½; Gooding, 10½; Hertsch, 9½; Hook, 10; Muller-Hartung, 5; Rudge, 17; Stevenson, 1; Sidney, 10; Thomas, 11; Thorold, 14; De la Vigne, 3; Watson, 10½; Worrall, 13.

September 13.—International chess tournament begins in Berlin with 20 entries.

October 4.—Charousek wins first prize at Berlin. Final scores—Alapin, 11½; Albin, 3; Bardeleben, ½; Blackburn, 13; Burn, 12; Caro, 11; Charousek, 14½; Englisch, 6½; Janowski, 12½; Marco, 11½; Metger, 9; Schiffers, 10; Schlechter, 11½; Suechting, 8; Teichmann, 7½; Tschigorin, 10½; Walbrodt, 14; Winawer, 8½; Zinkl, 6½.

OTHER CONTESTS.

January 3.—Harvard wins intercollegiate tournament. Score—Harvard, 10; Princeton, 5½; Columbia, 4½; Yale, 4.

February 14.—Showalter and Pillsbury begin a match for championship of United States.

February 22.—Delmar wins N. Y. State championship.

April 16.—Pillsbury-Showalter championship match ends. Score—10 to 8 in favor of Pillsbury; drawn games, 3.

June 1.—Franklin C. C., Philadelphia, beats Manhattan C. C. in a team match by 8 to 6.

July 22.—Jasnogrodsky beat Roething in a match by 7 to 3; drawn games, 4.

August 6.—New-York wins interstate match against Pennsylvania by 25½ to 23½. The annual tournament for possession of "Staats-Zeitung" Cup remains undecided.

Janowski and Walbrodt played a nine-game series at the Chess Club Centrum Berlin, in November, the former winning the match.

CRICKET.

The 1897 cricket season was an interesting one in many ways. In the early part of the season a team of Philadelphians played a series of matches in England, with the following results:

June 7, 8.—At Oxford: Philadelphians, 163 (for seven wickets); Oxford University, 363. Drawn (rain).

June 10, 11.—At Manchester: Lancashire, 149 and 64 (for three wickets); Philadelphians, 123 and 86. Lost by seven wickets.

June 14, 15.—At Cambridge: Cambridge University, 412; Philadelphians, 149 and 100. Lost by an inning and 163 runs.

June 17, 18.—At Brighton: Sussex, 46 and 252; Philadelphians, 216 and 83 (for two wickets). Won by eight wickets.

June 21, 23.—At Lord's, London: Middlesex, 234 and 154 (for three wickets); Philadelphians, 117 and 270. Lost by seven wickets.

June 24, 25, 26.—At the Oval, London: Oxford University (Past and Present), 261 and 84 (for three wickets); Philadelphians, 120 and 221. Lost by seven wickets.

June 28, 30.—At Sheffield: Yorkshire, 104 (for four wickets); Philadelphians, 225. Drawn (rain).

July 1, 2, 3.—At Bournemouth.—Hampshire, 281 and 178 (for five wickets); Philadelphians, 292 and 163. Lost by five wickets.

July 8, 9, 10.—At Birmingham: Warwickshire, 296 and 201; Philadelphians, 269 and 230 (for five tickets). Won by five wickets.

July 12, 13, 14.—At Nottingham: Notts, 244 and 249 (for eight wickets); Philadelphians, 421. Drawn.

July 15, 16, 17.—At Bristol: Gloucestershire, 363; Philadelphians, 181 and 153. Lost by an inning and 29 runs.

July 19, 20, 21.—At Bath: Somerset, 200; Philadelphians, 174 (for five wickets). Drawn (rain).

July 22, 23, 24.—At Lord's, London: M. C. C. and Ground, 278 and 280 (declared); Philadelphians, 179 and 162. Lost by 227 runs.

July 26, 27, 28.—At Maidstone: Kent, 454; Philadelphians, 168 and 277. Lost by an inning and 9 runs.

July 29, 30, 31.—At the Oval, London: Surrey, 273 and 372; Philadelphians, 233 and 258. Lost by 154 runs.

Games played, 15; won, 2; lost, 9; drawn, 4.

The following were the American team: G. S. Patterson (capt.), J. A. Lester, A. M. Wood, F. H. Bohlen, J. B. King, H. C. Thayer, C. Coates, jr., E. M. Cregar, P. H. Clark, L. Biddle, H. L. Clark, F. W. Ralston, H. P. Baily, F. H. Bates, J. H. Scattergood.

In the autumn a team of English amateurs, under the captaincy of P. F. Warner, played a series of five games. The visitors won their game in New-York and one game against the "Gentlemen of Philadelphia"; they drew against the "Colts" of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and lost one game against the "Gentlemen of Philadelphia."

The local championship was fought for by the Staten Island, New-Jersey, Man-

hattan and New-York clubs, with the following result.

CHAMPIONSHIP SCHEDULE.

	P'd.	Won.	Lost.	Dr.	Pct.
New-Jersey A. C.	9	7	0	2	1000
Staten Island....	9	3	3	3	.500
Manhattan	9	2	4	3	.333
New-York	9	0	5	4	.000

The second-class club of the Metropolitan district also played a championship series of games. The competitors were the Brooklyn, Paterson, New-Jersey, Kings County, Manhattan, Kearny, Columbia and St. George's. The teams finished in the order above given.

FLY-CASTING.

Two important fly-casting tournaments were held in 1897. At the Sportsmen's Exposition, New-York, March 15–20, a tournament was held in a tank constructed indoors, although the records were not recognized as official because of the lack of wind and other outdoor conditions unfavorable to the caster. The longest cast in this event was 110 feet 9½ inches, by Thomas Mills, of New-York, but these figures were not allowed because the fly went beyond the end of the tank, and, catching in some draperies, was detached when the judges went to measure the cast. The previous record of 102 feet 6 inches, therefore, held good until the tournament in Chicago in August, when W. D. Mansfield, of San Francisco, broke all records with a cast of 111 feet 3 inches, thus making the world's record.

FOOTBALL.

The football season of '97 was interesting. While some attention was paid to the Association games, the contests of the large colleges attracted the big crowds of the year. At Cambridge 25,000 people saw the game between Yale and Harvard, while 20,000 witnessed the contest at Philadelphia between the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard. The Yale-Princeton game, at New-Haven, attracted 15,000 people, the weather being cold and disagreeable. The most important games of the year resulted as follows:

CAMBRIDGE, NOVEMBER 13.

Harvard (0).	Positions.	Yale (0).
Cabot	Left end	Hazen
Swain, Wheeler	Left tackle	Rodgers
Bouve	Left guard	Chadwick
Doucette	Centre	Cadwalader
Haskell, Shaw	Right guard	Brown
Donald, Mills	Right tackle	Chamberlin
Moulton	Right end	Hall
Garrison	Quarterback	De Saulles
Dibblee	Left halfback	Corwin
Warren, Parker	Right halfback	Benjamin
Haughton	Fullback	McBride

Referee—McClung, Lehigh. Umpire—Dashiel, Lehigh. Timekeeper — Wood, Boston A. A. Linemen—Graham and Goodrich. Total score—Draw. Time—35-minute halves.

NEW-HAVEN, NOVEMBER 20.

Yale (6).	Positions.	Princeton (0).
Hazen	Left end	Craig
Rodgers	Left tackle	Holt
Chadwick	Left guard	Crowdis
Yale (6).	Positions.	Princeton (0).
Cadwalader	Centre	Booth, Dickey
Brown	Right guard	Edwards
Chamberlin	Right tackle	Hillebrand
Hall	Right end	Cochran, Lathrop
De Saulles	Quarterback	Baird, Burke
Benjamin	Right halfback	Reiter, Kelly
Dudley	Left halfback	Bannard, Ayres
McBride	Fullback	Wheeler

Umpire—Paul Dashiel, Lehigh. Referee—W. A. Langford, Trinity. Linesmen—Howland, Yale; Bouvard, Princeton. Timers—Smith, Yale; Coyne, Princeton. Touchdown—Dudley. Goal—Cadwalader. Total score—Yale, 6; Princeton, 0. Time—35-minute halves.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 20.

Penn's a (15).	Positions.	Harvard (6).
Boyle	Left end	Richardson
Goodman, Carnett	Left tackle	Wheeler
Hare	Left guard	Bouve
Overfield	Centre	Doucette
McCracken	Right guard	Haskell, Boal
Outland	Right tackle	Mills
Hedges	Right end	Moulton
Weeks	Qua'rb'k	Gar's'n, Cochran
Jackson	Left halfback	Dibblee
Morice	Right halfback	Parker, Sawin
Minds	Fullback	Haughton

Referee—J. W. Beacham, Cornell. Umpire—Clinton R. Wyckoff, Cornell. Touchdowns—Minds, Hare, Parker. Goals from touchdowns—Minds, Haughton. Place kick from field—Minds. Total score—Pennsylvania, 15; Harvard, 6. Time—35-minute halves.

GOLF.

Meadow Brook Hunt Club tournament, May 12–15, won by J. A. Tyng.

Knollwood Country Club tournament, May 19–22, won by A. H. Fenn.

Baltusrol Golf Club tournament, May 27–29, won by L. P. Bayard, jr., Baltusrol; S. B. Bowers, Otsego G. C., second.

Seabright Golf Club tournament, July 1–5, won by James A. Tyng, Morris County G. C.; S. D. Bowers, Otsego G. C., second.

Shinnecock Hills Golf Club tournament, July 27–31, won by James A. Tyng, Morris County G. C.; Foxhall P. Keene, Rockaway Hunt Club, second.

Norwood Park Golf Club tournament, Aug. 19–21, won by Walter J. Travis, Oakland G. C.; W. G. Stewart, Seabright G. C., second.

Women's National Championship, held at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., Aug. 24–28, won by Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock G. C.; Miss N. C. Sargent, Essex County G. C., second.

Westbrook Golf Club tournament, Islip, Long Island, Sept. 10, 11, 12, won by W. J. Travis, Oakland G. C.; W. Bayard Cutting, jr., Westbrook G. C., second.

Men's National Championship, held at Wheaton, Ill., Sept. 13–18—Amateur championhip won by H. J. Whigham, Ontwentsia G. C.; W. R. Betts, Shinnecock G. C., second. Open championship won by Joseph Lloyd, Essex County Club; William Anderson, Misquamicut G. C., second. Amateur driving contest won by H. M. Harriman, Knollwood Country Club; W. R. Betts, Shinnecock Hills G. C., second. Professional driving contest won by J. Harrison, Ridgefield G. C.; H. J. Rawlins, Utica G. C., second.

Tuxedo Golf Club tournament, Tuxedo

Park, N. Y., Sept. 22-25, won by Foxhall P. Keene, Rockaway Hunt Club; R. P. Huntington, Tuxedo G. C., second.

Meadow Brook Hunt Club tournament, Westbury, Long Island, Sept. 30-Oct. 2, won by Quincy A. Shaw, Myopia Hunt Club; James A. Tyng, Morris County G. C., second.

St. Andrews Golf Club tournament, Mt. Hope, N. Y., won by F. S. Douglas, Fairfield County G. C.; F. W. Menzies, St. Andrews G. C., second.

Oakland Golf Club tournament, Bayside, Long Island, Oct. 11-13, won by W. J. Travis, Oakland G. C.; M. R. Wright, Philadelphia Cricket Club, second.

Queens County Golf Club tournament, Glen Cove, Long Island, Oct. 14-16, won by W. G. Stewart, Seabright G. C.; W. J. Travis, Oakland G. C., second.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The National championship lawn tennis tournament for 1897 began at Newport, R. I., August 18. It was made unusually important by the presence of three expert British players, who competed in both singles and doubles. Robert D. Wrenn, champion for 1896, won the championship, defeating Dr. W. V. Eaves, of London, England. Score: 4—6, 8—6, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2. In the "all-comers" Larned lost to Nisbet after five sets in the semi-finals, and Nisbet lost to Eaves the next day in the finals by three straight sets. Larned's defeat was accomplished by the Englishman only after a most sensational match, in which the American was twice within a single stroke of winning in three straight sets. Score: 3—6, 2—6, 9—7, 6—4, 6—4.

The championship in doubles was contested for in two sections again, as in 1896, the tournament being played simultaneously in Chicago and Boston for the Western and Eastern championships. Leo E. Ware and George P. Sheldon, jr., won the Western championship at Chicago, and H. S. Mahony and H. A. Nisbet, British players, won the Eastern championship at Boston. These two teams met at Newport for the National championship in doubles, and the American pair won. Score: 11—13, 6—2, 9—7, 1—6, 6—1. Owing to the default of the Neel brothers, the 1896 National champions in doubles, Ware and Sheldon took the title.

In the National championship tournament for women, held at Philadelphia, beginning June 15, Miss Juliette Atkinson, of Brooklyn, who held the championship in 1895, won from Miss Bessie Moore, of Ridgewood, N. J., the 1896 holder. With her sister, Miss Kathleen Atkinson, she also won the championship in women's doubles, while Miss Laura Henson and D. L. Magruder, of Philadelphia, won the championship in mixed doubles.

THE BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The English championship tournament, held at Wimbledon in July, was won by R. F. Doherty, of Cambridge, beating H. S. Mahony, the 1896 winner, three straight sets in the challenge round. The new champion, with his brother, H. L. Doherty, won the English championship in doubles, beating the Baddeley brothers, 1896's holders, three sets to one. Mrs. G. W. Hillyard, the former holder of the title, retained the English championship in women's singles, beating Miss C. Cooper two sets to one in the challenge round.

The Irish championship meeting, held at Dublin in May, was won by Dr. W. V. Eaves, against R. F. Doherty, taking three sets to one in the finals, and beating W. Baddeley, ex-champion of England, three sets to two, in the challenge round. The Baddeley brothers won the doubles, and Mrs. G. W. Hillyard won the championship in women's singles.

THE BRITISH PLAYERS IN AMERICA.

The United States National Lawn Tennis Association challenged the English Lawn Tennis Association to an international match in America, but the latter declined the challenge for financial reasons. A team of three British experts, however, was made up to play in American tournaments, and Dr. W. V. Eaves, H. S. Mahony and H. A. Nisbet came over late in July. They played in four tournaments, being opposed by Wrenn and Larned in sixteen matches, of which the visitors won three and lost thirteen. The score in sets was 39 to 16 in favor of the American players. At Longwood Larned beat Mahony and Eaves. In the Hoboken international event Eaves beat R. D. Wrenn in five close sets, though Larned beat all three of the visitors and Wrenn beat the other two. In the Chicago international tournament both of the Americans beat Eaves and Mahony, but Nisbet beat Wrenn, and the tournament resulted in a three-handed tie, as Larned beat Nisbet and Wrenn beat Larned. The visitors did better at Newport in the finals of the "all-comers" singles. Mahony was beaten by Whitman in one of the earlier rounds, but Nisbet beat Larned in the semi-finals, and was then beaten by Eaves in the finals. Eaves was then beaten by Wrenn. The result of the season was an overwhelming victory for the American players. Mahony did not win a match from a first-class American player; Eaves beat Wrenn once, and Nisbet beat Wrenn and Larned each once.

RANKING, 1897.

The leading American tennis players for the season of 1897 (including the three British visitors) are ranked in the following order: First, R. D. Wrenn; second, W. A. Larned; third, W. V. Eaves; fourth, H. A. Nisbet; fifth, H. S. Mahony; sixth, G. L. Wrenn, jr.; seventh, M. D. Whitman; eighth, K. Collins; ninth, E. P. Fischer; tenth, W. S. Bond; eleventh, J. D. Forbes; twelfth, L. E. Ware; thirteenth, J. P. Paret; fourteenth, C. R. Budlong; fifteenth, G. P. Sheldon, jr.; sixteenth, Everts Wrenn; seventeenth, Holcomb Ward; eighteenth, C. P. Dodge; nineteenth, G. W. Lee; twentieth, M. D. Smith.

TOURNAMENT WINNERS FOR 1897.

Men's singles—Championships: United States, R. D. Wrenn; England, R. F. Doherty; Ireland, Dr. W. V. Eaves; Canada, L. E. Ware; International (Germany), R. F. Doherty; International (Canada), W. S. Bond; Western, Kreigh Collins; Middle States, W. A. Larned; Intercollegiate, S. G. Thompson (Princeton); Interscholastic, Reginald Fincke; Pacific Coast, R. F.

Whitney; New-England, T. A. Driscoll; Northwestern, Lieutenant W. A. Bethel; Southern, T. A. Driscoll; Massachusetts, Holcomb Ward; Maine, J. P. Paret; New-Hampshire, James Terry; Rhode Island, M. G. Chace; New-Jersey, J. P. Paret; Pennsylvania, M. D. Smith: Vermont, George Worthington; Western Pennsylvania, S. G. Thompson; District of Columbia, J. C. Goodfellow; Hudson River, G. W. Pierpont; Metropolitan, S. C. Millett. Open tournaments, Longwood (cup): W. A. Larned; Newton Centre (indoor handicap), Alfred Codman; Essex County, D. T. Farrington; Syracuse, Reginald Fincke; Old Dorchester, Holcomb Ward; Newcastle, G. P. Sheldon, jr.; Sleepy Hollow (cup), E. P. Fischer; Toronto, E. P. Fischer. Invitation events: Hoboken, W. A. Larned; Chicago (international), tie between W. A. Larned, R. D. Wrenn and H. A. Nisbet; Tuxedo (cup holdover), E. P. Fischer; West Superior, W. S. Bond; Chicago, Kreigh Collins.

Men's doubles—Championships: United States, L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, jr.; England, R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty; Ireland, W. Baddeley and H. Baddeley; Canada, L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, jr.; International (Germany), G. W. Hillyard and G. C. Ball-Greene; International (Canada), E. P. Fischer and M. D. Whitman; Western, L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, jr.; Eastern, H. S. Mahony and H. A. Nisbet; Middle States, L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, jr.; Pacific Coast, Samuel Hardy and Sumner Hardy; Intercollegiate, L. E. Ware and M. D. Whitman (Harvard); New-England, C. P. Dodge and Richard Hooker; Southern, J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson; Maine, C. P. Dodge and Richard Hooker; Vermont, George Worthington and T. K. Wellington; Rhode Island, C. R. Budlong and J. F. Dana; Pennsylvania, M. D. Smith and C. Tete, jr.; Hudson River, Lieutenant R. P. Davis and W. H. Spurgeon; Northwestern, J. W. Carver and L. H. Waldner; Metropolitan, S. C. Millett and G. L. Wrenn, jr. Open tournaments: Newcastle, L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, jr.; Syracuse, E. P. Fischer and R. D. Thurber; Lake Minnetonka, W. S. Bond and W. L. Meyers; Toronto, L. E. Ware and J. D. Forbes; Philadelphia, M. D. Smith and C. Tete, jr.; West Newton (handicap indoors), L. E. Ware and J. D. Forbes.

Women's singles—Championships: United States, Miss Juliette Atkinson; England, Mrs. G. W. Hillyard; Ireland, Mrs. G. W. Hillyard; Canada, Miss Juliette Atkinson; International (Germany), Mrs. G. W. Hillyard and Miss C. Cooper tied; International (Canada), Miss Juliette Atkinson; Hudson River, Miss Mabel Ferris; New-Jersey (cup holdover), Miss Bessie Moore.

ROWING.

The rowing season of 1897 was one of unusual interest. The victory of Ten Eyck, the American, at Henley, the victories of Cornell against Columbia and Pennsylvania, and again against Harvard and Yale, and the contests for the championships of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen served to keep the world well informed on rowing matters.

Winners at the twenty-fifth annual regatta of the N. A. A. O.: Intermediate single sculls—C. H. Lewis, Worcester, Mass. Time—10:17. Senior single sculls—J. Maguire, Cambridge, Mass. Time—9:57. Intermediate doubles—Fairmount Rowing Club. Time—10:39. Senior double sculls—Pennsylvania barge. Time—0:27⅘. Pair-oared shells—Argonaut Boat Club, Toronto. Time—10:17. International four-oared shells—Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia. Time—9:18. Senior four-oared shells—Institute Boat Club, Newark. Time—9:07. International four-oared shells—Argonaut Boat Club, Toronto. Time—8:52. International eight-oared shells—Worcester High School A. A., Worcester. Time—8:07. Senior eight-oared shells—Pennsylvania barge, Philadelphia. Time—8:01¼.

RECORDS—1½ MILES.

Junior Single Sculls.—1883, Newark, N. J., tidewater, straightaway, J. Kilion, Bradford B. C., Cambridgeport, Mass, 9:28½; 1889, Pullman, Ill., lake water, straightaway, J. B. Lowell, Nautilus B. C., Hamilton, Ont., 9:48; 1893, Detroit, Mich., tidewater, with a turn, N. E. F. Paine, Argonaut B. C., Toronto, Ont., 10:35½; 1894, Saratoga, N. Y., lake water, with a turn, Joseph McGuire, Bradford B. C., Cambridgeport, Mass., 10:03½.

Intermediate Single Sculls.—1896, Saratoga, N. Y., lake water, with turn, Ed. H. Ten Eyck, Wachusett B. C., Worcester, Mass., 9:59½.

Senior Single Sculls.—1883, Newark, N. J., tidewater, straightaway, Joseph Laing, Grand Trunk B. C., Canada, 8:44; 1884, Watkins, N. Y., lake water, straightaway, Joseph Laing, Grand Trunk B. C., Canada, 9:28½; 1893, Detroit, Mich., tidewater, with a turn, John J. Ryan, Sunnyside B. C., Toronto, Ont., 10:24½; 1894, Saratoga, N. Y., lake water, with a turn, Ferd. Koenig, Western R. C., St. Louis, Mo., 9:47¼.

Intermediate Double Sculls.—1896, Saratoga, N. Y., lake water, with a turn, Howard and Crawford, 9:21.

Senior Double Sculls.—1883, Newark, N. J., tidewater, straightaway, O'Connell and Buckley, Portland, Me., 8:16; 1889, Pullman, Ill., lake water, straightaway, Pilkington and Nagle, Metropolitan R. C., New-York, 8:45; 1893, Detroit, Mich., tidewater, with a turn, Van Vleet and Megowan, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia, 9:50; 1894, Saratoga, N. Y., lake water, with a turn, Van Vleet and Baltz, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia, 9:06½.

Senior Pair Shells.—1883, Newark, N. J., tidewater, straightaway, Bulger and Mosley, Mutual B. C., Albany, N. Y., 8:54; 1889, Pullman, Ill., lake water, straightaway, Garfield Beach B. C., Salt Lake City, 9:18; 1893, Detroit, Mich., tidewater, with a turn, Standish and Lynn, Detroit B. C., Detroit, Mich., 10:05; 1895, Saratoga, N. Y., lake water, with a turn, Wright and Mulqueen, Toronto B. C., Toronto, 9:46.

Junior Four Shells.—1883, Newark, N. J., tidewater, straightaway, Alcyone B. C., Elizabeth, N. J., 8:16¼; 1889, Pullman, Ill., lake water, straightaway, Union B. C., Chicago, Ill., 8:24; 1893, Detroit, Mich., tidewater, with a turn, Wyandotte B. C., Wyandotte, Mich., 9:28½; 1894, Saratoga, N. Y., lake water, with a turn, Excelsior B. C., Paterson, N. J., 9:22.

Senior Four Shells.—1877, Detroit, Mich., tidewater, straightaway. Emerald B. C., Detroit, Mich., 7:50; 1884, Watkins, N. Y., lake water, straightaway, Argonaut B. C., Toronto, Ont., 8:22¾; 1893, Detroit, Mich., tidewater, with a turn, Minnesota B. C., St. Paul, Minn., 9:13; 1895, Saratoga, N. Y., lake water, with a turn, Institute B. C., Newark, N. J., 8:43½.

Intermediate Four Shells.—1893, Detroit, Mich., tidewater, straightaway, New-York Athletic Club, New-York City, 8:07; 1896, Saratoga, N. Y., lake water, straightaway, Winnipeg B. C., 8:15¾.

Intermediate Eight Shells.—1893, Detroit, Mich., tidewater, straightaway, Dauntless R. C., New-York City, 7:39; 1895, Saratoga, N. Y., lake water, straightaway, Wachusett B. C., Worcester, Mass., 7:33½.

Senior Eight Shells.—1885, Boston, Mass., tidewater, straightaway, Columbia B. C., Washington, D. C., 7:46¾; 1894, Saratoga, N. Y., lake water, straightaway, Triton B. C., Newark, N. J., 7:36½.

There was great rejoicing among the oarsmen in this country when young E. H. Ten Eyck, of the Wachusett Boat Club, of Massachusetts, captured the Diamond Sculls at the Henley Regatta in England. It was the first time that an American had captured the race. Ten Eyck's time was 8:35. The Grand Challenge Cup was won by New College, Oxford, in 6:51.

On June 25 the great three-correred race between Cornell, Yale and Harvard was rowed on the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie, and the crews finished in that order. Time, 20:34. The winning crew was made up as follows:

Position.	Name.	Wt.	Ht.	Age.
Bow.	S. W. Wakeman, '99.	165	6.00	20
2	W. Bentley, '98	155½	5.11	20
3	C. S. Moore, '98	166	5.10½	20
4	A. C. King, '99	167	6.00	20
5	M. M. Odell, '97	160	5.11	22
6	E. O. Spillman, '97	158	5.10½	22
7	E. J. Savage, '98	160	5.11½	22
St'ke.	F. A. Briggs, '98	133	5.06	24
C'wn.	F. D. Colson, '97	106	5.06	21

The three-cornered race between Cornell, Columbia and Pennsylvania was rowed on the Poughkeepsie course on July 3. Cornell won easily in 20:47⅘. Columbia was second. Pennsylvania did not finish.

The fifty-fourth annual race between crews representing Oxford and Cambridge, the two great English universities, took place on the Putney-Mortlake course on April 3, 1897, and was won by Oxford with barely two boat lengths to spare. The length of the course was the same as since 1878, namely, 4¼ miles. The time of the race was: Oxford, 19:12; Cambridge, 19:23. The best time made over this course was in 1893, 18:47. The record of the races by these two crews will be found on page 177, Almanac of 1897.

SKATING.

The National Amateur Skating Association held the annual speed-skating races for the championship of the United States January 20, 26, 27 and 28, at Cove Pond, Stamford, Conn., and Silver Lake, Staten Island, N. Y. A thaw and soft ice at Stamford forced the change of location after only one day's racing. Record of championship events:

One mile—E. Reynolds, Chicago, Ill., won. Time—2m., 56⅘s. B. McPartlan, Verplancks, N. Y., second, and A. Y. Morgan, New-York, third.

Quarter-mile—E. Reynolds, Chicago, won. Time—37⅖s. E. A. Thomas, New-York, second, and A. Y. Morgan, New-York, third.

Five miles—E. A. Thomas, New-York, won. Time—18m., 29⅘s. T. Cooney, Cornwall, N. Y., second, and C. L. McClave, Portchester, N. Y., third.

Ten miles—E. A. Thomas, New-York, won. Time—39m. 10⅖s. E. Reynolds, Chicago, second, and C. McClave, Portchester, third.

The International Skating Union held its annual meeting for the world's speed-skating championships in Montreal, February 5, 6 and 10. The Canadian championship races were also held during the progress of this meeting. The result of the world's championship events was as follows:

Five hundred metres—A. Naess, Norway, won. Time—46⅘s. J. K. McCollough, Canada, 48⅕s., was second, and J. Seyler, Bavaria, 48¾s., third.

Five thousand metres—J. K. McCullough, first. Time—9m. ⅖s. M. Lordahl, Christiania, 9m. 39⅕s., second, and H. Davidson, Canada, 10m. ⅗s., third.

Fifteen hundred metres—J. K. McCullough, first. Time—2m., 30⅘s. A. Naess, 2m. 41⅕s., second, and J. Seyler, 2m. 43⅘s., third.

Ten thousand metres—J. K. McCullough, first. Time—20m. 2⅖s. J. Seyler, 20m. 42⅕s., second, and J. Davidson, 20m. 43⅘s., third.

The Canadian championship races resulted as follows:

Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard hurdle race on skates (six hurdles, 2 ft. 3 in. high)—Won by F. B. Irwin, Montreal. Time—26⅘s., breaking the world's record.

Half-mile backward—Won by W. A. Lockhart, St. John. Time—1m. 36⅖s.

Two-hundred-and-twenty-yards—J. Des Browne, Toronto. Time—21⅕s.

The ninth annual competition for the figure-skating championship of America was held in the St. Nicholas Skating Rink in New-York, January 27 and 28. The competition resulted in a close three-sided struggle between G. D. Phillips and A. G. Keane, of New-York, and J. Michalson, of Montreal. Phillips finally won by a score of 132 points to 120 for Keane and 119 for Michalson.

SWIMMING RECORDS.

ENGLAND.

One hundred yards—(Straightaway; still water), 1m. 12s.; J. Nuttall, Hollingsworth Lake, August 1, 1887. Warrington (bath), 1m. ⅜s.; J. H. Derbyshire, September 21, 1897.

Two hundred and twenty yards—Nottingham (bath), 2m. 38⅘s.; J. H. Tyers, September 25, 1897.

Four hundred and forty yards—Manchester (bath), 5m. 43⅘s.; J. H. Tyers, May 11, 1896.

Half mile—(Open water; 220-yard course), 13m. 20s.; J. H. Tyers, Bradford, July 13, 1895. Birmingham (bath), 13m ⅖s.; J. A. Jarvis, September 6, 1897.

One mile—(Open water; one turn), 29m. 25⅛s.; Horace Davenport, Hendon, August 11, 1877. (Open water; 220-yard course), 26m. 46⅛s.; J. H. Tyers, Walsall, July 11, 1896.

UNITED STATES.

One hundred yards—(Straightaway; across slack water), 1m. 9⅝s.; Dr. Arthur T. Kenney, Travers Island, N. Y., September 15, 1894. New-York City (bath), 1m. 12s.; G. J. Whitaker, March 18, 1896.

Two hundred and twenty yards—(Straightaway; Chicago Lagoon), 2m. 57⅝s.; D. M. Reeder, July 3, 1897.

Four hundred and forty yards—New-York City (bath), 6m. 41s.; S. B. French, November 19, 1896.

Half mile—(Open water) Australia, Woolloomooloo Bay (44-yard course, 19 turns), 12m. 45⅝s. P. Cavelli, Sydney, N. S. W., March 27, 1897. 110-yard course, B. A. Hart, Wayne, Penn., 14m. 45⅝s., August 22, 1896. California (bath), 12m. 47s., Dana Thompson, Oakland, July 22, 1893.

One mile—(Open water; one turn), 28m. 45⅝s.; Dr. Arthur T. Kenney, Lafayette, Penn., August 27, 1892. (Open water; 220-yard course), 30m. 24⅜s.; Dr. Paul Neumann, Chicago, July 3, 1897.

The English and American records and best performances are given for all the championship distances, except five hundred yards, the latter event not being held as frequently in England as the others, while in America no championships are regularly held at this distance. All the English championships and records at swimming are held by native-born Englishmen. Only three of the American holders are native-born—Whitaker, Reeder and Thompson. Dr. Kenney is an Australian; French and Hart are Englishmen and Dr. Paul Neumann an Austrian. The great swimming feats for 1897 in America were one hundred yards in 1m. 7⅗s., by D. B. Renear, of California, at Chicago, July 3, and two hundred and twenty yards in 2m. 57⅝s., by Donald M. Reeder, of New-York, at same time and place; but, as both these distances were swam in the lagoon, with a surface wind current, they were invalidated as records. H. F. Bremer, of California, swam a quarter mile on the same day, with and against this wind current, in 7m. 8⅜s., and Dr. Paul Neumann covered a mile over the same course in 30m. 24⅜s., which are the best American records under these conditions. The world's greatest swimmer is Joey Nuttall, English professional champion. On September 8, 1897, in a five-hundred-and-ten-yard match with Cavill, Australia's champion swimmer, he won, the time being 6m. 34½s. Nuttall has a half-mile record of 12m. 7½s., over a one-hundred-and-ten-yard open water course, and has covered 900 yards in 13m. 23½s., and one mile over a two-hundred-and-twenty-yard open water course in 26m. 8s.

THE TURF.

AT LOUISVILLE—Kentucky Derby (1¼ miles), Typhoon II, 117 (Garner), 1; Ornament, 117 (C. Clayton), 2; Dr. Catlett, 117 (R. Williams), 3. Time—2:12½. Louisville Futurity (4½ furlongs), Bannockburn, 115 (Morrison), 1; Bangle, 112 (C. Reiff), 2; Howland, 115 (Clayton), 3. Time—0:56½.

AT WESTCHESTER — Metropolitan Handicap (the Withers mile): Voter, 99 (Lambley), 1; The Winner, 115 (T. Sloan), 2; Casseopia, 95 (Powers), 3. Time—1:40½. Juvenile Stakes, for 2-yr.-olds, 5 f., Firearm, 118 (Doggett), 1; Frohman, 118 (T. Sloane), 2; Varus, 118 (Littlefield), 3. Time—1:00. The Withers Stakes, for 3-yr.-olds (the Withers mile): Octagon, 119 (Sims), 1; Ogden, 122 (Taral), 2; Regulator, 119 (Hamilton), 3. Time—1:43. Eclipse Stakes, for 2-yr.-olds, 5½ f.: Frohman, 118 (T. Sloane), 1; Cherry Picker, 118 (Littlefield), 2; Great Bend, 118 (Griffin), 3. Time—1:04½. Amateur Cup, gentlemen riders (the Withers mile): Diversion, 138½ (Foxhall Keene), 1; Xmas, 137 (L. Haight), 2; Hawarden, 157 (W. C. Eustis), 3. Time—1:46½. Belmont Stakes, for 3-yr.-olds, 1⅜ miles: Scottish Chieftain, 115 (Scherrer), 1; On Deck, 115 (T. Sloane), 2; Octagon, 122 (Sims), 3. Time—2:23¼. Nursery Stakes, for 2-yr.-olds, (Eclipse course): Plaudit, 123 (P. Williams), 1; Cock Robin, 100 (H. Martin), 2; Handball, 126 (Doggett), 3; Mont d'Or, 103 (O'Leary), 4. Time—1:13. Cock Robin disqualified. Municipal Handicap, 1¼ miles: Ben Holladay, 118 (Clayton), 1; Dutch Skater, 102 (H. Martin), 2; Semper Ego, 100 (Garrigan), 3. Time—2:59¼. Champagne Stakes, for 2-yr.-olds, 7 f.: Plaudit, 125 (R. Williams), 1; Lydian, 109 (Sims), 2; San Antonio, 112 (Irving), 3. Time—1:31¼.

AT GRAVESEND—Brooklyn Handicap, 1¼ miles: Howard Mann, 106 (H. Martin), 1; Lake Shore, 107 (Scherrer), 2; Volley, 95 (Lambley), 3. Time—2:09¾. Carlton Stakes, for 3-yr.-olds, 1 mile: Don de Oro, 122 (Sims), 1; Braw Lad, 122 (T. Sloane), 2; Octagon, 122 (Hewitt), 3. Time—1:44¾. Brooklyn Derby, for 3-yr.-olds, 1¼ miles: Octagon, 122 (Sims), 1; Buddha, 122 (Doggett), 2; Don de Oro, 127 (Griffin), 3. Time—2:10¾. Great American Stakes, for 2-yr.-olds, 5 f.: Previous, 113 (T. Sloane), 1; Handball, 118 (Sims), 2; Varus, 113 (Littlefield), 3. Time—1:01¾. Broadway Stakes, for 3-yr.-olds, 1 1-16 miles: The Friar, 126 (Littlefield), 1; Voter, 126 (T. Sloane), 2; Buddha, 126 (Doggett), 3. Time—1:49½. Tremont Stakes, for 2-yr.-olds, 6 f.: Handball, 118 (Sims), 1; Bowling Brook, 111 (Scherrer), 2; Varus, 111 (Littlefield), 3. Time—1:15. Prospect Stakes, for 2-yr.-olds, 6 f.: Hamburg, 127 (Taral), 1; Handball, 122 (Doggett), 2; Archduke, 115 (A. Clayton), 3. Time—1:15. Oriental Handicap, for 3-yr.-olds, 1¼ miles: Havoc, 113 (R. Williams), 1; Ben Brush, 127 (Sims), 2; Maurice, 99 (H. Martin), 3. Time—2:08. First Special, 1 1-16 miles: Ben Brush, 120 (Sims), 1; Hastings, 120 (Taral), 2; Requital, 120 (W. Martin), 3. Time—1:48¼. Second Special, 1¼ miles: Ben Brush, 126 (Sims), 1; Ornament, 117 (Taral), 2. Time—2:10.

AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY—Double Event, for 2-yr.-olds, first part, 5½ f.: Bowling Brook, 122 (Littlefield), 1; Landeman, 117 (Thorpe), 2; Hamburg, 122 (Wilhite), 3. Time—1:09½. Suburban Handicap, 1¼ miles: Ben Brush, 123 (Sims), 1; The Winner, 115 (J. Sloane), 2; Havoc, 104½ (H. Lewis), 3. Foam Stakes, for 2-yr.-olds, 5 f.: Kitefoot, 115 (McCafferty), 1; Archduke, 118 (J. Sloane), 2; Varus, 118

(Littlefield), 3. Time—1:01⅘. The Great Trial Stakes, for 2-yr.-olds, Futurity course: Hamburg, 122 (Wilhite), 1; Previous, 129 (J. Sloane), 2; George Keene, 122 (H. Martin), 3. Time—1:12⅘. The Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase, for 4-yr.-olds and upward, full steeplechase course: Olindo, 162 (Mara), 1; Baroness, 145 (McInerney), 2; Lion Heart, 167 (G. Hamilton), 3. Time—5:27. Double Event, second part, Futurity course: Hamburg, 129 (Wilhite), 1; Uriel, 122 (T. Sloane), 2; Mont d' Or, 122 (Scherrer), 3; Time—1:11⅘. The Realization Stakes, for 3-yr.-olds, 1 mile and 5 f.: The Friar, 115 (Littlefield), 1; Rensselaer, 112 (Hewitt), 2; Buddha, 118 (T. Sloane), 3. Time—2:48⅘. Futurity, for 2-yr.-olds, Futurity course: L'Alouette, 115 (Clawson), 1; Lydian, 115 (Thorpe), 2; Uriel, 115 (T. Sloane), 3. Time—1:11. Flight Stakes, for 2-yr.-olds and upward, 7 f.: Requital, 125 (A. Clayton), 1; Hamburg, 105 (Sims), 2; Flying Dutchman, 125 (W. Martin), 3. Time—1:26⅘. Flatbush Stakes, for 2-yr.-olds, 7 f.: Previous, 115 (T. Sloane), 1; Hamburg, 120 (Taral), 2; Firearm, 115 (Hewitt), 3. Time—1:28⅘. Twin City Handicap, 1¼ miles: Ornament, 118 (Taral), 1; Flying Dutchman, 121 (W. Martin), 2; Havoc, 114 (R. Williams), 3. Time—2:05⅘. Great Eastern Handicap, for 2-yr.-olds, Futurity course: Hamburg, 135 (Taral), 1; Kitefoot, 111 (McCafferty), 2; Briar Sweet, 109 (Hennessy), 3. Time—1:10⅘. Autumn Cup, 2 miles: Ben Holladay, 114 (A. Clayton), 1; Dutch Skater, 105 (T. Sloane), 2; Ben Eder, 109 (Sims), 3. Time—3:29⅘.

AT SARATOGA—The Flash Stakes, for 2-yr.-olds, 4 f.: Hamburg, 129 (Wilhite), 1; Handball, 129 (Sims), 2; Loiterer, 122 (T. Sloane), 3. Time—0:50. The Travers, for 3-yr.-olds, 1¼ miles: Rensselaer, 126 (Taral), 1; Tragedian, 114 (H. Lewis), 2; Don de Oro, 131 (Sims), 3. Time—2:12. The Congress Hall, for 2-yr.-olds, 5 f.: Hamburg, 134 (Wilhite), 1; Archduke, 119 (T. Sloane), 2; Harvey, 119 (Walker), 3. Time—1:01½. The Grand Union Hotel Stakes, 6 f.: Archduke, 117 (Taral), 1; Hamburg, 129 (Wilhite), 2; Harvey, 117 (Walker), 3. Time—1:15. The Citizens' Stake, for 3-yr.-olds and upward, 1¼ miles: Ben Brush, 126 (Sims), 1; Clifford, 126 (W. Martin), 2; Howard Mann, 126 (T. Sloane), 3. Time—2:07½. The United States Hotel, for 3-yr.-olds, 1 mile: Braw Lad, 110 (W. Martin), 1; Orion, 100 (Thorpe), 2; Little Buck, 100 (Nutt), 3. Time—1:45½. The G. H. Mumm & Co. Champagne Handicap, for 2-yr.-olds, 6 furlongs: Blueaway, 118 (Thorpe), 1; Swango, 116 (W. Martin), 2; Momentum, 95 (Garrigan), 3. Time—1:18. The Kenner Stakes, for 3-yr.-olds, 1½ miles: Don de Oro, 126 (W. Martin), 1; Scottish Chieftain, 126 (Taral), 2; Little Buck, 112 (Nutt), 3. Time—2:45. The Spencer Handicap, for 3-yr.-olds and upward, 1¼ miles: Flying Dutchman, 123 (W. Martin), 1; Sir Walter, 115 (Taral), 2. Time—2:10. The Beverwyck Steeplechase, full steeplechase course, about 2½ miles: Lion Heart, 160 (G. Hamilton), 1; Sayonara, 144½ (Dunlap), 2; Royal Scarlet, 153 (English), 3. Time—6:09½.

AT BRIGHTON BEACH—The Hempstead Stakes, for gentlemen riders, 5 f.: Rubicon, 147 (Foxhall Keene), 1; Ferrier, 147 (Arthur White), 2; Rodman B., 144 (A. H. Barney), 3. Time—1:04½. Brighton Handicap, 1¼ miles: Ben Brush, 126 (Sims), 1; The Friar, 107 (Littlefield), 2; Volley, 105 (Van Keuren), 3. Time—2:09. Cyclone Handicap, 5 f.: Voter, 132 (T. Sloane), 1; Billali, 112 (Perkins), 2; Cleophus, 125 (Sims), 3. Time—1:03¼. Cedarhurst Stakes, for gentlemen riders, 1 mile: Rubicon, 152 (Foxhall Keene), 1; Rodman B., 144 (A. H. Barney), 2; Nanki Poob, 147 (Mr. Robbins), 3. Time—1:53¾. The Brighton Cup, 2¼ miles: The Friar, 115 (Littlefield), 1; Sunny Slope, 111 (H. Lewis), 2; Ben Brush, 130 (Sims), 3. Time—3:56½.

FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.

Miles.

¼—Bob Wade (4), at Butte, Mont., Aug. 20, 1890.....0:21¼

⅜—Fashion (4), at Lampasas, Tex., Aug. 15, 1891.....0:34

3 f.—Red S. (aged), 122, at Butte, Mont., July 22, 1896.....0:34

½—Geraldine (4), 122, at Westchester (straight), Aug. 30, 1889..0:46

½—April Fool (4), 122, at Butte, Mont., July 31, 1891.....0:47

4½ f.—Meadows (6), 103, at Alexander Island, Va., March 28, 1895.....0:53

4½ f.—Handpress (2), 100, at Westchester (straight), May 26, 1897..0:52

5 f.—Maid Marian (4), 111, at Westchester (straight), Oct. 9, 1894..0:56¾

5½ f.—Tormentor (6), 121, at Westchester (straight), Oct. 10, 1893..1:03

5½ f.—Howard (4), 118, at Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 26, 1895.....1:06

Futurity course, 170 ft. less than 6 furlongs—Kingston (aged), 139, at Sheepshead Bay, June 22, 1891.....1:08

¾—Domino (2), 128, at Westchester (straight), Sept. 29, 1893.....1:09

¾—O'Connell (5), 121, at Oakley, July 18, 1895.....1:12¼

6½ f.—Wernberg (4), 113, at Sheepshead Bay, Aug. 28, 1895.....1:19⅘

⅞—Clifford (4), 127, at Sheepshead Bay, Aug. 20, 1894.....1:23⅘

⅞—Bella B. (5), 103, at Monmouth Park (straight), July 8, 1890....1:32½

7½ f.—Mamie Scott (3), 90, at Oakland, Cal., Oct. 17, 1895.....1:33¼

1—Salvator (4), 110, at Monmouth Park (straight against time), Aug. 28, 1890.....1:35½

1—Kildeer (4), 91, at Monmouth Park (straight), Aug. 13, 1892...1:37¼

1—Libertine (3), 90, at Harlem, Chicago, Oct. 24, 1894.....1:38¾

1 20 yds.—Maid Marian (4), 101, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 19, 1893.....1:40

1 70 yds.—Wildwood (4), 115, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 19, 1893.....1:44

1 70 yds.—Faraday (4), 102, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 21, 1893.....1:44

1 70 yds.—Cash Day (3), 109, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 10, 1894.....1:44

1 70 yds.—Sullross (aged), 96, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 1894.....1:44

1 70 yds.—San Juan (3), 97, at Newport, Ky., May 20, 1897.....1:44

1 1-16—Redskin (6), 98, at Forsythe, Ind., June 6, 1896.....1:45¼

1⅛—Tristan (6), 114, at Westchester, June 2, 1891 .....1:51¾
1 3-16—Henry Young (4), 108, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 14, 1894 .....1:58½
1¼—Banquet (3), 108, at Monmouth Park (straight), July 17, 1890...2:03½
1¼—Salvator (4), 122, at Sheepshead Bay, June 25, 1890.....2:05
1¼—Morello (3), 117, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 22, 1893....2:05
1 500 yds.—Bend Or (4), 115, at Saratoga, July 25, 1882.....2:10½
1 5-16—Sir John (4), 116, at Westchester, June 9, 1892.....2:14½
1⅜—Sabine (4), 109, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 5, 1894.....2:18¾
1½—Lamplighter (3), 109, at Monmouth Park, Aug. 9, 1892.....2:32¾
1½—Evanatus (aged), 73, at Harlem, Chicago, Aug. 28, 1897.....2:32¾
1⅝—Hindoocraft (3), 75, at Westchester, Aug. 27, 1889.....2:48
1¾—Hotspur (5), 117, at San Francisco, April 20, 1891.....3:00¾
1⅞—Enigma (4), 90, at Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 15, 1885.....3:20
2—Ten Broeck (5), 110, at Louisville, Ky., against time, May 29, 1877 .....3:27½
2—Newton (4), 107, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 13, 1893....3:27½
2⅛—Joe Murphy (4), 109, at Harlem, Chicago, Aug. 30, 1894....3:42
2¼—Springbok (5), 114, and Preakness (aged), 114, at Saratoga, July 29, 1875 (dead heat).....3:56¼
2½—Aristides (4), 104, at Lexington, Ky., May 13, 1876.....4:27½
2⅝—Ten Broeck (4), 104, at Lexington, Ky., Sept. 16, 1876.....4:58½
2¾—Hubbard (4), 107, at Saratoga, Aug. 9, 1873 .....4:58¾
3—Drake Carter (4), 115, at Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 6, 1884.....5:24
4—Fellowcraft (4), 108, at Saratoga, Aug. 20, 1874 .....7:19½
4—Lucretia Borgia (4), 85, at Oakland, Cal., May 20, 1897, against time 7:11

HEAT RACES.

¼—Sleepy Dick (a), Kiowa, Kan., Nov. 28, 1888 .....0:21½, 0:22½
½—Eclipse, jr. (4), Dallas, Tex., Nov. 1, 1890.....0:48, 0:48, 0:48
½—Bogus (a), 113, Helena, Mont., Aug. 22, 1880.....0:48, 0:48
½—Bill Howard (5), 122, Anaconda, Mont., Aug. 18, 1895....0:47½, 0:48¼
⅝—Kittie Pease (4), Dallas, Tex., Nov. 2, 1887.....1:00, 1:00
⅝—Fox (4), 113, San Francisco, Oct. 31, 1891 .....1:00⅝, 1:01⅜
1—Guido (4), 117, Washington Park, Chicago, June 11, 1891...1:41¼, 1:41
1—(Best 3 in 5), L'Argentine (6), 115, St. Louis, June 14, 1873... 1:48, 1:41, 1:47¾
1 1-16—Slipalong (5), 115, Washington Park, Chicago, Sept. 2, 1885. 1:50½, 1:48
1⅛—Gabriel (4), 112, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 23, 1880.....1:56, 1:56
1¼—Glenmore (5), 114, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 25, 1880.....2:10, 2:14

TROTTING RECORDS.

One mile—Yearling, Adbell (br. c.), by Advertiser; San Jose, Cal., Sept. 27, 1894, 2:23. Two-year-old—Arion (b. c.), by Electioneer; Stockton, Cal., Nov. 10, 1891, 2:10¾. Three-year-old—Fantasy (b. f.), by Chimes; Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1893, 2:08¾. Four-year-old—*Directum (blk. c.), by Director; Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1893, 2:05¼. Aged horse—Alix (b. m., 6 years), by Patronage; Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 19, 1894, 2:03¾. To wagon—Elloree (ch. m), by Axtell; Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 28, 1897, 2:10. Double team—Belle Hamlin (b. m.), by Hamlin's Almont, jr., and Honest George (b. g.), by Albert; Providence, R. I., Sept. 23, 1892, 2:12¼. Fastest three heats in a race—Alix (b. m.), by Patronage; Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 17, 1894, 2:06, 2:06¼, 2:05¼.

Two miles—Greenlander (blk. s.), by Princeps; Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 4, 1893, 4:32.

Three miles—Nightingale (ch. m.), by Mambrino King; Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1893, 6:55½.

Four miles—Senator L. (b. s.), by Dexter Prince; San Jose, Cal., Nov. 1, 1894, 10:12.

Five miles—Bishop Hero (ro. g.), by Bishop; Oakland, Cal., Oct. 14, 1893, 12:30¾.

Ten miles—Pascal (blk. g.), by Pascorel; New-York, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1893, 26:15.

Twenty miles—Captain McGowan (ro. s.), sire unknown; Boston, Mass, Oct. 31, 1865, 58:25.

Fifty miles—Ariel (br. m.), sire unknown; Albany, N. Y., May 5, 1846, 3:55:40½.

One hundred miles—Conqueror (b. g.), by Lattourett's Bellfounder; Centreville, Long Island, Nov. 12, 1853, 8:56:01.

FASTEST PERFORMANCES IN 1897.

One mile—Yearling—The Merchant (ch. c.), by The Conqueror; Omaha, Neb., Oct. 20, 2:29¼. Two-year-old—Janie T. (b. f.), by Bow Bells; Lexington, Ky., Oct. 15, 2:14. Three-year-old—Cresceus (ch. c.), by Robert McGregor; Ft. Wayne, Ind., Aug. 11, 2:11¼. Four-year-old—The Monk (br. g.), by Chimes; Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 2:08¼. Aged horse—William Penn (br. s.), by Santa Claus; Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1, 2:07¾. Fastest three heats in a race—William Penn (br. s.), by Santa Claus; Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1, 2:07¾, 2:09, 2:09. To wagon—Elloree (ch. m.), by Axtell; Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 28, 2:10.

*Fastest time on record for trotting stallions.

PACING RECORDS.

One mile—Yearling—Belle Action (b. f.), by Shadeland Onward; Lyons, Neb., Oct. 14, 1892, 2:20¾. Two-year-old—Directly (blk. c.), by Direct; Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 20, 1894, 2:07¾. Three-year-old—Directly (blk. c.), by Direct; Fresno, Cal., Feb. 1, 1895, 2:07¼. Four-year-old—Online (b. g.), by Shadeland Onward; Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 12, 1894, 2:04. Aged horse—*Star Pointer (b. s., 8 years), by Brown Hal; Boston, Mass., Aug. 28, 1897, 1:59¼. Fastest three heats in a race—Star Pointer (b. s.), by Brown Hal; Boston, Mass., Sept. 18, 1896, 2:02½, 2:03½, 2:03¾. To wagon—Joe Patchen (blk. s.), by Patchen Wilkes; Joliet, Ill., Oct. 20, 1897, 2:04¾. Double team—John R. Gentry (b. s.), by Ashland Wilkes, and Robert J. (b. g.), by Hartford; Glens Falls, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1897, 2:08.

Two miles—Chehalis (blk. s.), by Altamont; Salem, Ore., Oct. 7, 1897, 4:19¼.

Three miles—Joe Jefferson (br. s.), by Thomas Jefferson; Knoxville, Iowa, Nov. 6, 1891, 7:33¼. Four miles—Joe Jefferson (br. s), by Thomas Jefferson; Knoxville, Iowa, Nov. 13, 1891, 10:10.

Five miles—Lady St. Clair (b. m.), by St. Clair; San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 11, 1874, 12:54¾.

FASTEST PERFORMANCES IN 1897.

One mile—Two-year-old—Will Leyburn (blk. c.), by Wilton; Lexington, Ky., Oct. 8, 2:12. Three-year-old—Searchlight (br. c.), by Dark Night; Butte, Mont., Aug. 3, 2:09¼. Four-year-old—Ananias (br. c), by Patron; Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 30, 2:06¾. Aged horse—Star Pointer (b. s.), by Brown Hal; Boston, Mass., Aug. 28, 1:59¼. Fastest three heats in a race—Star Pointer; Chicago, Ill., Aug. 31, 2:02, 2:04¼, 2:04. To wagon—Joe Patchen (blk. s.), by Patchen Wilkes; Joliet, Ill., Oct. 20, 2:04¾. Double team—John R. Gentry (b. s.), by Ashland Wilkes, and Robert J. (b. g.), by Hartford; Glens Falls, N. Y., Oct. 8, 2:08.

*Fastest time on record for pacing stallions.

YACHTING.

The yachting season of 1897 was one of only medium interest. In the Goelet Cup race for schooners only one, the Colonia, went out to compete, and after sailing alone over the course was not allowed to take the $1,000 trophy. Only two cutters—the Navahoe (winner) and the Vigilant—competed for the $500 Goelet Cup for single-stickers. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club failed to win back the challenge cup which was lost in the previous summer to the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, of Montreal, Canada. In the trial races the 20-footer Momo, designed and sailed by Clinton H. Crane, won from eleven competitors and was selected as the defender. In the series of challenge races, which began at Lake St. Louis, near Montreal, on August 14, the Canadian boat, the Glencairn II, fouled the buoy at the start and lost one contest. In the three subsequent races, sailed in brisk winds, the Canadian craft won. Among the schooner yachts the presence of two or three fast boats closed out whole fleets of two-stickers, which did not race because they held no chance of winning, and the Colonia and Emerald divided everything between themselves. In the 51-foot sloop class, the Syce and the Wasp took everything in sight. The Larchmont Yacht Club gave no less than fifteen regattas. The following are the principal events:

LARCHMONT Y. C. (Spring regatta), June 19—Winners: Emerald, Queen Mab, Syce, Pawnee, Vaquero III, Vaquero I, Skate, Volsung, Ondana, and Minnetonka. July 6 (annual regatta)—Winners: Vigilant, Colonia, Sachem, Syce, Norota Acushla, Sakana, Vaquero III, Houri, Skate, Dorothy, Ada, Minnetonka. July 17—Winners: Colonia, Amorita, Syce, Acushla, Pawnee, Raccoon, Kite, Houri, Asthore, Volsung, Presto. July 19—Winners: Colonia, Raccoon, Shark. July 20—Aquatic sports, gig and naphtha launch races. July 21—Winners: Colonia, Norota, Surprise, Pawnee, Raccoon, Goblin, Houri, Shark, Kit, Win or Lose. July 22—Winners: Choctaw, Musme, Kit, Shark. July 23—Winners: Syce, Norota, Raccoon, Shark. July 24—Winners: Syce, Pawnee, Carolina, Houri, Shark, Jester, Dosoris, Win or Lose; sail-over prizes, Colonia, Norota, Acushla. September 4—Winners: Syce, Kit, Win or Lose. September 6—Winners: Colonia, Syce, Norota, Anoatok, Hera, Vaquero I, Shark, Kit, Win or Lose, Sora. September 11—Winners: Colonia, Syce, Goblin, Shark. September 22—Winners: Syce, Acushla. September 25—Winners: Syce, Acushla.

NEW-YORK Y. C. June 17 (annual regatta)—Winners: Colonia, Bedouin, Wasp, Hera. August 3 (cruise run to New-London)—Winners: Emerald, Wasp, Vigilant. August 4 (cruise run to Newport)—Winners: Vigilant (Ledyard Cup for sloops), Emerald (Ledyard schooner cup). August 5 (Goelet Cup for sloops)—Winner: Navahoe. August 6 (cruise run to Vineyard Haven)—Winners: Emerald, Marguerite, Gevalia, Vigilant, Sayonara, Jessica, Norota, Amorita. August 7 (Morgan Cup races to Bar Harbor)—Winners: Vigilant, Colonia. August 10 (handicap at Bar Harbor—Winners: Wasp and Amorita.

ATLANTIC Y. C., May 31—Winners: Eclipse, Akista, Wawa, Feydeh, Qui Vive. June 12—Winners: Emerald, Wasp, Vaquero III, Dorothy. June 15 (annual regatta)—Winners: Emerald, Syce, Norota, Akista, Wawa, Dorothy. June 26 (Adams Cups)—Winners: Eidolon, Dorothy. July 9 (cruise run, Bridgeport to New-London)—Winners: Colonia, Sachem, Syce, Gaviota, Eidolon, Akista. July 11 (cruise run to Shelter Island). September 18 (Adams Cup for sloops, final race of 3)—Winner: Eidolon.

SEAWANHAKA CORINTHIAN Y. C., May 29—Winner: Keneu, Shark second. June 26—Winners: Colonia, Queen Mab, Bedouin, Carmita, Wasp, Syce, Norota, Surprise, Hera, Vaquero I, Skate, Paprika, Volsung, Win or Lose, Alice. July 13, 14, 15 (trial races of 20-footers)—Winner: Momo. July 17—Roosevelt Cup. August 14 (series challenge races near Montreal)—Winner: Momo. August 16, 17, 18 (same series)—Winner: Glencairn II. September 4—Winners: Acushla, Skimmaug, Shark, Alice, Yola.

NEW-ROCHELLE Y. C., May 22—Winners: Ondawa, Keneu, Mary S., Surprise. July 3—Annual regatta. August 4—Special regatta.

RIVERSIDE YACHT CLUB, July 10—Winners: Houri, Kit, Presto, E. Z. Sloat, Dorothy. September 11 (fall regatta)—Winners: Acushla, Hera, Vaquero I, Onoway, Win or Lose, Yola.

The Newport Yacht Racing Association gave a $250 cup that was raced for between the Navahoe and the Vigilant on September 4, in which contest the Vigilant fouled a mark and the cup went to the Navahoe. The club gave several prizes for the special 30-footers, in which class there was continued racing in Newport waters throughout the year. The Vaquero III won the greatest number of these races.

The most important innovation of the year was the introduction of a long ocean race during the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club. Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan offered $5,000 in two cups to be contested in a 185-mile race from Vineyard Haven to a point near Bar Harbor. They were won by the Vigilant and Colonia.

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

(Dates in parentheses are years when terms expire.)

ALABAMA—CAPITAL, MONTGOMERY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Jos. F. Johnston	2 years	Dec. 1, 1896	Dec. 1, 1898	$3,000
Secretary of State	Jas. K. Jackson	2 years	Dec. 1, 1896	Dec. 1, 1898	1,800
Auditor	Walter T. White	2 years	Dec. 1, 1896	Dec. 1, 1898	1,800
Treasurer	Geo. W. Ellis	2 years	Dec. 1, 1896	Dec. 1, 1898	2,100
Attorney-General	William C. Fitts	2 years	Dec. 1, 1896	Dec. 1, 1898	2,500
Chief Justice	R. C. Brickall	6 years	Nov. 12, 1892	Nov. 12, 1898	3,600
Supt. of Education	John O. Turner	2 years	Dec. 1, 1896	Dec. 1, 1898	2,250

Railroad Commissioners—Ross C. Smith (1899), Harvey E. Jones (1899), James Crook (1901).

ALASKA TERRITORY—CAPITAL, SITKA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	John G. Brady	4 years	June 21, 1897	June 20, 1901	$3,000
Clerk Dist. C't and ex-officio sec'y	Albert D. Elliot	4 years	July 26, 1897	July 25, 1901	2,500
Gen'l Agt Educat'n	Sheldon Jackson	Unl't'd	Apl. 11, 1895	.....	2,000

ARIZONA—CAPITAL, PHOENIX.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Myron H. McCord	4 years	July 22, 1897	July, 1901	$3,500
Secretary of Terr'y	Chas. H. Akers	4 years	June, 1897	June, 1901	1,800
Auditor	Geo. W. Vickers	2 years	Oct., 1897	Oct., 1899	1,800
Treasurer	C. W. Johnstone	2 years	Aug., 1897	Aug., 1899	1,000
Attorney-General	C. M. Frazier	2 years	July 29, 1897	July, 1899	3,500
Chief Justice	Webster Street	4 years	Nov., 1897	Nov., 1901	——
Supt. Public Inst'n	A. P. Shewman	2 years	July 30, 1897	July, 1901	1,200

ARKANSAS—CAPITAL, LITTLE ROCK.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Daniel W. Jones	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	*$3,000
Secretary of State	A. C. Hull	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,800
†Auditor	Clay Sloan	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,250
Treasurer	Ransom Gulley	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,250
Attorney-General	E. B. Kinsworthy	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,500
Chief Justice	Henry G. Bunn	8 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1905	3,000
Land Commissioner	J. E. Ritchie	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,800
Supt. Public Inst'n	Junius Jordan	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,800
Comm'r Agriculture	W. G. Vincenh'ler	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	——

*Five hundred dollars for rent of house. †Also Insurance Commissioner.

CALIFORNIA—CAPITAL, SACRAMENTO.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	James H. Budd	4 years	Jan., 1895	Jan., 1899	$6,000
Lieutenant-Governor	William T. Jeter	4 years	Jan., 1895	Jan., 1899	*
Secretary of State	L. H. Brown	4 years	Jan., 1895	Jan., 1899	3,000
Controller	E. P. Colgan	4 years	Jan., 1895	Jan., 1899	3,000
Treasurer	Levi Rackliffe	4 years	Jan., 1895	Jan., 1899	3,000
Attorney-General	W. F. Fitzgerald	4 years	Jan., 1895	Jan., 1899	3,000
Chief Justice	W. H. Beatty	12 yrs.	Jan. 6, 1891	Jan. 6, 1903	6,000
Surveyor-General	M. J. Wright	4 years	Jan., 1895	Jan., 1899	3,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	S. T. Black	4 years	Jan., 1895	Jan., 1899	3,000

*Ten dollars per diem as President of Senate during Legislative session.

Railroad Commissioners—J. I. Stanton (1899), H. M. Larue (1899), W. R. Clark (1899); each, $4,000.

COLORADO—CAPITAL, DENVER.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	Alva Adams	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Jared L. Brush	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,000
Secretary of State	C. H. S. Whipple	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	3,000
Attorney-General	Byron L. Carr	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	3,000
Auditor	J. W. Lowell	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,500
Treasurer	Geo. W. Kephart	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	6,000
Insurance Sup't	John F. Vivian	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	3,000
Chief Justice	Chas. D. Hayt	9 years	Jan., 1898	Jan., 1907	5,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	Grace E. Patton	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	3,000

CONNECTICUT—CAPITAL, HARTFORD.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Lorrin A. Cooke	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	James D. Dewell	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	500
Secretary of State	Charles Phelps	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,500
Controller	Benj. P. Mead	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,500
Treasurer	C. W. Grosvenor	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,500
Chief Justice	Chas. B. Andrews	8 years	1897	1905	5,000
Insurance Comm'r	Fred'k A. Betts	4 years	July, 1895	July, 1899	3,500
Sec'y Public Schools	C. D. Hine				

Railroad Commissioners—Wm. O. Seymour (July, 1899), Orsamus R. Fyler and Washington F. Wilcox (July, 1901).

DELAWARE—CAPITAL, DOVER.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Ebe W. Tunnell	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	$2,000
Secretary of State	James H. Hughes	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	1,000
Auditor	B. L. Lewis	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,200
Treasurer	W. M. Ross	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,950
Adjutant-General	Garrett J. Hart	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	500
Chief Justice	Chas. B. Lore	12 yrs.	June, 1897	June, 1909	3,000
Attorney-General	Robt. C. White	5 years	Nov., 1895	Nov., 1900	2,000
Insurance Comm'r	Edward Fowler	4 years	Mar., 1897	Jan., 1901	1,500
Sec'y Public Inst'n	J. H. Hughes				

FLORIDA—CAPITAL, TALLAHASSEE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Wm. D. Bloxham	4 years	Jan. 5, 1897	Jan., 1901	$3,500
Secretary of State	John L. Crawford	4 years	Jan. 5, 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000
Controller	W. H. Reynolds	4 years	Jan. 5, 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000
Treasurer	*Jas. B. Whitfield	4 years	June 9, 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000
Attorney-General	Wm. B. Lamar	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000
Chief Justice	R. F. Taylor	6 years	Jan., 1893	Jan., 1899	3,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	Wm. N. Sheats	4 years	Jan. 5, 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000
Comm'r Agriculture	L. B. Wombwell	4 years	Jan. 5, 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000

*To fill vacancy.

Railroad Commissioners—R. H. M. Davidson (1899), Henry E. Day (1899), J. M. Bryan (1899); salary, $2,500.

GEORGIA—CAPITAL, ATLANTA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Wm. Y. Atkinson	2 years	Nov. 1, 1896	Nov. 1, 1898	$3,000
Secretary of State	Allen D. Candler	2 years	Nov. 1, 1896	Nov. 1, 1898	2,000
Controller-General	Wm. A. Wright	2 years	Nov. 1, 1896	Nov. 1, 1898	2,000
Attorney-General	Jos. M. Terrell	2 years	Nov. 1, 1896	Nov. 1, 1898	2,000
Treasurer	Wm. J. Speer	2 years	Nov. 1, 1896	Nov. 1, 1898	2500
Chief Justice	Thos. J. Simmons	6 years	Jan. 1, 1895	Jan. 1, 1901	3,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	G. R. Glenn	Appointed by Gov.			

Railroad Commissioners.—L. N. Tramwell, Allen Fort and T. C. Crenshaw, jr.

IDAHO—CAPITAL, BOISE CITY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	F. Steunenberg	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	George F. Moore	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	*
Secretary of State	George J. Lewis	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,800
Auditor	Jas. H. Anderson	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,800
Treasurer	George F. Storer	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,000
Attorney-General	R. E. McFarland	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,000
Chief Justice	J. N. Houston	6 years	Jan., 1893	Jan., 1899	3,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	L. N. B. Anderson	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,500

*Seven dollars and fifty cents per diem during session of Legislature.

ILLINOIS—CAPITAL, SPRINGFIELD.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	John R. Tanner	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	$6,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Wm. A. Northcott	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	1,000
Secretary of State	James A. Rose	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,500
Auditor	Jas. A. McCullough	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,500
Treasurer	Henry L. Hertz	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	3,500
Attorney-General	Edward C. Akin	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,500
Chief Justice	Jesse J. Phillips	9 years	1897	1906	7,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	S. M. Inglis	4 years	Jan., 1895	Jan., 1899	3,500
Insurance Comm'r	J. R. B. Van Cleave	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,500

Railroad Commissioners—Cicero J. Lindley (1899), Chas. S. Rannels (1899), Joseph E. Bidwell (1899); each $3,500.

INDIAN TERRITORY—CAPITAL, TAHLEQUAH.

Office.	Name.	Term	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Samuel H. Mayes	4 years	Nov., 1895	Nov., 1899	$1,500
Lieutenant-Governor	Wash Swinnir	4 years	Nov., 1895	Nov., 1899	1,000
Secretary of Terr'y	C. H. Harris	4 years	Nov., 1895	Nov., 1899	1,000
Treasurer	D. W. Lipe	4 years	Nov., 1895	Nov., 1899	1,000
Adjutant-General	R. F. Wyly	4 years	Nov., 1895	Nov., 1899	1,000
Chief Justice	C. L. Lynch	3 years	Nov., 1895	Nov., 1898	600
Supt. Public Inst'n	Lee Paden	3 years	Nov., 1896	Nov., 1899	600

INDIANA—CAPITAL, INDIANAPOLIS.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	James A. Mount	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	W. S. Haggard	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	1,000
Secretary of State	W. D. Owen	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	6,500
Attorney-General	W. A. Ketcham	2 years	Nov., 1896	Nov., 1898	2,500
Auditor	A. C. Dailey	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	7,500
Treasurer	F. J. Scholz	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	6,500
Supt. Public Inst'n	D. M. Geeting	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,500

IOWA—CAPITAL, DES MOINES.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Leslie M. Shaw	2 years	Jan., 1898	Jan., 1900	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	J. C. Milliman	2 years	Jan., 1898	Jan., 1900	†1,100
Secretary of State	G. L. Dobson	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,700
Auditor	C. G. McCarthy	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,700
Treasurer	John A. Herriott	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,700
Attorney-General	Milton Remley	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	4,000
Chief Justice	Scott M. Ladd	6 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1903	4,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	Richard J. Barrett	2 years	Jan., 1898	Jan., 1900	——

†Allowance for session of Legislature.

KANSAS—CAPITAL, TOPEKA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	John W. Leedy	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	A. M. Harvey	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	700
Secretary of State	W. E. Bush	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,500
Auditor	W. H. Morris	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,500
Treasurer	D. H. Heflebower	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,500
Attorney-General	L. C. Boyle	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,500
Chief Justice	Frank Doster	4 years	Jan. 10, 1895	Jan., 1899	3,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	Wm. Stryker	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,000
Insurance Comm'r	Webb McNall	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,800

Railroad Commissioners—Wm. Campbell (1898), W. P. Dillard (1899), L. D. Lewelling (1900); each $2,000.

KENTUCKY—CAPITAL, FRANKFORT.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	W. O. Bradley	4 years	Dec., 1895	Dec., 1899	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	W. S. Worthington	4 years	Dec., 1895	Dec., 1899	*
Secretary of State	Charles Finley	4 years	Dec., 1895	Dec., 1899	2,700
Auditor	S. H. Stone	4 years	Dec., 1895	Dec., 1899	3,400
Treasurer	Geo. W. Long	4 years	Dec., 1895	Dec., 1899	3,600
Attorney-General	W. S. Taylor	4 years	Dec., 1895	Dec., 1899	†500
Supt. Public Inst'n	W. J. Davidson	4 years	Dec., 1895	Dec., 1899	2,500

*Ten dollars per day while Legislature is in session. †And fees.

Railroad Commissioners—J. D. Irwin, John Wood, J. F. Dempsey (all 1900; salary, $3,000).

LOUISIANA—CAPITAL, BATON ROUGE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Murphy J. Foster	4 years	Apr. 21, 1896	April, 1900	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Rob't H. Snyder	4 years	Apr. 21, 1896	April, 1900	*
Secretary of State	John T. Michel	4 years	Apr. 21, 1896	April, 1900	1,800
Auditor	W. W. Heard	4 years	Apr. 21, 1896	April, 1900	2,500
Treasurer	Alex. V. Fournet	4 years	Apr. 21, 1896	April, 1900	2,000
Attorney-General	M. J. Cunningham	4 years	Apr. 21, 1896	April, 1900	3,000
Chief Justice	F. T. Nicholls	12 yrs.	May 27, 1892	May, 1904	5,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	J. V. Calhoun	4 years	April, 1896	April, 1900	2,000
Land Comm'r	John S. Lanier	4 years	Apr. 21, 1896	April, 1900	1,500

*Six dollars per day during session of Legislature.

MAINE—CAPITAL, AUGUSTA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Llewellyn Powers.	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	$2,000
Secretary of State	Byron Boyd	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,500
Treasurer	F. M. Simpson	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,000
Attorney-General	Wm. T. Haines	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,000
Chief Justice	John A. Peters	7 years	Sept., 1897	Sept., 1904	3,500
Supt. Pub. Inst'n	W. W. Stetson	3 years	Jan. 23, 1896	Jan. 23, 1899	1,500
Insurance Comm'r	Stephen W. Carr	2 years	Dec. 28, 1896	Dec. 28, 1898	1,500

Railroad Commissioners—J. B. Peaks, B. F. Chadbourne and Frederick Danforth.

MARYLAND—CAPITAL, ANNAPOLIS.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	Lloyd Lowndes	4 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1900	$4,500
Secretary of State	Richard Dallam	4 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1900	2,000
Controller	Robt. P. Graham	2 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1900	2,500
Attorney-General	H. M. Clabaugh	4 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1900	2,000
Treasurer	Thos. J. Shyrock	2 years	Feb., 1896	Feb., 1898	2,500
Land Commissioner	W. O. Mitchell	4 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1900	1,500
Chief Justice	James McSherry	15 yrs.	———	1902	4,500
Insurance Comm'r	J. Albert Kurtz	4 years	Mar., 1896	Mar., 1900	2,500

MASSACHUSETTS—CAPITAL, BOSTON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Roger Wolcott	1 year.	1 Wed. Jan. '98	Jan., 1899	$8,000
Lieutenant-Governor	W. Murray Crane.	1 year.	1 Wed. Jan. '98	Jan., 1899	2,000
Secretary of State	William M. Olin.	1 year.	1 Wed. Jan. '98	Jan., 1899	3,500
Attorney-General	H. W. Knowlton.	1 year.	1 Wed. Jan. '98	Jan., 1899	———
Auditor	John W. Kimball.	1 year.	1 Wed. Jan. '98	Jan., 1899	3,500
Treasurer	Edward P. Shaw.	1 year.	1 Wed. Jan. '98	Jan., 1899	5,000
Chief Justice	W. A. Field	Life...	———	———	8,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	F. A. Hill	1 year.	Jan., 1898	Jan., 1899	———

MICHIGAN—CAPITAL, LANSING.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Hazen S. Pingree	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Thos. B. Dunston.	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	*
Secretary of State	Wash'n Gardner	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	800
Auditor-General	Roscoe D. Dix	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	3,000
Treasurer	George A. Steel	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	800
Attorney-General	Fred. A. Maynard.	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	J. E. Hammand	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,000
Land Commissioner	Wm. A. French	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	———

*Three dollars per day during Legislature.

MINNESOTA—CAPITAL, ST. PAUL.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	David M. Clough	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	John L. Gibbs	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	*
Secretary of State	Albert Berg	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	3,500
Treasurer	Aug. T. Koerner	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	3,500
Attorney-General	Henry W. Childs	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	3,500
Chief Justice	Charles M. Start	6 years	Jan., 1895	Jan., 1901	5,000
Supt. of Education	W. W. Pendergast	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,500
Insurance Comm'r	E. H. Dearth	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,500

*Ten dollars per day during session of Legislature.
Railroad Commissioners—J. B. Mills, N. Kingsley and G. L. Becker.

MISSISSIPPI—CAPITAL, JACKSON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	A. A. McLaurin	4 years	Jan., 1896	Jan. 21, 1900	$3,500
Lieutenant-Governor	J. H. Jones	4 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1900	*
Secretary of State	J. L. Power	4 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1900	2,000
Auditor	W. D. Holder	4 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1900	2,500
Treasurer	A. Q. May	4 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1900	2,500
Treasurer	Wiley N. Nash	4 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1900	2,500
Chief Justice	Thos. H. Woods	9 years	May, 1891	May, 1900	3,500
Supt. Pub. Inst'n	A. A. Kincannon	4 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1900	2,000
Land Comm'r	J. M. Simonton	4 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1900	1,800

*Six dollars per day while Legislature is in session.
Railroad Commissioners—J. D. McInnis, M. M. Evans and J. J. Evans, $2,000.

MISSOURI—CAPITAL, JEFFERSON CITY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Lon V. Stephens	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	August H. Bolte	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	*1,000
Secretary of State	A. A. Lesueur	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,000
Treasurer	Frank L. Pitts	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,000
Chief Justice	Shepard Barclay	10 yrs.	Jan. 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1898	4,500
Supt. Public Schools	John R. Kirk	4 years	Jan., 1895	Jan., 1899	3,000
Labor Comm'r	Arthur Rozelle	2 years	Feb., 1897	Feb., 1899	2,000
Attorney-General	Ed. C. Crow	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,000
Insurance Supt	E. T. Orear	4 years	Mar., 1897	Mar., 1901	3,000

*Seven dollars additional per diem during the session of Legislature.

MONTANA—CAPITAL, HELENA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Robt. B. Smith	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	A. E. Spriggs	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	*
Secretary of State	T. S. Hogan	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,000
Auditor & Ins. Com.	T. W. Poindexter	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,000
Treasurer	Timothy E. Collins	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,000
Attorney-General	C. B. Nolan	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,000
Chief Justice	W. Y. Pemberton	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	4,000
Supt. Pub. Inst'n	A. E. Carleton	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	2,500
Land Comm'r	J. M. Page	Appointed.			2,500

*Ten dollars per day during session of Legislature.

NEBRASKA—CAPITAL, LINCOLN.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	S. A. Holcomb	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	$2,500
Lieutenant-Governor	James E. Harris	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	*
Secretary of State	William F. Porter	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,000
Attorney-General	C. J. Smyth	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,000
Auditor	John F. Cornell	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,500
Treasurer	John B. Meserve	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,500
Supt. Public Inst'n	Wm. R. Jackson	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,000

*Five dollars per day, session of Legislature.

NEVADA—CAPITAL, CARSON CITY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Reinhold Sadler	4 years	†	Jan. 6, 1899	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Acting Governor	4 years	Jan. 8, 1895	Jan. 6, 1899	*
Secretary of State	Eugene Howell	4 years	Jan. 8, 1895	Jan. 6, 1899	3,000
Controller	C. A. La Grave	4 years	Jan. 8, 1895	Jan. 6, 1899	2,400
Treasurer	W. J. Westerfield	4 years	Jan. 8, 1895	Jan. 6, 1899	2,400
Attorney-General	James R. Judge	4 years	Jan., 1895	Jan., 1899	2,000
Surveyor-General	A. C. Pratt	4 years	Jan., 1895	Jan., 1899	2,400
Chief Justice	C. H. Belknap	4 years	Jan., 1895	Jan., 1899	2,400
Supt. Pub. Inst'n	H. C. Cutting	4 years	Jan. 8, 1895	Jan. 6, 1899	2,400

*Per diem and mileage. †Vice John E. Jones, deceased.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—CAPITAL, CONCORD.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Geo. A. Ramsdell	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	$2,000
Secretary of State	Ezra S. Stearns	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	*800
Attorney-General	Ed. G. Eastman	5 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1902	2,500
Treasurer	Solon A. Carter	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,800
Chief Justice	Al'zo P. Carpenter	.....	April 1, 1896	†Jan., 1899	3,500
Insurance Comm'r	J. C. Linehan	3 years	Oct., 1896	Oct. 28, 1899	1,500
Supt. Pub. Inst'n	Fred'k Gowing	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,500

*And fees. †When 70 years old.

Railroad Commissioners—Henry M. Putney (Nov., 1898), E. B. S. Sanborn (June, 1898), Josiah G. Bellows (Jan., 1900).

NEW-JERSEY—CAPITAL, TRENTON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	*John W. Griggs	3 years	Jan. 21, 1896	Jan. 17, 1899	$10,000
Secretary of State	George Wurts	5 years	April 1, 1897	April 1, 1902	6,000
Controller	Wm. S. Hancock	3 years	April 2, 1897	April 2, 1900	6,000
Treasurer	George B. Swain	3 years	April 2, 1897	April 2, 1900	6,000
Chancellor	Alex. T. McGill	7 years	May 1, 1894	May 1, 1901	10,000
Chief Justice	Wm. J. Magie	7 years	Mar. 1, 1897	Mar. 1, 1904	10,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	Chas. J. Baxter	3 years	Mar. 1, 1896	Mar. 1, 1899	3,000

*Governor Griggs has accepted President McKinley's offer of the Attorney-Generalship. Upon confirmation he will resign as Governor, and, under the Constitution of New-Jersey, the Governorship will then fall to the President of the Senate, for which Senator Foster M. Voorhees is slated. A Governor must be elected in November, 1898.

NEW-MEXICO TERRITORY—CAPITAL, SANTA FE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Miguel A. Otero	4 years	June 7, 1897	June 6, 1901	$2,600
Secretary	George H. Wallace	4 years	June 7, 1897	June 6, 1901	*1,800
Auditor	Marcelius Garcia	2 years	Mar. 2, 1897	Mar., 1899	3,000
Treasurer	Samuel Eldodt	2 years	Mar. 2, 1897	Mar., 1899	2,500
Supt. Pub. Inst'n	Placide Sandoval	2 years	Mar. 2, 1897	Mar., 1899	2,500

*And fees.

NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, ALBANY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Frank S. Black	2 years	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 1, 1899	$10,000
Lieutenant-Governor	T. L. Woodruff	2 years	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 1, 1899	5,000
Secretary of State	John Palmer	3 years	Jan. 1, 1896	Jan. 1, 1899	5,000
Controller	James A. Roberts	3 years	Jan. 1, 1896	Jan. 1, 1899	6,000
State Engineer	C. W. Adams	3 years	Jan. 1, 1896	Jan. 1, 1899	5,000
Attorney-General	Theo. E. Hancock	3 years	Jan. 1, 1896	Jan. 1, 1899	5,000
Treasurer	Addison B. Colvin	3 years	Jan. 1, 1896	Jan. 1, 1899	5,000
Adjutant-General	C. W. Tillinghast	2 years	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 1, 1899	4,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	Chas. R. Skinner	3 years	April 7, 1895	April 7, 1898	5,000
Insurance Comm'r	Louis F. Payn	3 years	Feb. 11, 1897	Feb. 11, 1900	7,000

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

(The dates given are those when the terms expire.)

Railroad Commissioners (term 5 years, salary $8,000).—Ashley W. Cole, Jan. 29, 1902; George W. Dunn, May 11, 1902; Frank M. Baker, Dec. 17, 1901.

Lunacy Commissioners (term 5 years).—Dr. Peter M. Wise, $7,500, May 15, 1902; William H. Parkhurst, $5,000, May 15, 1902; Goodwin Brown, $3,500, May 15, 1899.

Supt. of Prisons.—Austin Lathrop, 5 years' term, April 17, 1898, $6,000.

Supt. Public Works (term 2 years, salary $6,000).—Geo. W. Aldridge, Jan. 1, 1899.

Factory Inspector (term 3 years, $2,000).—Daniel O'Leary, April 30, 1899. Deputy, Joseph H. Barker.

Labor Commissioner (term 3 years, $3,000).—John T. McDonough, April 8, 1899.

Supt. Banking Department (term 3 years, $5,000).—F. D. Kilburn, May 9, 1899.

Tax Commissioners (term 3 years, $2,500).—Martin Heermance, Dec. 31, 1899; Edwin L. Adams, Dec. 31, 1898, and Rollin L. Jenkins, Dec. 31, 1898.

Commissioner of Agriculture (term 3 years, $3,000).—Charles A. Wieting, April 29, 1899.

Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission (term 5 years).—Barnet H. Davies, president; Edward Thompson, William R. Weed, Hendrick S. Holden, Charles H. Babcock. Salary of president, $3,000; other Commissioners, $2,500 each. All terms expire April 25, 1900.

Excise Commissioner (term 5 years).—Henry H. Lyman, April 1, 1901.

Board of Arbitration (term 3 years, $3,000).—William Purcell, Henry C. Johnson, W. H. H. Webster.

Civil Service Commissioners (no set term, $2,000).—George P. Lord, Willard A. Cobb and Silas W. Burt.

Board of Charities (terms 8 years, no salary).—E. H. Litchfield, March 23, 1904; William R. Stewart, March 23, 1905; Anne G. De Peyster, May 28, 1905; Peter Walrath, March 23, 1898; Robert McCarthy, March 23, 1899; Newton Aldrich, April 3, 1902; Tunis G. Bergen, March 23, 1902; Selden E. Marvin, March 28, 1903; Harvey W. Putnam, March 23, 1901.

University Regents (term, life, no salary).—M. I. Townsend, Anson J. Upson, C. M. Depew, Charles E. Fitch, Orris H. Warren, Whitelaw Reid, William H. Watson, Henry E. Turner, St. Clair McKelway, Hamilton Harris, Daniel Beach, Carroll E. Smith, Pliny T. Sexton, T. Guilford Smith, William C. Doane, Lewis A. Stimson, Sylvester Malone, A. Vanderveer, Chester S. Lord.

Commissioner of the Capitol.—Isaac G. Perry, salary, $7,500. Term same as Governor who appoints him. Was originally appointed in 1883.

Canal Board.—Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer, Superintendent of Public Works.

Land Commissioners.—Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of Assembly, Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer.

Commissioners of Claims (terms 6 years; salary, $5000).—George W. Beebe, Monticello; Charles T. Saxton, Clyde; John F. Parkhurst, Bath.

Commission to Revise the Statutes (salary, $3,000 each).—A. Judd Northrup, Syracuse; Charles Z. Lincoln, Little Valley; William H. Johnson, Oneonta.

Superintendent of Public Buildings (salary, $3,000).—Frederick P. Easton, Albany.

Niagara Reservation Commission.—Andrew H. Green, New-York City; Robert L. Fryer, Buffalo; William Hamilton, Caledonia; John M. Bowers, New-York City; George Raines, Rochester.

Health Officer of New-York.—Dr. Alvah H. Doty; salary, $12,500; appointed Jan. 2, 1895; term expires Jan. 2, 1899.

State Board of Health.—Dr. Case Jones, Rochester; Dr. Daniel Lewis, New-York City; Owen Cassidy, Havana; Frederick W. Smith, Syracuse; George C. Fowler, New-York City; Frank E. Shaw, Dunkirk.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE APPELLATE BRANCH OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Following the name of each Judge the place of residence is given, then his politics, and next the date his term expires.)

FIRST DEPARTMENT.—(Includes the city of New-York)—Charles H. Van Brunt, New-York, Dem., Dec. 31, 1911; George C. Barrett, New-York, Dem., Dec. 31, 1899; Edward Patterson, New-York, Dem., Dec. 31, 1900; Morgan J. O'Brien, New-York, Dem., Dec. 31, 1901; George L. Ingraham, New-York, Dem., Dec. 31, 1905; Pardon C. Williams, Watertown, Rep., Dec. 31, 1911; William Rumsey, Bath, Rep., Dec. 31, 1898.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.—(Comprises the counties of Kings, Richmond, Queens, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess)—William W. Goodrich, Rep., Dec. 31, 1910; Edgar M. Cullen, Brooklyn, Dem., Dec. 31, 1908; Willard Bartlett, Brooklyn, Dem., Dec. 31, 1911; Edward W. Hatch, Buffalo, Rep., Dec. 31, 1909; John Woodward, Jamestown, Rep., Dec. 31, 1910.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.—(Comprises the counties of Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Schoharie, Albany, Rensselaer, Fulton, Montgomery, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Essex, Hamilton, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Broome, Delaware, Otsego, Chenango, Madison, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung)—Charles E. Parker, Rep., Owego, Dec. 31, 1901; Milton H. Merwin, Rep., Utica, Dec. 31, 1902; John R. Putnam, Rep., Saratoga, Dec. 31, 1900; D. Cady Herrick, Dem., Albany, Dec. 31, 1905; Judson S. Landon, Rep., Schenectady, Dec. 31, 1901.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.—(Comprises the counties of Lewis, Oneida, Herkimer, Jefferson, Oswego, Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua)—George A. Hardin, Little Falls, Rep., Dec. 31, 1899; Hamilton Ward Belmont, Rep., Dec. 31, 1899; William H. Adams, Canandaigua, Rep., Dec. 31, 1901, Manly C. Green, Buffalo, Rep., Dec. 31, 1905; David L. Follett, Norwich, Rep., Dec. 31, 1902.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Judge.—Alton B. Parker, Dem., Kingston, Dec. 31, 1911.

Associate Judges.—John Clinton Gray, Dem., New-York, Dec. 31, 1902; Denis O'Brien, Dem., Watertown, Dec. 31, 1903; Edward T. Bartlett, Rep., New-York, Dec. 31, 1907; Albert Haight, Rep., Buffalo, Dec. 31, 1908; Celora E. Martin, Rep., Binghamton, Dec. 31, 1904; Irving G. Vann, Rep., Syracuse, Dec. 31, 1910.

NORTH CAROLINA—CAPITAL, RALEIGH.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Daniel L. Russell.	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Chas. A. Reynolds	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	*
Secretary of State	Cyrus Thompson	4 years	Sept., 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000
Auditor	Hal W. Ayer	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	1,500
Treasurer	W. H. Worth	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,000
Chief Justice	Wm. T. Faircloth.	6 years	Jan., 1893	Jan., 1899	2,500
Attorney-General	C. V. Walser	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000
Supt. Pub. Inst'n	Chas. H. Mebane.	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000

*Eight dollars per day during session of Legislature.

Railroad Commissioners—J. W. Wilson (1898), S. O. Wilson (1901), D. H. Abbott (1903); salary, $2,000.

NORTH DAKOTA—CAPITAL, BISMARCK.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Frank A. Briggs	2 years	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 1, 1899	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	J. M. Devine	2 years	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 1, 1899	1,000
Secretary of State	Fred. Falley	2 years	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 1, 1899	2,000
Attorney-General	John F. Cowan	2 years	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 1, 1899	2,000
Auditor	N. B. Hannum	2 years	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 1, 1899	2,000
Treasurer	Geo. E. Nichols	2 years	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 1, 1899	2,000
Chief Justice	Guy C. H. Corliss.	2 years	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 1, 1899	4,000
Supt. Pub. Inst'n	J. G. Halland	2 years	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 1, 1899	2,000
Insurance Comm'r	F. Fanchen	2 years	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 1, 1899	2,000
Land Comm'r	H. F. Watt	2 years	Jan. 7, 1897	Jan. 7, 1899	1,500

Railroad Commissioners.—George H. Keyes (1899), J. R. Gibson (1899), L. L. Walton (1899); each $2,000.

OHIO—CAPITAL, COLUMBUS.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Asa S. Bushnell	2 years	2 Mo. Jan., '98.	Jan., 1900	$8,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Asahel W. Jones.	2 years	2 Mo. Jan., '98.	Jan., 1900	800
Secretary of State	Charles Kinney	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	4,000
Auditor	W. D. Guilbert	4 years	2 Mo. Jan., '96.	2 M. Jan., 1900.	4,000
Treasurer	S. B. Campbell	2 years	2 Mo. Jan., '98.	Jan., 1900	4,000
Attorney-General	F. S. Monett	2 years	2 Mo. Jan., '98.	Jan., 1900	2,000
Chief Justice	J. F. Burkett	6 years	Feb., 1893	Feb., 1899	4,000
School Comm'r	Oscar T. Corson.	3 years	2 Mo. July, '95.	2 Mo. July, '98.	2,000
Insurance Comm'r	W. S. Matthews	3 years	June, 1896	June, 1899	4,000

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—CAPITAL, GUTHRIE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	C. M. Barnes	4 years	May, 1897	May, 1901	$2,600
Secretary	Wm. M. Jenkins	4 years	June, 1897	June, 1901	1,800
A'dit'r & Sch'l C'm'r	S. N. Hopkins	2 years	Oct., 1897	Oct., 1899	3,000
Treasurer	F. M. Thompson	2 years	June 26, 1897	June, 1899	1,500
Attorney-General	H. S. Cunningham	2 years	May 27, 1897	May, 1899	1,500

OREGON—CAPITAL, SALEM.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	William P. Lord	4 years	Jan., 1895	Jan., 1899	*$1,500
Secretary of State	H. R. Kincaid	4 years	Jan., 1895	Jan., 1899	†1,500
Treasurer	Phil. Metschan	4 years	Jan., 1895	Jan., 1899	†800
Attorney-General	C. M. Idleman	4 years	Jan., 1895	Jan., 1899	3,000
Chief Justice	F. A. Moore	6 years	July, 1893	July, 1899	3,500
Supt. Public Inst.	Geo. M. Irwin	4 years	Jan., 1895	Jan., 1899	1,800

*And specific sums for various duties, in all about $4,350 per annum. †And fees.

Railroad Commissioners—J. B. Eddy, A. J. Macrum and H. B. Compson. Terms expired; holding over.

PENNSYLVANIA—CAPITAL, HARRISBURG.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	D. H. Hastings	4 years	3 Tu. Jan., '95.	Jan., 1899	$10,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Walter Lyon	4 years	3 Tu. Jan., '95.	Jan., 1899	5,500
Sec'y of Com'wealth.	David Martin	———	Oct. 1, 1897	Jan., 1899	*5,700
Se'cy of Int. Affairs.	James W. Latta	4 years	May 18, 1895	May, 1899	3,500
Auditor-General	Amos H. Mylin	3 years	May 18, 1895	May, 1898	6,400
Treasurer	Benj. J. Haywood	2 years	May, 1896	May, 1898	7,400
Attorney-General	H. C. McCormick	4 years	Jan., 1895	Jan., 1899	*5,200
Chief Justice	Jas. P. Sterrett	20 yrs.	———	Jan., 1900	8,500
Supt. Public Inst'n	N. C. Schaeffer	4 years	May, 1897	May, 1901	4,000
Insurance Comm'r	J. H. Lambert	4 years	3 Mo. Jan., '95.	3 Mo. Jan., '99.	4,000

*And fees.

RHODE ISLAND—CAPITAL, PROVIDENCE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Elisha Dyer	1 year.	May, 1897	May, 1898	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Aaron J. Pothier.	1 year.	May, 1897	May, 1898	500
Secretary of State	Chas. P. Bennett.	1 year.	May, 1897	May, 1898	3,500
Attorney-General	Willard B. Tanner	1 year.	May, 1897	May, 1898	4,500
Treasurer	Samuel Clark	1 year.	May, 1897	May, 1898	2,500
Adjutant-General	Fred'k M. Sackett	5 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1901	1,200
Chief Justice	Charles Matterson	Life	April 17, 1891.	———	5,500
Auditor and Ins. Com	Albert C. Landers	1 year.	May, 1897	May, 1898	1,500
Supt. Public Inst.	Thos. B. Stockwell	1 year.	June, 1897	June, 1898	3,000
R. R. Commissioner.	Edw'd L. Freeman	3 years	May, 1895	May, 1898	1,000

SOUTH CAROLINA—CAPITAL, COLUMBIA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	W. H. Ellerbee	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	M. B. McSweeney	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	*
Secretary of State	D. H. Tompkins	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,900
Controller-General	James Norton	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,900
Attorney-General	William A. Barber.	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,900
Treasurer	W. H. Timmerman	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,400
Chief Justice	Henry McIver	6 years	1892	1898	2,800
Supt. Public Inst.	W. D. Mayfield	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,900
Adjutant-General	J. G. Watts	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,200

*Eight dollars per day while Senate is in session.

Railroad Commissioners—J. C. Wilborn (1905), W. D. Evans (1901), H. R. Thomas (1899).

SOUTH DAKOTA—CAPITAL, PIERRE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Andrew E. Lee	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	$2,500
Lieutenant-Governor	D. T. Hindman	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	*
Secretary of State	W. H. Roddle	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,800
Attorney-General	Melvin Grigsby	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,000
Auditor	H. E. Mayhew	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,800
Treasurer	K. G. Phillips	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,800
Chief Justice	Dighton Corson	6 years	Jan., 1894	Jan., 1900	2,500
Supt. Public Inst'n	Frank E. Crane	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,800
Land Commissioner	J. L. Lockhart	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,800

*Ten dollars per day during session of Legislature.

Railroad Commissioners—W. H. Tompkins, W. T. La Follette and Alexander Kerpatrick, each $1,500.

TENNESSEE—CAPITAL, NASHVILLE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	Robert L. Taylor.	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	$4,000
Secretary of State	W. S. Morgan	4 years	Mar., 1897	Mar., 1901	3,500
Controller	J. A. Harris	2 years	Mar., 1897	Mar., 1899	3,500
Treas. & Ins. Com'r.	E. B. Craig	2 years	Mar., 1897	Mar., 1899	3,500
Chief Justice	D. A. Snodgrass	8 years	Sept. 1, 1894	Sept. 1, 1902	3,000
Attorney-General	G. W. Pickle	6 years			3,000
Adjutant-General	Charles Sykes	2 years	Feb., 1897	Feb., 1899	1,800
Supt. Public Inst'n.	Price Thomas				

Railroad Commissioners—E. L. Bullock, Necot H. White, F. M. Thompson (all May 1, 1899. Salary, $2,500).

TEXAS—CAPITAL, AUSTIN.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Chas. A. Culberson	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Geo. T. Jester	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	*
Secretary of State	J. W. Madden	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,000
Attorney-General	M. M. Crane	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	4,000
Controller	R. W. Finley	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,500
Land Commissioner	A. J. Baker	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,500
Chief Justice	R. R. Gaines	6 years	2 Tu. Jan., '94	2 Tu. Jan. 1900	4,000
Supt. Public Inst'n.	J. M. Carlisle	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,500
Treasurer	W. B. Wortham	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	2,500
Insurance Comm'r.	Jeff. Johnson	2 years	July, 1897	Jan., 1899	2,000

*Five dollars per day during session of Legislature.
Railroad Commissioners—John H. Reagan (1903), L. J. Story (1901), Allison Mayfield (1899).

UTAH—CAPITAL, SALT LAKE CITY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Heber M. Wells	5 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1901	$2,000
Secretary of State	J. T. Hammond	5 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1901	2,000
Auditor	M. Richards, jr.	5 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1901	1,500
Treasurer	James Chipman	5 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1901	1,000
Attorney-General	A. C. Bishop	5 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1901	1,500
Chief Justice	Charles S. Zane	3 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1899	3,000
Supt. Public Inst'n.	Dr. J. R. Park	5 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1901	1,500

VERMONT—CAPITAL, MONTPELIER.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Josiah Grout	2 years	Oct. 8, 1896	Oct. 7, 1898	$1,500
Lieutenant-Governor	Nelson W. Fisk	2 years	Oct. 8, 1896	Oct. 7, 1898	*
Secretary of State	C. W. Brownell	2 years	Oct. 8, 1896	Oct. 7, 1898	1,700
Auditor	F. D. Hale	2 years	Oct. 8, 1896	Oct. 7, 1898	2,000
Treasurer	Henry F. Field	2 years	Oct. 8, 1896	Oct. 7, 1898	1,700
Chief Justice	Jonathan Ross	2 years	Dec. 1, 1896	Dec. 1, 1898	3,000
Adjutant-General	Theo. S. Peck	2 years	Dec. 1, 1896	Dec. 1, 1898	1,000
Supt. Public Inst'n.	M. S. Stone	2 years	Dec. 1, 1896	Dec. 1, 1898	2,000

*Six dollars per day during session of Legislature.
Railroad Commissioners—Z. S. Stanton and Frank Kenfield, $4 per day.

VIRGINIA—CAPITAL, RICHMOND.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	J. Hoge Tyler	4 years	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1902	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Edward Echols	4 years	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1902	400
Secretary of State	J. T. Lawless	2 years	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1900	2,000
Attorney-General	A. J. Montague	4 years	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1902	2,500
Auditor	Morton Marye	2 years	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1900	3,000
Treasurer	A. W. Harman, jr.	2 years	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1900	2,000
Pres. Ct. of Appeals	James Keith	12 yrs.	Jan. 1, 1895	Jan. 1, 1907	3,500
Supt. Public Inst'n.	J. W. Southall	4 years	Mar. 15, 1898	Mar. 15, 1902	2,000
Railroad Comm'r.	James C. Hill	2 years	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1900	2,000

WASHINGTON—CAPITAL, OLYMPIA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	John R. Rogers	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Thurston Daniels	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	1,500
Secretary of State	Will D. Jenkins	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	2,500
Auditor	Neal Cheatham	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000
Treasurer	C. W. Young	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000
Chief Justice	Elmon Scott	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	4,000
Supt. Public Inst'n.	F. E. Browne	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	2,500
Attorney-General	P. H. Winston	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000
Land Commissioner.	Robert Bridges	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000

WEST VIRGINIA—CAPITAL, CHARLESTON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	G. W. Atkinson	4 years	Mar. 1897	Mar. 1901	$2,700
Secretary of State	Wm. M. O. Dawson	4 years	Mar. 1897	Mar. 1901	*1,000
Auditor	L. M. La Follette	4 years	Mar. 1897	Mar. 1901	*2,000
Treasurer	M. A. Kendall	4 years	Mar. 1897	Mar. 1901	1,400
Supt. Public Inst'n	J. R. Trotter	4 years	Mar. 1897	Mar. 1901	1,500
Attorney-General	Edgar P. Rucker	4 years	Mar. 1897	Mar. 1901	1,300
Pres't Supreme C't	John W. English	8 years	Mar. 1897	Mar. 1905	2,000

*And fees.

WISCONSIN—CAPITAL, MADISON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Edward Scofield	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Emil Baensch	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,000
Secretary of State	Henry Casson	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	5,000
Attorney-General	Wm. H. Mylrea	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	3,000
Treasurer	S. A. Peterson	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	5,000
Chief Justice	John B. Cassoday	10 yrs.	——	Jan., 1900	5,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	John Q. Emery	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	1,200
Railroad Comm'r	D. J. McKenzie	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	3,000
Insurance Comm'r	Wm. A. Fricke	2 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1899	3,000

WYOMING—CAPITAL, CHEYENNE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	W. A. Richards	4 years	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 7, 1899	$2,500
Secretary of State	C. W. Burdick	4 years	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 7, 1899	2,000
Auditor	W. O. Owen	4 years	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 7, 1899	2,000
Treasurer	Henry G. Hay	4 years	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 7, 1899	2,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	Miss Estelle Reel	4 years	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 7, 1899	2,000

Railroad Commissioners—Secretary of State, Treasurer and Auditor.

RULERS OF THE CHIEF COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Country.	Ruler.	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Menelek (Emperor)	March 12, 1889
Afghanistan	Abdur Rahman Khan (Amir)	July 22, 1880
Argentine Republic	J. E. Uriburu (President)	January 22, 1895
Austria-Hungary	Francis Joseph (Emperor)	December 2, 1848
Belgium	Leopold II (King)	December 10, 1865
Bolivia	Severo Fernandez Alonzo (President)	August 20, 1896
Brazil	Prudente José de Moraes (President)	November 15, 1894
Bulgaria	Ferdinand (Prince)	July 7, 1887
Chili	Frederico Errazuriz (President)	September 18, 1896
China	Kuang Hsü Emperor)	January 18, 1875
Colombia, U. S. of	Miguel Antonio Caro (President)	August 7, 1892
Corea	Li Hei (King)	1846
Costa Rica	Rafael Iglesias (President)	May, 1898
Denmark	Christian IX (King)	November 15, 1863
Dominican Republic	Ulises Heureaux (President)	September 1, 1886
Ecuador	Eloy Alfaro (President)	1895
Egypt	Abbas II (Khedive)	January 7, 1892
France	François Felix Faure (President)	January 17, 1895
Germany	William II (Emperor)	June 15, 1888
Great Britain	Victoria (Queen)	June 20, 1837
Greece	George (King of the Hellenes)	March 30, 1863
Guatemala	Reina Barrios (President)	1894
Hawaii	Sanford B. Dole (President)	July 4, 1894
Hayti	Theresias Simon Sam (President)	April, 1896
Honduras	Policarpo Bonilla	February 1, 1895
Italy	Humbert (King)	January 9, 1878
Japan	Mutsu Hito (Mikado)	February 13, 1867
Liberia	J. J. Cheeseman (President)	January 4, 1892
Mexico	Porfirio Diaz (President)	December 1, 1884
Montenegro	Nicholas (Prince)	August 13, 1860
Morocco	Muley Abdul Aziz (Sultan)	June 7, 1894
Netherlands	Wilhelmina (Queen)	November 23, 1890
Nicaragua	José Santos Zelaya (President)	June, 1893
Norway	Oscar II (King)	September 18, 1872
Orange Free State	M. T. Steyn (President)	March 4, 1896
Paraguay	General Ejusquiza (President)	November 25, 1894
Persia	Mozaffer-ed-Din (Shah)	May 1, 1895
Peru	Nicholas Pierola (President)	August 12, 1895
Portugal	Carlos (King)	October 19, 1889
Rumania	Charles (King)	March 26, 1881
Russia	Nicholas II (Emperor)	November, 1894

RULERS OF THE CHIEF COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD—(Continued).

Country.	Ruler.	Acceded.
Salvador	Rafael A. Gutierrez (President)	June, 1894
Servia	Alexander (King)	March 6, 1889
Siam	Khoulalonkorn (King)	October 1, 1868
Spain	Alfonso XIII (King)	May 17, 1886
Sweden	Same as Norway	
Switzerland	Eugene Ruffy (President)	December 16, 1897
Traansvaal (South Africa)	S. J. Paul Krüger (President)	April, 1893
Tripoli	Ahmed Rassim Pacha (Governor-General)	November, 1881
Tunis	Sidi Ali Pacha (Bey)	October 28, 1882
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II (Sultan)	August 31, 1876
Uruguay	Senor Cuestas (Acting President)	
Venezuela	Ignacio Andrade (President)	February, 1890
Zanzibar	Hamud bin Mahomet (Sultan)	August, 1896

a ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT. 1868 to 1896 inclusive.

States.	1868.		*1872		1876.		1880.		1884.		1888.		1892.			1896.	
	Grant.....	Seymour..	Grant.....	bHendricks	Hayes.....	Tilden.....	Garfield..	Hancock..	Blaine....	Cleveland.	Harrison..	Cleveland.	Harrison..	Cleveland.	Weaver...	McKinley.	Bryan.....
Alabama	8	—	10	—	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	11	—	—	11
Arkansas	5	—	†	†	—	6	—	6	—	7	—	7	—	8	—	—	8
California	5	—	6	—	6	—	1	5	8	—	8	—	1	8	—	8	1
Colorado	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	4
Connecticut	6	—	6	—	—	6	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Delaware	—	3	3	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—
Florida	3	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4
Georgia	—	9	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	12	—	12	—	13	—	—	13
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Illinois	16	—	21	—	21	—	21	—	22	—	22	—	—	24	—	24	—
Indiana	13	—	15	—	—	15	15	—	—	15	15	—	—	15	—	15	—
Iowa	8	—	11	—	11	—	11	—	13	—	13	—	13	—	—	13	—
Kansas	3	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	10	—	10
Kentucky	—	11	—	8	—	12	—	12	—	13	—	13	—	13	—	12	1
Louisiana	—	7	†	†	8	—	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	8
Maine	7	—	7	—	7	—	7	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	—	6	—
Maryland	—	7	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—
Massachusetts	12	—	13	—	13	—	13	—	14	—	14	—	15	—	—	15	—
Michigan	8	—	11	—	11	—	11	—	13	—	13	—	9	5	—	14	—
Minnesota	4	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	7	—	7	—	9	—	—	9	—
Mississippi	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	8	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	—	9
Missouri	11	—	—	6	—	15	—	15	—	16	—	16	—	17	—	—	17
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Nebraska	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	5	—	5	—	8	—	—	8	—
Nevada	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
New-Hampshire	5	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—
New-Jersey	—	7	9	—	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	10	—	10	—
New-York	—	33	35	—	—	35	35	—	—	36	36	—	—	36	—	36	—
North Carolina	9	—	10	—	—	10	—	10	—	11	—	11	—	11	—	—	11
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—
Ohio	21	—	22	—	22	—	22	—	23	—	23	—	22	1	—	23	—
Oregon	—	3	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	1	4	—
Pennsylvania	26	—	29	—	29	—	29	—	30	—	30	—	32	—	—	32	—
Rhode Island	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—
South Carolina	6	—	7	—	7	—	—	7	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	—	9
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Tennessee	10	—	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	—	12
Texas	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	13	—	13	—	15	—	—	15
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Vermont	5	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—
Virginia	—	—	11	—	—	11	—	11	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	—	12
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
West Virginia	5	—	5	—	—	5	—	5	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Wisconsin	8	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	11	—	11	—	—	12	—	12	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Totals	214	80	286	42	185	184	214	155	182	219	233	168	145	277	22	271	176

*21 scattering. †Rejected. aUnder each year, the Republican candidate is in the first column and the Democratic candidate in the second column. In 1892 they occur in this order: Republican in first column, Democrat in second, and Populist in third column. b Horace Greeley, the Democratic and Liberal Republican candidate for President, died before the electoral vote was cast, and the Greeley electors of five States voted for Thomas A. Hendricks.

States and Territories.	Capitals.	[3]Governors.	LEGISLATURE.		Next State election.	[1]Square miles.	No. of C'n-g's-m'n.
			Term.	Next session.			
Alabama	Montgomery	Joseph F. Johnston, D.	50 days	*Tu. aft. 2 M. Nov. '98.	*1 M. Aug. 1898	52,250	9
Alaska Territory	Sitka	John G. Brady, R.	——	——	——	577,390	—
Arizona Territory	Phoenix	Myron H. McCord, R.	60 days	*3 M. Jan. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	113,020	[2]
Arkansas	Little Rock	Daniel W. Jones, D.	60 days	*2 M. Jan. '99	*1 M. Sept. '98	53,850	6
California	Sacramento	James H. Budd, D.	60 days	*1 M. a. Jan. 1, '99	[6]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	158,360	7
Colorado	Denver	Alva Adams, D.	90 days	*1 W. Jan. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	103,925	2
Connecticut	Hartford	Lorrin A. Cooke, R.	No limit.	*W. a. 1 M. Jan. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	4,990	4
Delaware	Dover	Ebe W. Tunnell, D.	60 days	[3]Jan. 11, '98	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	2,050	1
Florida	Tallahassee	William D. Bloxham, D.	60 days	*Tu. a. 1 M. Apr. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	58,680	2
Georgia	Atlanta	William Y. Atkinson, D.	50 days	‡4 W. Oct. '98	*1 M. Oct. '98	59,475	11
Idaho	Boise City	F. Steunenberg, D. (F.)	60 days	*1 M. a. Jan. 1, '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	84,800	1
Illinois	Springfield	John R. Tanner, R.	No limit.	*W. a. 1 M. Jan. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	56,650	22
Indiana	Indianapolis	James A. Mount, R.	60 days	*Th. a. 1 M. Jan. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	36,350	13
Indian Territory	Tahlequah	Samuel H. Mayes, D.	——	——	——	31,400	—
Iowa	Des Moines	Leslie M. Shaw, R.	No limit.	*2 M. Jan. '98	†Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	56,025	11
Kansas	Topeka	John W. Leedy, P.	50 days	*2 Tu. Jan. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	82,080	8
Kentucky	Frankfort	W. O. Bradley, R.	60 days	*Tu. a. 1 M. Jan. '98	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	40,400	11
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Murphy J. Foster, D.	60 days	*2 M. May, '98	[5]Jan. 11, '98	48,720	6
Maine	Augusta	Llewellyn Powers, R.	No limit.	*1 W. Jan. '99	*2 M. Sept. '98	33,040	4
Maryland	Annapolis	Lloyd Lowndes, R.	90 days	*1 M. Jan. '98	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '99	12,210	6
Massachusetts	Boston	Roger Wolcott, R.	No limit.	‡1 W. Jan. '98	†Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	8,315	13
Michigan	Lansing	Hazen S. Pingree, R.	No limit.	*1 W. Jan. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	58,915	12
Minnesota	St. Paul	David M. Clough, R.	90 days	*1 M. Jan. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	83,365	7
Mississippi	Jackson	A. J. McLaurin, D.	30 days	*Tu. a. 1 M. Jan. '98	[6]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '99	46,810	7
Missouri	Jefferson City	Lon V. Stephens, D.	[4]70 days	*1 W. Jan. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	69,415	15
Montana	Helena	Robert B. Smith, P.	60 days	*1 M. Jan. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	146,080	1
Nebraska	Lincoln	S. A. Holcomb, P.	60 days	*1 Tu. Jan. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	77,510	6
Nevada	Carson City	Reinhold Sadler, P.	40 days	*3 M. Jan. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	110,700	1
New-Hampshire	Concord	George A. Ramsdell, R.	No limit.	*1 W. Jan. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	9,305	2
New-Jersey	Trenton	John W. Griggs, R.	No limit.	‡2 Tu. Jan. '98	†Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	7,815	8
New-Mexico	Santa Fe	Miguel A. Otero, R.	60 days	*Last Tu. Dec. '98	——	122,580	[2]
New-York	Albany	Frank S. Black, R.	No limit.	‡1 W. Jan. '98	†Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	49,170	34
North Carolina	Raleigh	Daniel L. Russell, R.	60 days	*W. a. 1 M. Jan. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	52,250	9
North Dakota	Bismarck	Frank A. Briggs, R.	60 days	*1 Tu. a. 1 M. Jan. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	70,795	1
Ohio	Columbus	Asa S. Bushnell, R.	No limit.	*1 M. Jan. '98	†Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	41,060	21
Oklahoma	Guthrie	C. M. Barnes, R.	60 days	*3 M. Jan. '99	——	39,030	[2]
Oregon	Salem	William P. Lord, R.	40 days	*2 M. Jan. '99	*1 M. June, '98	96,030	2
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	D. H. Hastings, R.	No limit.	*1 Tu. Jan. '99	†Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	45,215	30
Rhode Island	Newp't & Prov	Elisha Dyer, R.	No limit.	‡Jan. 25, '98	†1 W. April, '98	1,250	2
South Carolina	Columbia	W. H. Ellerbee, D.	[5]No limit.	‡2 Tu. Jan. '98	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	30,570	7
South Dakota	Pierre	Andrew E. Lee. P. (F.)	60 days	*Tu. a. 1 M. Jan. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	77,650	2
Tennessee	Nashville	Robert L. Taylor, D.	No limit.	*1 M. Jan. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	42,050	10
Texas	Austin	Charles A. Culberson, D.	No limit.	*2 Tu. Jan. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	265,780	13
Utah	Salt Lake City	Heber M. Wells, R.	60 days	*2 M. Jan. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98	84,970	1

STATES AND TERRITORIES—(Continued).

States and Territories.	Capitals.	[3]Governors.	LEGISLATURE. Term.	LEGISLATURE. Next session.	Next State election.	[1]Square miles.	No. of C'n-g's-m'n.
Vermont	Montpelier	Josiah Grout, R.	No limit.	*1 W. Oct. '98	*1 Tu. Sept. '98	9,565	2
Virginia	Richmond	J. Hoge Tyler, D.	90 days.	*1 W. Dec. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '99.	42,450	10
Washington	Olympia	John R. Rogers, P. (F.).	60 days.	*W. a. 2 M. Jan. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98.	69,180	2
West Virginia	Charleston	G. W. Atkinson, R.	45 days.	*2 W. Jan. '99	[6]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	24,780	4
Wisconsin	Madison	Edward Scofield, R.	No limit.	*2 W. Jan. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98.	56,040	10
Wyoming	Cheyenne	W. A. Richards, R.	40 days.	*T Tu. Jan. '99	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. '98.	97,890	1
Total						3,668,167	360

*Biennial. †Annual elections. ‡Sessions annual. [1]Inclusive of land and water. [2]One delegate in Congress. [3]Adjourned session. [4]One hundred and twenty days this year. [5]Forty days after 1899. [6]Quadrennial. [7]Including 70 square miles in District of Columbia. For terms of office, salaries, etc., of Governors and other State officers (including names of other officials) see under title "State Governments." "R," Republicans; "D," Democrats; "P," Populists; "F," Fusion.

AMERICAN FLAG.

The official National ensign contains 45 stars in a blue field, arranged in 6 rows—the 1st, 3d and 5th rows having 8 stars each, and the others having 7 stars each. The garrison flag of the Army is made of bunting, 36 feet fly and 20 feet hoist; thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter, next the staff, is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of States, on blue field, over one-third length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The storm flag is 20 feet by 10 feet, and the recruiting flag, 9 feet 9 inches by 4 feet 4 inches.

The "American Jack" is the "Union" of the flag, its name originating with the "union" of the English flag at the blending of St. Andrew's Saltier with St. George's Cross.

The "narrow pennant" or "whip" has the Union composed of thirteen white stars in horizontal line on a blue field, one-fourth the length of the pennant, the remaining three-fourths of a red and white stripe, each of the same breadth at any part of the taper, with the red uppermost.

The Revenue Marine Service flag, created by Act of Congress, March 2, 1799, was originally prescribed to "consist of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field." The sixteen stripes represented the number of States which had been admitted to the Union at that time, and no change has been made since. Prior to 1871 it bore an eagle in the union of the pennant, which was then substituted by thirteen blue stars in a white field, but the eagle and stars are still retained in the flag.

June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the "Stars and Stripes," is celebrated as Flag Day in very many of the States, especially by the children of the public schools.

The New-York Legislature passed a bill in February, 1895, prohibiting the display of foreign flags on any public building in the State. A Colorado law of February, 1895, prohibits the display of any foreign flag in that State, except over the buildings occupied by the several consuls.

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

The method of procedure to obtain a patent is to be found on page 89 of "The Tribune Almanac" of 1896. For the calendar year of 1896 there were 42,077 applications for patents, 1,828 for designs, 77 for reissues, 2,271 caveats, 2,005 for trade-marks, 59 for registration of labels and 36 applications for prints. There were 23,312 patents granted, including designs; 61 patents reissued, 1,813 trade-marks registered, 1 label and 32 prints; 12,133 patents expired, and 4,736 were forfeited for non-payment of the final fee. The receipts of the office were $1,324,059 83, expenditures, $1,113,413 71; leaving a balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent Office of $4,718,639 47. In every year since 1861 there has been a surplus over all expenditures; and in every year but eight since the foundation of the Patent Office on its present basis, in 1836, there has been a surplus. In proportion to population, more patents were issued to citizens of Connecticut than to those of any other State, and next in order came the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-Jersey, New-York, Colorado and Montana. There were 2,027 patents granted to citizens of foreign countries, England taking the lead with 617; then Germany, 543; Canada, 244; France, 194; Switzerland, 64; Austria-Hungary, 61; Sweden, 40; Scotland, 39, and others of a lesser number. The library has a record of 819,120 patents issued by foreign countries, 137,159 of which were issued in 1896.

ELECTIONS IN STATES, 1896 AND 1897.

"Rep." denotes Republican; "Dem. (Sil.)," Silver Democrat; "Dem. (S. M.)," Sound Money or National Democrat; "Nat. Dem.," National Democrat; "Pop.," Populist; "Sil.," Silver Party; "Nat. Pro.," National Prohibition; "Pro.," Prohibition; "Soc.-Lab.," Socialist-Labor; "Fus.," Fusion; "Ind.," Independent. Where appears "Pop.-Dem.," "Dem.-Pop.," or similar combinations, it means that the candidate is the nominee of the first organization designated, and was indorsed by the others.

ALABAMA.

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896.			GOV'NOR. 1896.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Nat D'm	Dem.	[2]Pop.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Palmer.	Johnston.	Goodwyn.
Autauga	289	1232	99	1125	536
Baldwin	404	704	34	794	469
Barbour	1437	2215	315	2971	1179
Bibb	650	984	39	1049	1522
Blount	2619	1890	40	1930	1739
Bullock	749	1844	131	2815	113
Butler	846	1256	88	1536	1547
Calhoun	1222	2317	171	2536	2299
Chambers	1057	1722	63	2626	1925
Cherokee	602	659	89	1170	1704
Chilton	310	549	52	522	1005
Choctaw	357	1017	50	1010	1412
Clarke	502	2200	25	2284	1167
Clay	489	1112	37	1351	1286
Cleburne	472	879	21	867	953
Coffee	114	799	52	1041	1464
Colbert	1754	1615	93	1885	1688
Conecut	881	599	155	649	1385
Coosa	499	870	49	1053	1484
Covington.	69	637	16	1376	1697
Crenshaw.	330	909	164	730	847
Cullman	447	755	140	1040	1029
Dale	289	1198	94	1465	1977
Dallas	519	4042	52	5596	110
De Kalb	1446	1365	46	1506	1360
Elmore	1379	1182	119	1617	2518
Escambia.	482	877	82	954	703
Etowah	873	977	109	1498	1623
Fayette	441	603	39	706	1050
Franklin	483	821	33	816	1136
Geneva	46	488	39	808	1307
Greene	503	1725	24	1966	445
Hale	933	2768	77	3002	809
Henry	675	2157	246	2564	2594
Jackson	675	2658	117	2496	2076
Jefferson	3394	6977	450	6946	5619
Lamar	509	1093	69	1273	985
Laud'rd'le.	1024	2254	45	2134	1195
Lawrence.	1685	1199	31	987	1832
Lee	1491	1584	133	2481	1708
Limestone.	1520	1754	27	1850	1654
Lowndes.	642	2973	40	4126	591
Macon	259	1011	56	1026	481
Madison	2548	3973	103	4088	1824
Marengo	764	3089	25	3202	1311
Marion	502	1164	23	1165	553
Marshall	520	977	37	1249	1786
Mobile	2778	3811	482	4490	1500
Monroe	——	——	——	1411	549
M'tg'm'ry.	977	2582	526	4856	983
Morgan	1462	1970	195	2031	1914
Perry	463	2485	34	3397	447
Pickens	211	1279	66	2108	1717
Pike	862	1569	202	1799	2222
Randolph.	802	1265	55	1428	1358
Russell	773	1623	35	2101	764
Shelby	1051	875	65	1289	1970
St. Clair.	603	583	47	659	1660
Sumter	1459	1799	186	2006	372
Talladega.	922	1635	49	2157	2260
Tallapoosa	685	2019	106	2201	2298
Tuscaloosa	965	1404	79	2402	1950
Walker	1101	1064	22	1866	818
W'shingt'n	224	551	46	539	366
Wilcox	45	2954	45	3422	77
Winston	589	274	6	518	350
Total	54737	107137	6462	128541	89290
Per cent.	28.13	67.44	3.32	59.03	40.97
Plurality		76489		39251	
Total vote		194572		217831	

[1]Total vote for Levering, Pro., 2,147; Bryan and Watson, Pop., 24,089. [2]Indorsed by Republicans.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Secretary of State—James A. Grimmett, Rep., 82,108; James K. Jackson, Dem., 122,819.

Treasurer—John A. Bingham, Pop., 76,834; Geo. W. Ellis, Dem., 116,941.

Auditor—Wm. S. Forman, Pop., 79,553; Walter B. White, Dem., 120,774.

Attorney-General—Wm. H. Smith, jr., Rep., 78,621; Wm. C. Fitts, Dem., 116,780.

Superintendent of Education—Wm. M. Wood, Pop., 78,952; John O. Turner, Dem., 115,447.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Joseph H. Harris, Pop., 78,529; I. F. Culver, Dem., 115,734.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1896.

I. Frank H. Threet, Rep., 4,281; G. W. Taylor, Dem. (Sil.), 11,890; J. Stevens, Pop., 648.

II. Thos. H. Clarke, Dem. (S. M.), 5,361; Jesse F. Stallings, Dem. (Sil.), 11,703; J. C. Fonville, Pop., 3,856.

III. Geo. L. Comer, Dem. (S. M.), Rep., 5,754; Henry D. Clayton, Dem. (Sil.), 11,671; E. C. Jackson, Pop., 4,769.

IV. Wm. F. Aldrich, Rep., Pop., 7,345; T. S. Plowman, Dem. (Sil.), 10,312; Edmund H. Dryer, Dem. (S. M.), 658.

V. A. T. Goodwin, Pop., Rep., 8,742; Willis Brewer, Dem. (Sil.), 13,587.

VI. A. S. Vandergraff, Dem. (S. M.), Rep., 4,985; John H. Bankhead, Dem., 10,148; G. S. Youngblood, Pop., 3,295.

ALABAMA—(Continued).

VII. James J. Curtis, Rep., 4,982; Wm. I. Bullock, Dem. (Sil.), 5,628; Joseph H. Parker, Dem. (S. M.), 454; M. W. Howard, Pop., 6,168.

VIII. Oscar R. Hundley, Rep., 11,630; Joseph Wheeler, Dem., 15,640; W. W. Callahan, Dem. (S. M.), 333.

IX. Archibald Lawson, Dem. (S. M.), Rep., 2,316; Oscar W. Underwood, Dem. (Sil.), 13,499; Gratton B. Crowe, Pop., 5,618.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	2	4	6
Democrats	22	73	95
Populists	9	23	32

ARKANSAS.

Counties.	[1]PR'SID'T. —1896.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. (Fus.) Bryan.	[2]GOVERNOR. —1896.— Rep. Remmel.	Dem. Jones.	Pop. Files.
Arkansas	550	1180	637	1109	56
Ashley	405	1760	210	1470	28
Baxter	262	980	272	829	32
Benton	685	3547	808	2391	410
Boone	573	1732	561	1518	98
Bradley	185	1054	63	801	54
Calhoun	216	911	100	610	33
Carroll	875	1784	850	1442	170
Chicot	258	418	157	651	2
Clark	833	1694	844	1180	879
Clay	475	1537	501	1155	169
Cleburne	108	1034	141	757	295
Cleveland	231	1269	167	898	73
Columbia	537	2156	266	1444	136
Conway	656	2258	535	1790	62
Craighead	329	1893	333	1270	167
Crawford	1311	1871	1447	1841	88
Crittenden	258	625	125	614	5
Cross	224	908	230	989	25
Dallas	479	1028	355	711	115
Desha	290	396	263	455	1
Drew	603	1755	656	1368	291
Faulkner	556	2048	552	1454	517
Franklin	424	1746	464	1423	220
Fulton	333	1258	384	976	140
Garland	703	1464	694	1436	52
Grant	125	827	123	620	45
Green	262	1628	242	1174	121
Hempstead	1203	1838	1174	1613	121
Hot Spring	292	1332	217	1031	264
Howard	294	1387	245	1029	536
Indep'dence	567	2088	827	1665	535
Izard	285	1567	309	1204	90
Jackson	588	1588	732	1337	63
Jefferson	1050	1654	698	1598	36
Johnson	491	1831	435	1331	261
Lafayette	423	608	339	576	34
Lawrence	337	1684	339	1415	173
Lee	213	1945	239	1153	12
Lincoln	236	1026	159	911	133
Little River	273	851	286	742	198
Logan	946	1786	1001	1603	138
Loroke	437	2310	432	2051	245
Madison	1260	1689	1481	1659	40
Marion	336	1212	344	1056	28
Miller	565	1073	561	1081	181

ARKANSAS—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]PR'SID'T. —1896.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. (Fus.) Bryan.	[2]GOVERNOR. —1896.— Rep. Remmel.	Dem. Jones.	Pop. Files.
Mississippi	168	815	160	227	30
Monroe	436	1012	275	1154	20
Montgomery	220	1008	182	709	252
Nevada	469	1627	430	1235	706
Newton	753	660	916	661	49
Ouchita	1029	1377	1068	1267	34
Perry	217	682	199	567	186
Phillips	815	1108	156	1125	1
Pike	231	856	191	734	259
Poinsett	130	573	194	572	26
Polk	51	987	59	482	511
Pope	762	2316	646	1631	148
Prairie	633	1147	497	866	43
Pulaski	1154	3077	1432	3571	203
Randolph	307	1916	522	1634	51
Saline	268	1420	281	1453	168
Scott	264	1258	265	1079	307
Searcy	737	614	857	602	15
Sebastian	1009	2621	1051	2315	159
Sevier	170	1164	123	701	349
Sharp	230	1378	206	984	203
St. Francis	455	1087	566	1155	151
Stone	172	729	168	528	222
Union	148	750	115	1363	154
Van Buren	374	862	507	665	198
Washington	1197	3213	1237	2406	669
White	559	2881	648	1814	207
Woodruff	620	1478	378	1859	23
Yell	811	2258	914	1934	76
Total	37512	110103	35836	91124	13990
Per cent.	25.12	73.72	25.27	64.26	9.86
Plurality		72591		55288	
Total vote.		149347		141801	

[1]There was no National Democratic electors' ticket, and the Democratic or Bryan ticket had 5 Bryan and Sewall electors and 3 Bryan and Watson electors. Levering, Pro., 839; Bentley, Nat. Pro., 893.

[2]Miller, Pro., 851.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

(No Populist or Prohibition candidates except for Governor, as above.)

Sec'y of State—H. A. Reynolds, Rep., 40,319; A. C. Hull, Dem., 96,999.

Auditor—J. Frank Mayes, Rep., 51,433; Clay Sloan, Dem., 97,697.

Att'y General—E. H. Vance, Rep., 40,201; E. B. Kinsworthy, Dem., 97,571.

Treasurer—A. A. Tuffts, Rep., 39,902; Ransom Gulley, Dem., 97,888.

Land Comm'r—Mark A. Sanders, Rep., 40,175; J. F. Ritchie, Dem., 97,902.

Supt. Pub. Inst'n—Charles F. Cole, Rep., 39,773; Junius Jordan, Dem., 98,318.

Comm'r of Agriculture—Charles F. Duke, Rep., 39,563; W. G. Vincenhoeller, Dem., 98,071.

Chief Justice—Jacob Trieber, Rep., 38,965; Henry G. Bunn, Dem., 95,574.

Liquor License Law—For, 86,088; against, 61,862.

ARKANSAS—(Continued).

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. F. W. Tucker, Rep., 6,178; Philip D. McCulloch, jr., Dem., 20,414.

II. Charles D. Greaves, Rep., 6,483; John S. Little, Dem., 19,109.

III. J. B. Friedheim, Rep., 8,244; Thomas C. McRae, Dem., 19,321.

IV. C. C. Waters, Rep., 6,714; William L. Terry, Dem., 16,133.

V. W. H. Neal, Rep., 9,087; Hugh A. Dinsmore, Dem., 17,566.

VI. B. F. Bodenhamer, Rep., 5,040; S. Brundidge, Dem., 17,106.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	1	2	3
Democrats	30	87	117
Populists	1	11	12

CALIFORNIA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT. —[1]1896— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	—[2]1892— Rep. Harrison.	Dem. Cleveland.	Pop. Weaver.
Alpine	40	39	65	17	4
Amador	1144	1398	1125	1253	164
Butte	2075	2120	2180	2139	183
Calaveras	1541	1518	1355	1275	75
Colusa	581	1250	645	1183	191
C. Costa	1834	1381	1631	1321	121
Del Norte	345	334	235	340	59
El Dorado	1130	1674	1159	1270	174
Fresno	2686	3790	3031	3455	1295
Glen	479	825	528	804	183
Humboldt	3142	2465	2416	1845	1036
Inyo	286	532	409	265	85
Kern	1430	1763	992	1266	201
Kings	673	862	—	—	—
Lake	546	854	532	647	208
Lassen	420	528	540	524	40
Los Angeles	16891	16043	10226	8116	3086
Madera	452	739	—	—	—
Marin	1448	874	1186	946	59
Mariposa	563	829	404	527	70
Mendocino	2093	2120	1709	2025	158
Merced	653	1117	782	994	126
Modoc	300	588	406	596	106
Mono	259	315	286	166	77
Monterey	1878	2149	1709	1608	686
Napa	2032	1472	1769	1472	173
Nevada	1985	1360	1757	1638	616
Orange	1932	1712	1152	998	480
Placer	1890	1721	1743	1526	185
Plumas	678	575	642	537	27
Riverside	2063	1684	—	—	—
Sacramento	4600	4831	4362	3503	889
San Benito	729	956	616	759	256
S. Ber'dino	2818	2740	3686	2546	721
San Diego	3631	3908	3525	2333	1519
S. Francisco	31041	30649	24416	31012	2508
San Joaquin	3500	3500	2958	3110	592
S. L. Obispo	1671	2056	1433	1194	997
San Mateo	1617	987	1088	1019	32
S'ta Barbara	2004	1916	1483	1227	639
S'ta Clara	6315	5191	4620	4169	1091
Santa Cruz	1969	1960	1843	1515	562
Shasta	1210	1936	1234	1140	436
Sierra	707	527	787	529	46

CALIFORNIA—(Continued).

Counties.	PRESIDENT. —[1]1896— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	—[2]1892— Rep. Harrison.	Dem. Cleveland.	Pop. Weaver.
Siskiyou	1473	1724	1493	1603	109
Solano	2702	2284	2403	2170	213
Sonoma	4053	3595	3016	3447	297
Stanislaus	1007	1398	992	1261	58
Sutter	796	713	745	733	45
Tehama	969	1135	969	1043	170
Trinity	502	545	495	458	19
Tulare	1410	2673	1984	2638	1410
Tuolumne	834	1308	739	918	113
Ventura	1553	1465	1283	937	415
Yolo	1485	1753	1372	1711	135
Yuba	1204	991	1079	1202	57
Totals	146688	144766	118027	118151	25311
Per cent	46.15	45.57	43.78	43.82	9.38
Plurality	1822			124	
Total vote	317663			269586	

[1]Total vote for Palmer, N. D., 2,006; Levering, Pro., 2,573; Bryan and Watson, Pop., 21,730; Matchet, Soc.-Lab., 1,611. As J. W. Martin, on the Bryan ticket, gets 144,766 votes and Thomas Flint, a Republican elector, gets only 144,618, McKinley got eight electors and Bryan one. [2]Bidwell, Pro., 8,096.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. John A. Barham, Rep., 17,826; F. A. Cutler, Dem. Pop., 16,328; Geo. W. Montelth, Pop. (Ind.), 1,497; B. F. Taylor, Pro., 249.

II. Grove L. Johnson, Rep., 18,613; Marion de Vries, Dem. Pop., 24,434; F. E. Coulter, Pro., 974.

III. Samuel G. Hilborn, Rep., 19,778; Warren B. English, Dem. Pop., 16,119; William F. Shaffer, Pro., 327; John Eustice, Soc.-Lab., 387.

IV. Thomas O'Brien, Rep., 10,940; James G. Maguire, Dem. Pop., 19,074; Joseph Rowell, Pro., 299; E. J. Kingsley, Soc.-Lab., 968.

V. Eugene F. Loud, Rep., 19,351; Jos. P. Kelly, Dem., 10,494; A. B. Kinnie, Pop. Dem., 8,825; T. H. Lawson, Pro., 404; Henry Daniels, Soc.-Lab., 757.

VI. James McLachlan, Rep., 23,494; C. A. Barlow, Dem. Pop., 24,147; H. C. Needham, Pro., 1,196; Job Harriman, Soc.-Lab., 542.

VII. William W. Bowers, Rep., 18,939; C. H. Castle, Dem. Pop., 19,183; J. W. Webb, Pro., 803; W. H. Carlson, Ind., 2,139.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	25	62	87
Democrats	15	15	30
Populists	—	3	[1]3

[1]Two were indorsed by Republicans.

COLORADO.

Counties.	[1]CHIEF JUSTICE. —1897.—		[2]GOVERNOR. —1896.—		
	Rep.	Dem. Pop.	Rep.	Dem.	Nat. Sil.
	Hayt....	Gabbert..	Allen....	Adams..	Bailey...
Arapahoe ..	16879	10397	5320	20711	22458
Archuleta .	253	212	140	338	33
Baca	110	105	129	118	9
Bent	407	411	188	508	87
Boulder ...	1926	3654	917	3341	2668
Chaffee	698	1317	105	1204	1432
Cheyenne ..	121	61	86	87	14
Clear Creek	663	1779	67	1358	1906
Conejos	1730	179	79	2182	217
Costilla ...	989	297	389	734	289
Custer	372	611	173	784	196
Delta	406	1221	129	607	964
Dolores ...	64	408	9	282	383
Douglas ...	553	354	163	798	242
Eagle	299	631	46	560	573
Elbert	418	398	270	572	203
El Paso....	7112	5220	6041	8370	9645
Fremont ...	2026	1846	549	2088	2223
Garfield ...	969	990	151	996	1037
Gilpin	1292	1037	228	1412	1083
Grand	101	63	8	176	71
Gunnison ..	502	1544	143	1347	854
Hinsdale ...	61	570	14	341	259
Huerfano ..	1578	997	928	1678	234
Jefferson ..	1585	1335	254	2342	800
Kiowa	129	147	119	136	31
Kit Carson.	250	192	253	163	50
Lake	3194	3011	152	3032	3599
La Plata...	694	1257	80	1812	935
Larimer ...	1683	1735	658	1876	1362
Las Animas	2593	3762	981	4698	837
Lincoln	174	115	107	173	35
Logan	374	432	220	287	328
Mesa	721	1610	478	1086	1162
Mineral ...	167	604	——	361	422
Montezuma.	154	499	40	580	236
Montrose ..	314	891	150	671	661
Morgan	350	371	200	271	321
Otero	1107	1424	501	1429	670
Ouray	225	2005	20	995	1168
Park	599	947	111	619	943
Phillips	277	175	179	283	63
Pitkin	312	1896	34	1155	2463
Prowers ...	476	351	304	381	150
Pueblo	4334	4010	973	5841	2806
Rio Blanco.	179	246	32	373	80
Rio Grande.	792	801	167	596	836
Routt	395	521	94	895	111
Saguache ..	559	722	152	497	661
San Juan...	242	1087	14	643	875
San Miguel.	584	1103	87	1533	552
Sedgwick ..	206	90	115	182	34
Summit ...	320	557	21	727	476
Washington	224	123	209	121	49
Weld	2162	1753	802	2764	1816
Yuma	243	274	171	231	195
Total	64947	68888	23929	87345	71808
Per cent...	48.01	50.92	12.83	46.85	38.51
Plurality ..		3941		15537	
Total vote.	135279			186441	

[1]Griest, Soc.-Lab., 1,444.
[2]For Waite, Pop., 3,359.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Lieut.-Governor—Hosea Townsend, Rep., 24,475; Jared L. Brush, Dem. and Sil Rep., 86,989; Wm. S. Lee, Pop. and Nat. Sil., 69,526; Geo. Ash, *Pop., 2,801.

Sec'y of State—Edwin Price, Rep., 25,-352; C. H. S. Whipple, Dem. and Sil Rep., 85,296; F. Kratzer, Pop. and Nat. Sil., 70,-063; Soloman J. Toy, *Pop., 2,289.

Treasurer—James H. Barlow, Rep., 25,-289; Geo. W. Kephart, Dem. and Sil. Rep., 85,256; Horace L. Clark, Pop. and Nat. Sil., 70,385; J. R. Hinkle, *Pop., 2,347.

Auditor—Geo. S. Adams, Rep., 25,802; John W. Lovell, Dem. and Sil. Rep., 85,-584; George Seaver, Pop. and Sil., 69,521; Dennis H. Dickason, *Pop., 2,509.

Att'y-General—Alexander Gullett, Rep., 23,075; Byron L. Carr, Dem. and Sil. Rep., 86,321; N. C. Miller, Pop. and Nat. Sil., 68,566; John McAndrew, *Pop., 2,469.

Sup't Pub. Inst'n—Mrs. Ione T. Hanna, Rep., 14,471; Grace E. Patton, Dem. and Sil. Rep., 85,915; L. S. Cornell, Pop. and Nat. Sil., 68,953; Geo. J. Blakeley, *Pop., 3,848.

*Middle-of-the-Road Populists.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. Thos. M. McClelland, Rep., 9,625; John F. Shafroth, Fus., 67,821; W. F. Steele, Pro., 1,066; D. Gilbert, Nat. Pro., 181; Wm. Dye, Soc-Lab., 173.

II. Thos. R. Hoffmire, Rep., 14,385; John C. Bell, Pop. Fus., 84,018; W. H. McClure, Pro., 1,089.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	6	10	16
Democrats	5	20	25
Silver Republicans...	8	2	10
National Silverites....	5	7	12
Populists	11	23	34
Socialists	—	1	1
Single Tax.....	—	1	1
Non-partisan	—	1	1

CONNECTICUT.

Counties	[1]PRESIDENT. —1896.—			[2]GOV'N'R. —1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem	Nat. Dem	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan...	Palmer..	Cooke...	Sargent..
Fairfield .	22396	12463	722	22230	12610
Hartford .	24489	9726	1195	24166	9739
L'chfield .	8395	3352	590	8390	3286
M'dlesex .	5664	2245	293	5565	2263
N. Haven.	30261	20212	832	29650	19865
N. L'nd'n.	10081	5771	259	9875	5753
Tolland ..	3576	1044	278	3539	1062
W'dham .	5423	1927	167	5392	1945
Total	110285	56740	4336	108809	56523
Per cent..	63.24	32.53	2.48	62.52	32.48
Plurality.	53545			52286	
Total vote.	174394			174017	

[1]Total vote for Levering, Pro., 1,806; Matchett, Soc.-Lab., 1,223.
[2]Total vote for Manchester, Pro., 1,846; Morton, Soc.-Lab., 1,254; Sperry, N. D., 5,579.

CONNECTICUT—(Continued).

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Lieut.-Governor.—James D. Dewell, Rep., 108,895; S. A. Crandall, Dem. (Sil.), 56,-957; Wm. W. Hyde, Nat. Dem., 5,334; C. E. Steele, Pro., 1,850; E. Chatfield, Soc:-Lab., 1,238.

Sec'y of State.—Chas. Phelps, Rep., 108,-795; H. S. Cummings, Dem. (Sil.), 57,080; Wm. Belcher, Nat. Dem., 5,313; W. L. Chamberlain, Pro., 1,831; F. Serrar, Soc.-Lab., 1,233.

Treasurer.—C. W. Grosevnor, Rep., 108,-901; Asa R. Ross, Dem. (Sil.), 57,019; Geo. H. Hoyt, Nat. Dem., 5,334; Geo. B. Fenner, Pro., 1,829; Henry Laine, Soc.-Lab., 1,231.

Controller.—Benj. F. Mead. Rep., 108,-939; Edwin N. Ripley, Dem. (Sil.), 56,895; Hobart W. Curtis, Nat. Dem., 5,263; A. C. Barton, Pro., 1,822; Henry Powell, Soc.-Lab., 1,235.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. E. Stevens Henry, Rep., 27,623; E. Henry Hyde, Dem. (S. M.), 2,119; Joseph P. Tuttle, Dem. (Sil.), 10,859; Samuel Joseph, Soc.-Lab., 333; J. I. Bartholomew, Pro., 501.

II. Nehemiah D. Sperry, Rep., 35,944; H. Holton Wood, Dem. (S. M.), 1,213; Austin B. Fuller, Dem. (Sil.), 22,317; Timothy Sullivan, Soc.-Lab., 666; E. P. Augur, Pro., 482.

III. Chas. A. Russell, Rep., 15,269; Henry W. Hammond, Dem. (S. M.), 500; Jos. T. Fanning, Dem. (Sil.), 7,665; Wm. Ingalls, Pro. 408.

IV. Ebenezer J. Hill, Rep., 30,658; M. W. Seymour, Dem. (S. M.), 1,404; M. J. Houlihan, Dem. (Sil.), 15,723; F. L. Wooster, Pro., 430; H. McDonald, Soc.-Lab., 199.

LEGISLATURE, 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	24	219	243
Democrats	—	33	33

DELAWARE.

Counties.	[1]PR'SID'T.		[2]GOVERNOR.		
	—1896.—		——1896.——		
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	[3]Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley	Bryan	Hoffecker	Higgins	Tunnell
Kent	3567	3157	3414	152	3108
Newcastle	12344	9632	5629	6219	9600
Sussex	4541	3826	3626	626	3896
Totals	20452	16615	12669	6977	16604
Per cent	52.94	43.00	33.38	18.38	43.75
Plurality	3837				3935
Total vote	38635		37953		

[1]Total for Palmer, Nat. Dem., 966; Levering, Pro., 602. [2]Total for Green, Pro., 602. [3]Anti-Addicks.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1896.

Robert G. Houston (Higgins Rep.), 7,186; Jonathan S. Willis (Addicks Rep.), 12,828; Levi I. Handy (Dem.), 16,512; Thomas F. Bayard, jr. (Gold Dem.), 933; William Faries, Pro., 491.

DELAWARE—(Continued).

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	5	6	9
Democrats	1	20	21

FLORIDA.

Counties.	[1]PRES'T.		GOV'N'R.		
	—1896.—		——1896.——		
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep	Dem.	Pop.
	McKinley	Bryan	Gunby	Bloxham	Wicks
Alachua	645	1517	592	1324	138
Baker	34	182			
Bradford	177	753	229	615	213
Brevard	348	495	233	547	23
Calhoun	52	182	27	127	199
Citrus	35	331	14	244	41
Clay	230	335	114	352	80
Columbia	228	752	266	618	56
Dade	568	380	321	399	13
De Soto	198	501	160	541	299
Duval	1464	1852	1031	2164	265
Escambia	225	1254	99	1069	222
Franklin	146	288	71	238	3
Gadsden	66	577	17	414	41
Hamilton	74	500	70	408	118
Hernando	37	208	12	184	44
Hillsborough	584	2115	507	1960	236
Holmes	53	309	25	306	278
Jackson	296	1259	205	892	235
Jefferson	244	1894	151	1374	31
Lafayette	13	354	11	297	3
Lake	302	830	187	688	61
Lee	74	212	42	203	7
Leon	251	1334	144	1373	24
Levy	114	434	92	353	86
Liberty	42	108	34	106	49
Madison	150	872	53	661	60
Manitee	135	405	93	316	99
Marion	480	1115	247	824	319
Monroe	369	397	275	449	17
Nassau	359	542	116	357	44
Orange	565	1045	466	1043	73
Osceola	118	242	87	210	103
Pasco	70	456	120	407	31
Polk	279	962	200	818	356
Putnam	816	954	585	846	124
St. John's	437	742	336	659	87
Santa Rosa	50	527	20	454	117
Sumter	89	441	72	338	186
Suwanee	196	881	176	758	97
Taylor	31	179	38	164	184
Volusia	635	682	485	772	123
Wakulla	35	650	65	532	18
Walton	129	541	88	430	298
Washington	143	303	114	337	269
Totals	11257	29981	8290	27172	5270
Per cent	24.67	70.03	19.86	65.11	12.62
Plurality		20701		18882	
Total vote		45631		41732	

[1]Total vote for Bryan and Watson, Pop., 1,977; Palmer, N. D., 1,772; Levering, Pro., 644.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Secretary of State—T. F. McGowrin, Rep., 5,280; John L. Crawford, Dem., 26,-311; J. C. Keller, Pop., 3,174.

FLORIDA—(Continued).

Controller—John McDougall, Rep., 5,421; W. H. Reynolds, Dem., 24,551; P. W. Knapp, Pop., 3,199.

Treasurer—W. A. Allen, Rep., 5,538; C. B. Collins, Dem., 24,559; L. H. Cohoon, Pop., 2,817.

Attorney-General—William B. Sheppard, Rep., 5,168; W. B. Lamar, Dem., 25,088; Frank Harris, Pop., 3,241.

Chief Justice—Thomas E. Wilson, Rep., 5,647; M. H. Mabry, Dem., 24,736; D. L. McKinnon, Pop., 3,966.

Sup't Pub. Inst'n—Byron F. Marsh, Rep., 5,714; W. A. Sheats, Dem., 25,016; O. N. Williams, Pop., 3,418.

Comm'r of Agriculture—H. S. Chubb, Rep., 4,983; L. B. Wombwell, Dem., 24,616; J. F. Richburg, Pop., 2,887.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. E. K. Nichols, Rep., 2,797; S. M. Sparkman, Dem., 14,823; J. A. Williams, Pop., 1,308; J. C. Green, Pro., 201.

II. J. N. Stripling, Rep., 6,576; R. W. Davis, Dem., 14,976; W. R. Peterson, Pop., 855; M. E. Spencer, Pro., 195; D. G. Ambler, Nat. D., 1,156.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	—	3	3
Democrats	31	63	94
Populists	1	2	3

GEORGIA.

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. —1896.—			GOV'NOR. —1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Nat. Dem	Dem.	Pop.
	McKinley	Bryan	Palmer	Atkinson	Wright.
Appling	488	996	5	831	724
Baker	62	527	1	618	117
Baldwin	410	516	10	623	707
Banks	389	579	11	834	764
Bartow	808	1026	21	1295	1197
Berrien	250	606	29	813	309
Bibb	670	1854	991	1340	788
Brooks	423	528	18	669	315
Bryan	171	259	6	478	107
Bulloch	511	1042	9	1345	1261
Burke	193	1414	10	1070	356
Butts	317	586	—	804	582
Calhoun	5	406	7	282	238
Camden	209	190	27	312	276
Campbell	377	434	5	730	572
Carroll	733	1490	5	1704	1363
Catoosa	161	557	8	488	405
Charlton	[2]—	[2]—	[2]—	203	154
Chatham	1697	2506	516	5165	423
Chat'h'chee	349	157	—	592	450
Chattooga	500	911	11	1087	769
Cherokee	702	712	—	1136	1181
Clarke	419	707	30	671	451
Clay	534	240	9	598	418
Clayton	472	516	5	779	671
Clinch	212	257	10	480	198
Cobb	758	1387	14	1618	1128
Coffee	873	428	—	504	838
Colquitt	135	361	39	461	377

GEORGIA—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. —1896.—			GOV'NOR. —1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Nat. Dem	Dem.	Pop.
	McKinley	Bryan	Palmer	Atkinson	Wright.
Columbia	401	192	3	293	771
Coweta	571	1196	2	1321	323
Crawford	62	367	—	610	241
Dade	110	325	72	549	199
Dawson	290	324	—	420	335
Decatur	700	972	20	1318	809
De Kalb	429	815	37	900	832
Dodge	315	568	12	999	539
Dooly	365	956	2	1037	688
Dougherty	120	404	5	362	61
Douglas	641	463	—	945	729
Early	336	591	48	851	666
Echols	52	174	—	404	26
Effingham	209	372	14	499	386
Elbert	155	1344	15	1571	1032
Emanuel	507	690	26	1435	1375
Fannin	920	507	—	612	424
Fayette	345	562	2	942	695
Floyd	1117	2150	34	1747	2015
Forsyth	259	482	—	414	827
Franklin	392	599	6	1008	1350
Fulton	3005	4504	241	3829	2607
Gilmer	503	706	—	955	146
Glascock	122	154	2	163	407
Glynn	353	592	22	612	227
Gordon	523	875	1	929	980
Greene	910	575	9	449	1218
Gwinnett	773	1250	23	1839	1517
Habersham	242	782	8	915	415
Hall	582	1134	25	1420	1290
Hancock	122	952	—	682	372
Haralson	686	469	1	661	788
Harris	402	919	—	1019	731
Hart	339	738	5	985	1154
Heard	138	620	2	946	350
Henry	568	569	15	1228	949
Houston	192	875	22	785	124
Irwin	486	626	8	1055	401
Jackson	700	1205	27	1946	2088
Jasper	110	628	8	529	171
Jefferson	223	541	18	1137	1259
Johnson	239	213	—	661	836
Jones	377	521	5	961	325
Laurens	514	570	—	1165	1245
Lee	163	285	—	277	38
Liberty	646	237	8	697	721
Lincoln	73	239	—	211	689
Lowndes	536	585	53	788	689
Lumpkin	456	436	4	500	502
Macon	286	511	19	718	394
Madison	141	672	17	918	657
Marion	409	223	6	657	724
McDuffie	401	138	21	190	690
McIntosh	538	234	19	643	80
Meriwether	946	991	11	1674	1082
Miller	55	315	1	520	227
Milton	227	428	4	589	570
Mitchell	268	437	31	790	435
Monroe	419	729	14	993	750
M'tgomery	441	503	10	869	612
Morgan	819	629	4	1654	673
Murray	323	557	—	779	483
Muscogee	501	1365	108	1176	428
Newton	580	973	27	829	271
Oconee	358	330	—	548	756
Oglethrope	106	1242	7	1352	391
Paulding	552	627	3	1111	1056

GEORGIA—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896. Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	Nat. Dem Palmer	GOV'NOR. 1896. Dem. Atkinson	Pop. Wright
Pickens	693	458	—	583	305
Pierce	215	329	42	487	378
Pike	724	890	27	1050	963
Polk	810	567	35	880	914
Pulaski	152	755	11	651	248
Putnam	2	438	15	372	53
Quitman	280	181	5	283	347
Rabun	101	404	7	751	100
Randolph	384	627	21	622	312
Richmond	1698	3716	139	4618	1127
Rockdale	483	473	10	635	482
Schley	327	266	—	561	266
Screven	542	585	—	1057	1256
Spalding	239	612	26	784	208
Stewart	213	635	11	712	376
Sumter	371	1094	25	868	418
Talbot	156	472	6	531	277
Taliafero	261	221	2	234	501
Tattnall	600	517	68	1147	1116
Taylor	309	237	2	361	546
Telfair	350	580	1	1269	242
Terrell	467	809	9	960	393
Thomas	620	600	129	828	796
Towns	299	340	—	419	162
Troup	199	878	3	781	363
Twiggs	128	397	—	702	139
Union	419	560	—	687	374
Upson	498	591	1	843	732
Walker	569	1045	19	1052	796
Walton	726	1001	19	1757	994
Ware	330	545	24	538	355
Warren	458	279	—	227	937
Wash'gt'n	1023	925	11	1514	1375
Wayne	266	477	—	500	560
Webster	191	246	3	355	246
White	159	274	5	373	504
Whitfield	494	857	33	790	731
Wilcox	145	623	7	363	28
Wilkes	104	1063	35	1222	533
Wilkinson	476	610	2	934	656
Worth	447	528	13	784	892
Totals	60091	94232	2708	120827	85832
Per cent.	36.82	57.74	1.66	58.47	41.53
Plurality	34581			34995	
Total vote.	163187			206659	

[1]Total vote of State for Levering, Pro., 5,716; Bryan and Watson, Pop., 440.

[2]Failed to make returns, and not in official canvass.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Secretary of State.—Allen D. Candler, Dem., 132,184; J. A. Parsons, Pop., 76,453.

Controller—William A. Wright, Dem., 132,322; S. J. Bell, Pop., 75,468.

Treasurer.—W. J. Speer, Dem., 132,632; W. C. Sibley, Pop., 76,136.

Attorney-General.—J. M. Terrell, Dem., 131,113; Donald Clark, Pop., 73,602.

Commissioner of Agriculture.—R. T. Nesbitt, Dem., 131,942; W. D. Smith, Pop., 76,433.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. Joseph F. Doyle, Rep., 4,716; Rufus E. Lester, Dem., 8,786; George H. Miller, Pop., 2,672.

II. J. E. Peterson, Rep., 3,868; James M. Griggs, Dem., 7,454; John A. Sibley, Pop., 3,035.

III. E. B. Lewis, Dem., 7,459; S. S. Montgomery, Pop., 3,096.

IV. A. H. Freeman, Rep., 4,304; W. C. Adamson, Dem., 8,519; C. J. Thornton, Pop., 252.

V. J. C. Hendrix, Rep., 6,715; L. F. Livingston, Dem., Sil., 9,258.

VI. Charles L. Bartlett, Dem., 8,236; A. A. Murphy, Pop., 4,696.

VII. W. L. Massey, Rep., 5,087; John W. Maddox, Dem., 10,719; J. W. McGarrity, Pop., 4,256.

VIII. W. Patrick Henry, Rep., 2,701; W. M. Howard, Dem., 9,088; G. L. Anderson, Pop., 2,962.

IX. H. P. Farrow, Rep., 5,421; F. C. Tate, Dem., 11,037; Thos. E. Winn, Rep., 3,926.

X. W. H. Fleming, Dem., 10,119; John T. West, Pop., 7,105.

XI. W. G. Brantley, Dem., 9,141; Ben Milliken, Pop., 6,019.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	1	3	4
Democrats	37	142	179
Populists	6	30	36

IDAHO.

Counties.	[1]PRESID'T. 1896. Rep. McKinley	Dem. (Fus.) Bryan	GOVERN'R. 1896. Rep. Budlong	Dem. Pop. Sil. Rep. Steunenberg
Ada	851	1519	869	1509
Bannock	228	1358	231	1306
Bear Lake	249	851	220	852
Bingham	194	1232	183	1212
Blaine	59	1228	62	1157
Boise	226	858	241	822
Canyon	303	1178	322	1085
Cassia	129	579	124	559
Custer	29	599	42	538
Elmore	124	535	136	503
Fremont	121	1526	117	1503
Idaho	377	1120	385	1057
Kootenai	334	1432	303	1356
Latah	1036	1870	1007	1820
Lemhi	202	1065	223	990
Lincoln	74	305	85	276
Nez Perces	675	1088	674	1064
Oneida	315	1090	323	1080
Owyhee	97	1134	108	1062
Shoshone	497	1741	552	1533
Washington	204	827	204	812
Totals	6314	23135	6441	22096
Per cent	21.32	78.10	22.57	77.43
Plurality		16821		15655
Total vote	29621		28357	

[1]No Nat. Dem. ticket. Vote for Levering, Pro., 172.

IDAHO—(Continued).

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Lieutenant-Governor. — V. Bierboower, Rep., 6,328; George F. Moore, Pop. Dem., 13,643; E. B. True, Sil. Rep., 7,832.

Secretary of State.—I. W. Garrett, Rep., 6,474; George J. Lewis, Pop. Dem., 13,866; C. Durrand, Sil. Rep., 7,755.

Auditor.—E. A. McKenna, Rep., 6,284; J. H. Anderson, Pop. Dem., 13,783; B. Sinclair, Sil. Rep., 7,870.

Treasurer.—F. C. Ramsey, Rep., 6,489; George S. Stover, Pop. Dem., 13,482; T. Regan, Sil. Rep., 8,049.

Attorney-General.—J. A. Bagley, Rep., 6,186; R. F. McFarland, Pop. Dem., 13,578; G. M. Parsons, Sil. Rep., 8,184.

Supreme Court Judge.—D. W. Standard, Rep., 6,355; R. P. Quarles, Pop. Dem., 13,180; Edgar Wilson, Sil. Rep., 8,372.

Superintendent Public Instruction.—C. A. Forseman, Rep., 6,412; Louis Anderson, Pop. Dem., 13,419; M. F. Cowley, Sil. Rep., 7,929.

Inspector of Mines.—Theo. Brown, Rep., 6,261; B. F. Hastings, Pop. Dem. and Sil. Rep., 21,070.

The Silver Republicans supported the (Fusion) Silver candidates.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1896.

John T. Morrison, Rep., 6,054; James Gunn, Pop. Dem., 13,487; W. E. Borah, Sil. Rep., 8,984.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans (Gold)	—	1	1
Fusion (Dem. and Pop.)	12	29	41
Fusion (Sil. Rep. & Sil. Dem.)	9	19	28

ILLINOIS.

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896. Rep. McKinley	Dem (Fu) Bryan	Nat. D'm Palmer	[2]GOV'NOR. 1896. Rep. Tanner	Dem. Altgeld
Adams	8447	8009	113	8341	7997
Alexander	2802	1791	21	2774	1788
Bond	1967	1662	8	1969	1632
Boone	3111	653	15	3070	641
Brown	1024	2060	8	1034	2035
Bureau	5474	3931	124	5386	3813
Calhoun	795	1162	5	792	1153
Carroll	3314	1473	19	3313	1417
Cass	1946	2462	14	1913	2420
Champaign	6780	4639	80	6624	4601
Christian	3857	4633	30	3855	4605
Clark	288	3099	15	2908	3116
Clay	2155	2266	8	2167	2221
Clinton	1863	2570	12	1868	2532
Coles	4534	3963	51	4449	3938
Cook	221823	151910	2900	205960	164078
Crawford	2172	2339	15	2175	2323
Cumberland	1856	2097	7	1864	2062
De Kalb	5598	1868	59	5522	1870
De Witt	2587	2365	27	2554	2349
Douglas	2666	2135	12	2669	2097

ILLINOIS—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896. Rep. McKinley	Dem (Fu) Bryan	Nat. D'm Palmer	[2]GOV'NOR. 1896. Rep. Tanner	Dem. Altgeld
Du Page	4115	1574	122	4013	1571
Edgar	3822	3726	63	3810	3674
Edwards	1572	848	2	1565	824
Effingham	1895	2953	21	1882	2945
Fayette	2769	3616	32	2728	3573
Ford	2832	1504	17	2786	1465
Franklin	2038	2227	6	2062	2180
Fulton	6195	5964	32	6183	5867
Gallatin	1468	2062	10	1474	2047
Green	2365	3977	14	2372	3936
Grundy	3246	2056	20	3227	2038
Hamilton	1767	2406	3	1766	2389
Hancock	4250	4575	41	4277	4499
Hardin	780	899	3	779	899
Henderson	1756	957	28	1753	931
Henry	6177	2968	67	6080	2969
Iroquois	5325	3649	58	5223	3562
Jackson	3879	3619	25	3915	3542
Jasper	1867	2715	2	1884	2692
Jefferson	2603	3561	19	2599	3543
Jersey	1641	2373	6	1644	2345
Joe Daviess	3594	2383	80	3593	2362
Johnson	2027	1423	9	2029	1408
Kane	12133	4839	144	11656	5069
Kankakee	5471	2357	78	5414	2368
Kendall	2128	772	18	2122	743
Knox	7681	3464	86	7642	3441
Lake	5027	1756	35	4882	1757
La Salle	11548	8088	170	11344	8124
Lawrence	1972	1945	11	1989	1924
Lee	4797	2465	75	4717	2468
Livingston	5436	4045	58	5411	3974
Logan	3430	3384	46	3430	3337
Macon	6216	4746	77	6171	4692
Macoupin	4970	5568	35	4976	5511
Madison	7431	6323	83	7374	6295
Marion	2870	3825	10	2890	3781
Marshall	2216	1885	16	2189	1864
Mason	2100	2405	16	2128	2304
Massac	2046	869	7	2035	864
McDonough	4036	3678	45	4025	3598
McHenry	5047	1910	51	4992	1916
McLean	9964	6320	94	9824	6271
Menard	1642	2012	18	1645	2002
Mercer	3120	2324	19	3100	2269
Monroe	1446	1651	18	1479	1618
Montgomery	3622	4104	19	3592	4077
Morgan	4317	4313	28	4371	4183
Moultrie	1711	2073	13	1731	2049
Ogle	5210	2134	77	5198	2048
Peoria	10486	9042	129	9886	9459
Perry	2342	2366	21	2363	2330
Piatt	2579	1951	22	2566	1931
Pike	3111	5315	18	3147	5236
Pope	1852	1069	8	1864	1047
Pulaski	2081	1152	12	2074	1155
Putnam	706	478	12	698	465
Randolph	3024	3074	28	3043	3011
Richland	1693	2062	7	1700	2037
Rock Island	7323	4658	87	7081	4839
Saline	2605	2292	5	2610	2268
Sangamon	8998	8566	98	8836	8563
Schuyler	1848	2325	11	1855	2288
Scott	1261	1598	11	1289	1550
Shelby	3071	4698	16	3084	4609
Stark	1636	1020	17	1621	980
St. Clair	8960	8333	105	8881	8374

ILLINOIS—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT.—1896.			[2]GOV'NOR.—1896.	
	Rep.	Dem (Fu)	Nat. D'm	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley.	Bryan...	Palmer..	Tanner..	Altgeld..
Stephenson .	4728	3773	49	4723	3621
Tazewell ...	3703	3736	64	3660	3717
Union	1842	2989	11	1840	2976
Vermillion .	8767	5737	91	8732	5672
Wabash	1321	1736	2	1312	1726
Warren	3394	2602	34	3395	2506
Washington.	2351	1979	43	2329	1973
Wayne	2906	3094	6	2905	3073
White	2771	3409	8	2781	3385
Whiteside ..	5577	2777	63	5537	2711
Will	9249	6857	48	9042	6916
Williamson .	3027	2573	17	3045	2536
Winnebago .	8242	2438	51	8010	2504
Woodford ...	2447	2447	26	2440	2354
Total vote.....	607130	464523	6390	587587	474270
Per cent....	55.71	42.62	0.58	54.09	43.66
Plurality ...	142,607			113,317	
Total vote..	1,089,801			1,086,245	

[1]Total vote for Bryan and Watson, M. of R. Pop., 1,090; Levering, Pro., 9,796; Bentley, Nat. Pro., 793; Matchett, Soc.-Lab., 1,147.

[2]Total vote for Wm. S. Forman, Dem. (Nat.), 8,100; Geo. W. Gere, Pro., 14,582; Isaac M. Higgs, Nat. Pro., 723; Banstian, Soc.-Lab., 983.

VOTE FOR STATE TICKET, 1896.

Lieut.-Governor—Wm. H. Northcott, Rep., 601,829; Monroe C. Crawford, Dem., Pop., 464,476; Chester A. Babcock, Nat. Dem., 7,158; Henry B. Kepley, Pro., 11,354; R. C. Allen, Nat. Pro., 15; Charles R. Davis, Soc.-Lab., 1,084; J. A. Kirkpatrick, 742; H. D. Lloyd, [1]Pop., 1,010.

Sec'y of State—James A. Rose, Rep., 601,361; Finis E. Downing, Dem.-Pop., 464,743; Charles S. Wiley, Nat. Dem., 6,891; A. E. Wilson, Pro., 11,193; L. G. Spencer, Nat. Pro., 800; J. R. Pepin, Soc.-Lab., 1,159; L. A. Quelmalz, [1]Pop., 937.

Auditor—James S. McCullough, Rep., 600,174; A. L. Maxwell, Dem.-Pop., 464,561; F. E. W. Brink, Nat. Dem., 6,895; A. J. Bassett, Pro., 11,095; J. A. Hoopes, Nat. Pro., 794; Fdereick Heintz, Soc.-Lab., 1,171; Grant Dunbar, [1]Pop., 948.

Treasurer—Henry L. Hertz, Rep., 589,816; Ed. C. Pace, Dem.-Pop., 473,043; Edward Ridgeley, Nat. Dem., 8,411; E. K. Hayes, Pro., 11,859; J. A. L. Scott, Nat. Pro., 958; Fritz Hintze, Soc.-Lab., 1,160.

Att'y-General—Edmund L. Akin, Rep., 598,652; George A. Trude, Dem.-Pop., 466,314; D. V. Samuels, Nat. Dem., 6,962; R. H. Patton, Pro., 11,115; G. A. Gordon, Nat. Pro., 830; P. Ehman, Soc.-Lab., 1,164; E. D. Burdick, [1]Pop., 922.

[1]Middle-of-the-Road Populists.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. James R. Mann., Rep., 51,582; James H. Teller, Dem., 23,123; B. J. Wentheimer, Dem. (S. M.), 957; Thos. R. Stroobridge, Pro., 595.

II. Wm. Lorimer, Rep., 35,045; John Z. White, Dem.-Pop., 28,309; W. P. Crenshaw, Dem. (S. M.), 561; James Craigmile, 594.

III. Hugh R. Belknap, Rep., 22,075; Clarence S. Darrow, Dem. (Sil.), 21,485; John Krebs, Dem. (S. M.), 255; J. J. Fanning, Ind., 21; S. D. Ebersolt, Pro., 182; M. Morris, Soc.-Lab., 109.

IV. D. W. Mills, Rep., 22,364; James E. Gillis, Dem. (S. M.), 419; James McAndrews, Dem. (Sil.), 20,454; C. M. Woodman, Ind., 375; A. Sprott, Pro., 336; J. A. Weaver, Soc.-Lab., 129.

V. Geo. E. White, Rep., 23,053; John A. McDonnell, Ind. R., 1,813; Thos. E. Courtney, Dem. (S. M.), 233; E. T. Noonan, Dem.-Pop., 19,975; Thos. L. Haines, Pro., 257.

VI. Edward D. Cooke, Rep., 25,723; Joseph S. Martin, Dem.-Pop., 19,144; Sigmund Zeisler, Dem. (S. M.), 537; Ira J. Mason, Pro., 269.

VII. Geo. E. Foss, Rep., 41,510; Olaf E. Ray, Dem.-Pop., 21,213; M. W. Robinson, Dem. (S. M.), 541; L. P. Quinn, Pop., 40; James C. Ambrose, Pro., 478.

VIII. Albert J. Hopkins, Rep., 32,073; Simeon N. Hoover, Dem., 12,861; A. R. Dodd, Pro., 818.

IX. Robt. P. Hitt, Rep., 32,949; Chas. O. Knudson, Dem., 15,241; James Lamont, Pro., 866.

X. Geo. W. Prince, Rep., 31,459; Wm. R. Moore, Dem., 15,741; W. C. Holden, Pop., 1,401; Wm. Goldsworthy, Pro., 536.

XI. Walter Reeves, Rep., 24,765; C. M. Golden, Dem., 18,514; John W. Hosier, Pro., 557.

XII. Joseph G. Cannon, Rep., 28,566; Geo. L. Vance, Dem.-Pop., 18,613; J. J. Hales, Pro., 478.

XIII. Vespasian Warner, Rep., 27,334; Frank M. Palmer, Dem.-Pop., 18,811; Thos. J. Scott, Pro., 833.

XIV. Joseph V. Graff, Rep., 25,144; N. E. Worthington, Dem., 23,413; Theo. Holly, Pop., 392; Daniel R. Sheen, Pro., 471.

XV. B. F. Marsh, Rep., 24,605; Wm. H. Neece, Dem., 24,296; E. L. Grosh, Pro., 618.

XVI. John I. Rinaker, Rep., 20,472; W. H. Hinrichsen, Dem.-Pop., 26,615; Wm. L. Cooper, Pro., 463.

XVII. James A. Connolly, Rep., 23,813; B. F. Caldwell, Dem. (Sil.), 23,714; E. G. King, Dem. (S. M.), 217; Edmund Miller, Pro., 484.

XVIII. W. F. S. Hadley, Rep., 20,599; T. M. Jett, Dem.-Pop., 22,358; Edmund Miller, Pro., 471.

XIX. Benson Wood, Rep., 22,793; A. J. Hunter, Dem.-Pop., 23,960; John J. Sewall, Pop., 810; C. C. Griffiths, Pro., 324.

XX. Orlando Burrell, Rep., 19,508; James R. Campbell, Dem.-Pop., 22,359; Thos. Riley, Ind., 54.

XXI. E. J. Murphy, Rep., 23,179; Jehu Baker, Dem., 23,581.

XXII. Geo. W. Smith, Rep., 22,066; John J. Hall, Dem.-Pop., 17,811.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	38	86	124
Democrats	13	64	77
Populists	—	2	2
Independents	—	1	1

INDIANA.

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. —1896.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Rep. Mount.	Dem. Shively.	[2]GOV'N'R. —1896.— Pop. Wadsworth.
Adams	1613	3340	1595	3261	42
Allen	8467	9909	8347	9852	67
Barth'mew	3264	3198	3234	3180	12
Benton	1998	1552	1977	1499	32
Blackford	2154	2272	2134	2199	74
Boone	3449	3800	3439	3668	118
Brown	726	1480	714	1390	62
Carroll	2546	2764	2538	2679	49
Cass	4392	4851	4358	4745	88
Clark	3897	3785	3846	3763	15
Clay	3823	4482	3778	4069	370
Clinton	3607	3747	3582	3533	173
Crawford	1490	1655	1479	1575	59
Daviess	3120	3785	3101	3349	407
Dearborn	2714	3313	2681	3283	8
Decatur	2848	2520	2839	2476	20
De Kalb	3137	3678	3116	3572	79
Delaware	7340	4253	7254	4136	87
Dubois	1215	3005	1206	2907	53
Elkhart	6150	4986	6099	4911	61
Fayette	2145	1609	2133	1587	6
Floyd	3874	3544	3797	3504	12
Fountain	2809	2997	2799	2870	106
Franklin	1760	2844	1744	2808	13
Fulton	2349	2409	2330	2380	16
Gibson	3471	3622	3456	3238	344
Grant	7723	5072	7648	4914	120
Greene	3434	3334	3411	2848	462
Hamilton	4643	2947	4574	2832	89
Hancock	2236	2886	2228	2798	79
Harrison	2486	2813	2468	2724	58
Hendricks	3409	2365	3367	2311	18
Henry	4001	2980	3997	2824	80
Howard	4195	3188	4174	2988	199
Huntington	4117	3750	4096	3654	59
Jackson	2670	3574	2626	3449	77
Jasper	2032	1608	2016	1377	206
Jay	3473	3680	3434	3450	174
Jefferson	3636	2645	3598	2539	33
Jennings	2040	1850	2023	1782	51
Johnson	2288	3083	2277	2922	129
Knox	3480	4349	3450	3973	322
Kosciusko	4342	3372	4307	3321	18
La Grange	2442	1665	2442	1619	9
Lake	4883	3418	4794	3352	34
La Porte	4691	4511	4617	4475	41
Lawrence	3103	2421	3095	2292	98
Madison	8388	7590	8349	7334	202
Marion	27351	20634	27167	20740	111
Marshall	2938	3543	2937	3472	39
Martin	1384	1719	1386	1494	205
Miami	3396	3602	3383	3504	59
Monroe	2486	2422	2483	2302	107
M'tgomery	4353	4183	4338	4146	43
Morgan	2688	2414	2680	2373	35
Newton	1545	1204	1531	1117	69
Noble	3372	3071	3354	3041	12
Ohio	705	634	696	626	3
Orange	2044	1797	2033	1728	60
Owen	1751	2070	1749	1892	149
Parke	2847	2777	2829	2583	149
Perry	2139	2109	2113	2053	40
Pike	2332	2557	2307	2421	77
Porter	2853	2026	2796	1986	31
Posey	2626	3108	2497	2906	162
Pulaski	1345	1964	1345	1849	96
Putnam	2622	3218	2611	3131	50
Randolph	4674	2677	4647	2590	54

INDIANA—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]PRES'T. —1896.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan.	[2]GOV'N'R. —1896.— Rep. Mount.	Dem. Shively.	Pop. Wadsworth.
Ripley	2690	2714	2682	2637	40
Rush	2891	2602	2874	2570	10
Scott	837	1237	835	1220	6
Shelby	3219	3828	3195	3779	15
Spencer	3047	2745	3014	2697	23
Starke	1289	1206	1272	1190	8
Steuben	2655	1664	2652	1591	58
St. Joseph	7138	6247	7011	6167	65
Sullivan	2317	4010	2290	3580	417
Switzerl'd	1637	1742	1628	1719	5
Tippecanoe	6239	4639	6172	4603	29
Tipton	2263	2816	2268	2487	309
Union	1118	915	1112	907	4
Vanderb'g	8068	7132	7945	6967	173
Vermillion	2141	1814	2131	1776	27
Vigo	8020	7558	7917	7389	166
Wabash	4319	2891	4275	2805	72
Warren	2045	1100	2010	1066	24
Warwick	2482	2902	2460	2655	230
Wa'ington	2214	2613	2193	2491	111
Wayne	6841	4047	6757	3968	66
Wells	2212	3728	2199	3537	155
White	2383	2537	2361	2423	99
Whitney	2242	2494	2230	2465	12
Total vote	323748	306206	321242	296075	8516
Per cent	50.77	48.02	50.86	46.88	1.34
Plurality	17542		25197		
Total vote	637,684		631,569		

[1]Total vote for Palmer, Nat. Dem., 2,146; Levering, Pro., 2,973; Bentley, Nat. Pro., 2,268; Matchett, Soc.-Lab., 343.

[2]Total vote for Crist, Pro., 2,963; Kingsbury, Nat. Pro., 2,476; Moore, Soc.-Lab., 297.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Lieut. Governor.—Wm. S. Haggard, Rep., 316,390; John C. Lawler, Dem., 294,717; Sampson J. North, Nat. Pro., 2,945; Adam P. Hanna, Pop., 8,635; Wm. Edgerton, Pro., 3,025; H. C. Shoop, Soc.-Lab., 296.

Secretary of State.—Wm. D. Owen, Rep., 320,614; Samuel M. Ralston, Dem., 294,629; J. E. Ellsworth, Nat. Pro., 2,396; S. M. Holcombe, Pop., 8,655; H. C. Pitts, Pro., 3,006; Fred. Adams, Soc.-Lab., 260.

Auditor.—Americus C. Dailey, Rep., 320,838; Joseph T. Fanning, Dem.-Pop., 301,010; Hans C. Hansen, Nat. Pro., 2,478; S. M. Thompson, Pro., 3,028.

Treasurer.—Frederick J. Scholz, Rep., 321,882; Morgan Chandler, Dem., 294,764; F. J. S. Robinson, Pop., 8,395; P. Ryder, Pro., 3,026; S. Johnson, Nat. Pro., 2,488; F. Helbick, Soc.-Lab., 295.

Attorney-General.—Wm. A. Ketcham, Rep., 321,862; John G. McNutt, Dem.-Pop., 301,026; C. S. Dobbins, Pro., 3,024; Helen M. Gougar, Nat. Pro., 2,372; Daniel H. Fernandes, Pop., 2,348.

Supt. of Instruction.—David M. Geeting, Rep., 320,937; Wm. B. Sinclair, Dem., 294,888; C. M. Lernon, Pro., 3,006; C. Hodgen, Nat. Pro., 2,418.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. James A. Hemenway, Rep., 21,907;

INDIANA—(Continued).

T. J. Duncan, Dem., 20,856; Rev. J. Lee, Pop., 1,313.

II. A. M. Hardy, Rep., 20,759; Robt. W. Miers, Dem., 21,757; Newell H. Motsinger, Pop., 2,625.

III. Robert J. Tracewell, Rep., 19,984; Wm. T. Zenor, Dem., 22,418; G. R. Winchell, Pro., 111.

IV. Marcus R. Sulzer, Rep., 22,769; W. S. Holman, Dem., 23,594; Nicholas Smith, Pro., 108.

V. Geo. W. Faris, Rep., 25,290; John C. Ridpath, Dem. Pop., 24,925.

VI. Henry U. Johnson, Rep., 24,083; C. A. Robinson, Pop. Dem., 21,867.

VII. Jesse Overstreet, Rep., 29,075; Chas. M. Cooper, Dem. Pop., 24,187; Evans Woolen, Nat. Dem., 757.

VIII. Charles L. Henry, Rep., 30,045; John R. Brunt, Dem. Pop., 27,413.

IX. Chas. B. Landis, Rep. 23,616; J. B. Cheadle, Dem. Pop., 23,367.

X. E. D. Crumpacker, Rep., 28,258; Martin J. Kruger, Dem. Pop., 23,120.

XI. Geo. W. Steele, Rep., 27,853; Joseph H. Larrimer, Dem., 23,584; H. Ratliff, Pro., 649.

XII. Jacob N. Leighty, Rep., 22,187; James M. Robinson, Dem. Pop., 22,752.

XIII. L. W. Royse, Rep., 25,514; Chas. Kellison, Dem. Pop., 23,928.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	33	52	85
Democrats	14	39	53
Populists	3	9	12

IOWA.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. 1897. Rep. Shaw...	[2]Fus. White...	Pro. Leland..	[2]PRES'D'T. 1896. Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Fus. Bryan...
Adair	1760	1733	33	2127	1946
Adams	1504	1406	93	1736	1701
Allamakee	2174	1763	12	2471	1897
Appanoose	2789	2366	22	3046	2940
Audobon	1439	1321	12	1705	1417
Benton	2696	2557	76	3604	2560
Bl'k Hawk	3090	2015	164	4643	2167
Boone	2548	2362	215	3741	2801
Bremer	1751	1994	46	2116	1704
Buchanan	2498	2071	69	2865	2233
B'na Vista.	1605	973	68	2568	1178
Butler	2121	1200	68	2670	1372
Calhoun	1749	1148	47	2698	1280
Carroll	1746	2395	13	2066	2417
Cass	2480	1865	31	2959	2240
Cedar	2283	2181	98	2717	2128
Cerro Gordo	1948	1122	78	3048	1408
Cherokee	1785	1286	131	2343	1464
Chickasaw	1659	2115	23	1967	2084
Clarke	1501	1365	33	1646	1517
Clay	1400	764	67	1880	933
Clayton	2499	2692	62	3302	2910
Clinton	3927	4459	31	5584	4590
Crawford	1778	2507	106	2189	2396
Dallas	2410	1840	153	3326	2316
Davis	1507	1919	28	1652	2367
Decatur	2169	1961	16	2268	2362
Delaware	2128	1383	86	2799	1778
Des Moines	3265	3460	64	4549	3741
Dickinson	875	432	71	1131	517
Dubuque	3928	5815	40	5203	6570
Emmet	831	398	66	1429	559
Fayette	2804	2411	95	3522	2822
Floyd	1971	1451	115	2749	1461
Franklin	1672	700	21	2439	894
Fremont	1756	2306	73	1948	2857
Greene	2022	1440	60	2606	1629
Grundy	1492	1297	29	1894	1206
Guthrie	2071	1855	95	2541	2220
Hamilton	2316	1167	40	3074	1300
Hancock	1394	1062	32	1975	1007
Hardin	2620	1338	121	3575	1568
Harrison	2469	2712	67	2839	3214
Henry	2277	1653	151	2774	2092
Howard	1495	1396	82	1929	1507
Humboldt	1575	704	29	2010	783
Ida	1221	1299	23	1475	1421
Iowa	1961	2062	45	2391	1956
Jackson	2252	2675	31	2768	3019
Jasper	3116	3250	103	3713	3279
Jefferson	2057	1420	76	2478	1772
Johnson	2581	2962	42	2910	3170
Jones	2585	2160	24	3057	2143
Keokuk	2746	2457	112	3166	2891
Kossuth	2189	1923	32	2930	1861
Lee	3531	4622	41	4847	5153
Linn	5409	3890	217	7335	5283
Louisa	1677	999	52	2035	1334
Lucas	1484	1297	178	1859	1621
Lyons	1173	1140	87	1568	1464
Madison	2117	1631	69	2313	2224
Mahaska	3440	3397	207	4256	3974
Marion	2354	2807	214	2741	3119
Marshall	3262	2171	196	4541	2626
Mills	1883	1750	120	2153	1958
Mitchell	1940	805	40	2498	1031
Monona	1356	1583	38	1526	2558
Monroe	1489	1763	166	1836	2086
M'tgomery	2283	1323	77	2927	1634
Muscatine	2807	2556	70	3627	2863
O'Brien	1631	1496	30	2421	1562
Osceola	766	791	27	1094	767
Page	2674	1778	230	3213	2390
Palo Alto	1278	1414	44	1595	1547
Plymouth	2035	2026	61	2623	2392
Pocahontas	1364	1401	51	1866	1377
Polk	7298	5755	578	11127	7087
Pot'wa'mie	4829	4444	79	5810	5468
Poweshiek	2262	1760	183	2969	2013
Ringgold	1820	1169	78	2209	1651
Sac	1775	1234	109	2513	1346
Scott	3824	3244	69	6449	4032
Shelby	1731	2080	15	2019	2175
Sioux	2340	1620	45	2841	1898
Story	2747	1245	130	3630	1589
Tama	2587	2592	160	3054	2596
Taylor	2154	1766	55	2468	2293
Union	1880	2118	102	2196	2425
Van Buren.	2226	1855	45	2478	2076
Wapello	3657	3372	60	4319	4041
Warren	2307	1969	127	2826	2214
Wash'gton	2384	2121	135	2882	2292
Wayne	2009	1951	103	2101	2115

IOWA—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. 1897. Rep. Shaw....	[2]Fus. White...	Pro. Leland..	[2]PRES'D'T. 1896. Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Fus. Bryan...
Webster ..	2698	2266	132	3691	2557
Winnebago.	1359	679	19	1912	714
Winneshiek	3068	1817	30	3422	2033
Woodbury .	3956	3202	135	6204	4876
Worth	1348	504	12	1696	584
Wright ...	2078	908	56	2992	1138
Total.....	224728	194843	8292	289293	223741
Per cent...	51.27	44.45	1.89	55.47	42.89
Plurality ..	29885			65552	
Total vote..	438317			521547	

[1]Chas. A. Lloyd, Middle-of-Road Pop., 5,285; J. Cliggett, Nat. Dem., 4,288; M. J. Kremer, Soc.-Lab., 881.

[2]For Levering, Pro., 3,192; Bentley, Pro., 352; Matchett, Soc.-Lab., 453.

[3]Dem., Free Silver, Rep. and Pop.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1897.

Lieutenant-Governor—James C. Milliman, Rep., 226,005; B. A. Plummer, Fus., 189,473; B. H. Perkins, Middle-of-Road Pop., 5,450; S. H. Mallory, N. D., 4,426; M. W. Atwood, Pro., 7,955; M. S. Hirschfield, Soc.-Lab., 908.

Supreme Court Judge—C. M. Waterman, Rep., 226,654; L. G. Kinne, Fus., 188,608; J. A. Lowenburg, Middle-of-Road Pop., 5,655; W. I. Babb, Gold Dem., 4,132; N. T. Hellyer, Pro., 7,695; J. Kollmetz, Soc.-Lab., 910.

Railroad Commissioner—Chas. L. Davidson, Rep., 225,906; S. B. Crane, Fus., 188,262; L. H. Griffith, Middle-of-Road Pop., 5,448; P. A. Dey, Gold Dem., 4,617; A. U. Coates, Pro., 7,464; W. F. Travis, Soc.-Lab., 918.

Sup't. Public Instruction—Richard J. Barrett, Rep., 226,627; G. F. Rinehart, Fus., 188,304; Wm. Carter, Middle-of-Road Pop., 5,473; J. B. Knoepfler, Gold Dem., 4,469; Mrs. M. H. Dunham, Pro., 7,661; A. Rindler, Soc-Lab., 904.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. Samuel M. Clark, Rep., 21,944; Sabert M. Casey, Fus., 18,049; A. H. Hewitt, Pro., 285.

II. Geo. M. Curtis, Rep., 23,202; Alfred Hurst, Dem. (Sil.), 19,882; Chas. Lloyd, Pop., 639; Kramer, Soc-Lab., 230.

III. D. B. Henderson, Rep., 29,654; Geo. Staehle, Fus., 19,231.

IV. Thos. Updegraff, Rep., 26,659; Frank Bayless, Fus., 17,791; C. G. Patten, Pro., 269.

V. Robert G. Cousins, Rep., 26,133; R. Caldwell, Dem., 18,765; Laurie Tatum, Pro., 364

VI. John F. Lacey, Rep., 21,970; Fred White, Fus., 20,969; A. Bronson, Pro., 268.

VII. John A. T. Hull, Rep., 25,578; Frank W. Evans, Fus., 19,352.

VIII. Wm. P. Hepburn, Rep., 24,783; W. H. Robb, Dem., 23,956.

IX. A. L. Hager, Rep., 24,904; Louis T Genung, Dem., 22,532; T. D. Thomas, Soc.-Lab., 137.

X. Jonathan P. Dolliver, Rep., 23,523; J. B. Romans, Fus., 22,555; M. W. Atwood, Pro., 348.

XI. Geo. D. Perkins, Rep., 29,601; A. Van Wagenen, Fus., 22,773; C. E. Tarraud, Pro., 442.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	39	62	101
Democrats (Fus.)...	11	28	49

An amendment to the Constitution will come before the Legislature, for its final action, providing that the Senate shall consist of fifty members, but that the House shall consist of not more than 115 members. It also provides for a reapportionment.

KANSAS.

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896. Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan...	Nat. Dem. Palmer..	[2]GOV'N'R. 1896. Rep. Morrill..	Pop. (F'n) Leedy...
Allen	1833	746	22	1805	1629
Anderson ..	1780	1266	14	1776	1849
Atchison ..	3326	2545	16	3460	2758
Barber	597	—	4	598	728
Barton	1215	1616	18	1248	1587
Bourbon ..	2900	3067	28	2866	3156
Brown	2879	2606	20	2939	2506
Butler	2414	2926	9	2382	2884
Chase	812	981	8	842	1138
Chatauqua.	1359	—	10	1359	1276
Cherokee ..	3505	5108	46	3518	4917
Cheyenne ..	327	106	4	334	313
Clark	182	89	—	182	186
Clay	1655	—	7	1652	1914
Cloud	1718	2129	9	1729	2080
Coffey	2000	2010	36	2046	2128
Comanche .	142	107	2	141	169
Cowley	2871	3410	20	2922	3275
Crawford ..	3868	2978	38	3883	4634
Davis	—	—	—	—	—
Decatur ...	594	—	4	599	1015
Dickinson .	2291	—	16	2323	2323
Doniphan ..	2549	1332	8	2548	1274
Douglas ...	3582	1871	17	3505	2467
Edwards ...	322	68	2	327	474
Elk	1339	586	4	1346	1441
Ellis	460	717	13	475	1008
Ellsworth .	1084	612	7	1098	958
Finney ...	505	321	1	514	329
Ford	555	643	3	563	616
Franklin ..	2609	3152	9	2601	3098
Garfield ...	—	—	—	—	—
Geary	1051	771	8	1068	1111
Gove	279	—	14	305	191
Graham ...	343	648	3	554	639
Grant	51	—	—	54	57
Gray	153	122	—	162	123
Greeley	121	—	—	127	61
Greenwood .	1835	1120	10	1849	2017
Hamilton ..	185	216	3	190	602
Harper	812	564	11	835	1643
Harvey	2082	988	17	2092	1643
Haskell	81	54	3	88	48
Hodgeman .	262	224	—	262	221
Jackson ...	2158	1955	11	2146	1887
Jefferson ..	2322	2276	19	2284	2199
Jewell	1902	2342	7	1922	2316
Johnson ...	2313	1913	23	2289	2419
Kearney ..	172	172	1	196	146

KANSAS—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. —1896.—			[2]GOV'N'R. —1896.—	
	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan...	Nat. Dem. Palmer.	Rep. Morrill..	Pop. (F'n) Leedy...
Kingman ..	988	—	12	1004	1365
Kiowa	250	115	3	247	244
Labette	3206	3669	20	3211	3648
Lane	241	191	2	242	187
Leavenw'h	4004	4606	21	4355	4081
Lincoln ...	787	—	12	846	1353
Linn	2153	1380	21	2173	2385
Logan	274	175	3	276	173
Lyon	2860	3276	8	2950	3130
Marion	2285	1699	26	2235	1675
Marshall ..	3052	2776	29	3072	2703
McPherson	2269	2324	14	2283	2269
Meade	203	89	1	207	188
Miami	2541	2047	23	2575	2738
Mitchell ...	1428	1889	1	1451	1850
M'tgomery.	2714	1664	27	2789	3109
Morris	1484	1456	15	1467	1429
Morton	52	36	—	53	32
Nemaha ...	2568	1911	11	2549	2446
Neosho	2177	2601	16	2214	2539
Ness	354	—	1	366	521
Norton	941	1260	3	958	1227
Osage	2903	—	5	2924	3404
Osborne ...	1325	370	17	1325	1387
Ottawa	1256	1486	5	1263	1455
Pawnee ...	499	635	11	502	628
Phillips ...	1374	190	10	1401	1463
P'watomie.	2308	1463	23	2319	2229
Pratt	621	820	2	632	815
Rawlins ...	439	141	2	444	600
Reno	3373	—	22	3344	3005
Republic ..	2033	584	11	2019	1874
Rice	1729	1731	19	1113	1705
Riley	1890	1415	20	1865	1442
Rooks	817	159	5	840	945
Rush	515	179	4	514	632
Russell ...	902	802	5	919	788
Saline	1706	2334	10	1734	2261
Scott	91	—	—	85	157
Sedgwick ..	4122	5434	17	3868	5454
Seward	100	78	—	99	77
Shawnee ..	6978	5508	31	7049	5011
Sheridan ..	283	114	28	303	387
Sherman ..	291	—	1	321	405
Smith	1385	—	7	1392	1967
Stafford ...	710	—	1	721	1241
Stanton ...	55	57	—	57	55
Stevens	48	101	—	50	96
Sumner ...	2515	1649	12	2514	2989
Thomas	304	—	2	308	480
Trego	256	340	—	266	326
Wabansee .	1586	972	12	1556	1421
Wallace ...	181	124	—	190	118
Wash'ton .	2514	2391	39	2487	2363
Wichita ...	214	—	—	221	178
Wilson	1852	1959	7	1873	1929
Woodson ..	1283	1189	7	1299	1161
Wyandotte	6852	6882	80	6770	6436
Total vote....	159541	126660	1209	160530	168041
Per cent...	47.47	51.50	0.36	48.29	50.56
Plurality ..		13509			7511
Total vote..		335,639		332,378	

[1]Total vote for Bryan and Watson, Pop. (including counties where no figures appear in column under Bryan), 44,954; Levering, Pro., 1,611; Bentley, Nat. Pro., 620; "Middle-of-the-Road" Populists, 1,240.

[2]Total vote for Douthart, Nat. Pro., 757; Hurley, Pro., 2,347; Kepford, 703.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1897.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Harry E. Richter, Rep., 159,793; A. M. Harvey, Pop. Dem., 167,136; E. Clark, Nat. Pro., 704; George Hollingberry, Pro., 2,074.

Secretary of State.—W. C. Edwards, Rep., 160,008; W. E. Bush, Pop. Dem., 167,082; T. S. Walters, Nat. Pro., 708; H. H. Geyer, Pro., 1,826.

Treasurer.—O. L. Atherton, Rep., 159,635; D. H. Heflebower, Pop. Dem., 166,875; James Murray, Nat. Pro., 764; John Biddison, Pro., 1,847.

Auditor.—George E. Cole, Rep., 159,914; W. H. Morris, Pop. Dem., 166,861; Levi Belknap, Nat. Pro., 676; T. D. Talmadge, Pro., 1,872.

Attorney-General.—F. B. Dawes, Rep., 157,922; L. C. Boyle, Pop. Dem., 167,782; J. T. Merry, Pro., 1,926; A. H. Vance, Ind., 495.

Superintendent Public Institutions.—E. Stanley, Rep., 159,459; William Stryker, Pop. Dem., 166,338; Mrs. Virginia Greever, Pro., 1,956.

Supreme Court Judge.—T. F. Garver, Rep., 159,428; Frank Doster, Pop. Dem., 167,920; J. R. Silvers, Nat. Pro., 802.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

At Large—R. W. Blue, Rep., 158,140; J. D. Botkin, Fus., 168,400; M. Williams, Pro., 1,947.

1. Case Broderick, Rep., 22,115; Rev. H. E. Ballou, Pop. (Fus.), 19,713; M. Williams, Pro., 19.

II. John P. Harris, Rep., 25,919; M. S. Peters, Dem. (Fus.), 26,307.

III. S. S. Kirkpatrick, Rep., 22,849; E. R. Ridgley, Pop. (Fus.), 27,034.

IV. Charles Curtis, Rep., 26,643; John Madden, Pop. (Fus.), 25,889.

V. William A. Calderhead, Rep., 19,101; W. D. Vincent, Pop. (Fus.), 19,735.

VI. A. H. Ellis, Rep., 16,106; G. R. Burton Dem. (Fus.), 1,547; N. B. McCormick, Pop., 18,237.

VII. Chester I. Long, Rep., 26,966; Jerry Simpson, Dem. (Fus.), 29,889.

LEGISLATURE OF [1]1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	11	49	60
Democrats	2	6	8
Populists	27	67	94
Silver Republicans...	—	3	3

[1]Seven counties lost their representatives in 1896 election by reason of the fact that less than 250 votes were cast.

KENTUCKY.

Counties.	[1]CLERK OF APPEALS. —1897.—			[2]PRES'D'T. —1896.—	
	Rep. Bailey..	Dem. Gold. Hindman..	Dem. (Sil.) Shackelford..	Rep. McKinley	Dem. Fus. Bryan..
Adair	1462	73	1473	1612	1345
Allen	1478	13	1344	1595	1460
Anderson .	839	101	1171	1151	1286

KENTUCKY—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]CLERK OF APPEALS. 1897. Rep. Bailey..	Dem. Gold. Hindman..	Dem. (Sil.) Shackelford..	[2]PRES'D'T. 1896. Rep. McKinley	Dem. Fus. Bryan..
Ballard	279	22	994	495	1670
Barren	1641	82	2267	2092	3006
Bath	1401	35	1830	1579	1791
Bell	1294	14	304	1900	615
Boone	382	15	1449	781	2317
Bourbon	1999	169	2126	2578	2210
Boyd	1890	35	1637	2087	1241
Boyle	1323	161	1446	1687	1206
Bracken	1055	8	1397	1226	1762
Breathitt	791	3	1242	776	1204
Breckinridge	2006	78	1229	2274	2202
Bullitt	462	61	1029	799	1168
Butler	1684	11	1053	1907	1139
Caldwell	1319	42	1428	1544	1530
Calloway	474	23	1730	561	2572
Campbell	4855	35	4754	5821	4304
Carlisle	175	45	810	390	1624
Carroll	494	43	1262	685	1778
Carter	2075	30	1550	2440	1665
Casey	1437	24	1145	1643	1061
Christian	3367	161	2728	4525	3145
Clark	1697	143	2113	2032	2055
Clay	1686	17	245	1725	707
Clinton	727	16	245	1004	360
Crittenden	1499	18	1373	1574	1576
Cumberl'd	861	21	579	1154	621
Daviess	1404	183	3127	3105	4952
Edmondson	913	1	875	952	863
Elliott	483	1	1173	577	1294
Estill	1145	12	989	1153	929
Fayette	2792	292	4049	5143	3938
Fleming	1893	60	1892	1935	2013
Floyd	1092	4	1397	1057	1410
Franklin	1350	168	2422	2175	2464
Fulton	197	66	719	603	1414
Gallatin	251	13	640	396	933
Gerrard	1246	76	1203	1595	1171
Grant	1174	39	1627	1417	1852
Graves	765	65	2495	1628	4699
Grayson	1685	55	854	1874	2002
Green	1240	32	1172	1389	1142
Greenup	1595	8	1432	1802	1369
Hancock	940	25	552	1026	1080
Hardin	927	90	1906	1885	2848
Harlan	1031	9	136	1189	216
Harrison	1260	70	1981	1705	2690
Hart	1674	88	1791	1999	1951
Henderson	1561	149	2365	2750	4000
Henry	1313	206	1946	1711	2115
Hickman	424	46	1131	727	1928
Hopkins	1924	85	2382	2490	3470
Jackson	1202	12	130	1517	189
Jefferson	20657	2793	21176	28895	16630
Jessamine	989	71	1461	1343	1428
Johnson	1617	8	967	1794	975
Kenton	4493	53	5958	6165	7008
Knott	396	1	646	404	795
Knox	1969	24	617	2237	833
Larue	809	11	1031	955	1324
Laurel	1407	34	742	1921	969
Lawrence	1943	8	1929	1966	1820
Lee	808	1	653	881	587
Leslie	735	0	58	913	81
Letcher	590	5	261	813	388
Lewis	2118	6	1379	2348	1433
Lincoln	1593	82	1715	1833	1628

KENTUCKY—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]CLERK OF APPEALS. 1897. Rep. Bailey..	Dem. Gold. Hindman..	Dem. (Sil.) Shackelford..	[2]PRES'D'T. 1896. Rep. McKinley	Dem. Fus. Bryan..
Livingston	700	66	1081	872	1346
Logan	1978	169	2211	2484	3266
Lyon	681	36	813	763	969
Madison	2732	123	2859	3100	2756
Magoffin	1246	3	838	1148	833
Marion	1260	95	1497	1575	1873
Marshall	181	45	1049	568	1926
Martin	705	—	247	730	227
Mason	2273	47	2529	2575	2698
McCracken	1504	88	2371	2284	2955
McLean	741	37	978	935	1389
Meade	553	45	1023	781	1519
Menifee	384	—	601	359	636
Mercer	1137	166	1448	1765	1745
Metcalfe	954	35	845	1153	908
Monroe	1137	20	560	1613	794
M'tgomery	1243	90	1579	1484	1624
Morgan	930	8	1328	910	1642
Muhlenb'g	1829	84	1471	2217	1700
Nelson	922	90	1722	1446	2223
Nicholas	1082	33	1521	1159	1878
Ohio	2409	74	2159	2653	2679
Oldham	402	101	815	691	946
Owen	716	53	2321	1086	3373
Owsley	924	16	149	983	197
Pendleton	1331	28	1530	1585	1939
Perry	785	3	425	824	340
Pike	2106	125	1988	2141	1900
Powell	579	14	672	625	688
Pulaski	2482	60	1471	3668	2099
Robertson	377	2	554	449	666
Rockcastle	1193	20	507	1480	846
Rowan	763	2	700	767	650
Russell	1001	16	742	1038	612
Scott	1012	156	2203	2111	2237
Shelby	1435	265	1941	2029	2524
Simpson	491	51	1207	888	1531
Spencer	317	32	738	596	969
Taylor	824	13	1014	1050	1166
Todd	1697	89	1832	1793	1707
Trigg	1082	39	1268	1295	1633
Trimble	237	36	874	418	1267
Union	600	148	1913	1249	3183
Warren	2194	154	3304	2866	3716
Wash'gton	1369	66	1538	1573	1536
Wayne	1115	31	1223	1413	1190
Webster	1321	53	1562	1484	2471
Whitley	2123	11	406	3130	862
Wolfe	643	25	856	533	981
Woodford	1171	169	1467	1665	1546
Totals	169128	9438	187482	218171	217890
Per cent	45.20	2.52	50.12	48.92	48.86
Plurality			18354	281	
Total vote.		374092		445956	

[1]Parker (Pop.), 6,574; Wallace (Pro.), 1,470.

[2]Palmer (Nat. Dem.), 5,114; Levering (Pro.), 4,781.

Note—The electoral vote of the State decided upon 12 McKinley and 1 Bryan electors. With the exception of one elector on the Bryan ticket the total vote of each was 215,091 or less, while the lowest total for any of the McKinley electors was 215,042.

KENTUCKY—(Continued).

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. G. P. Thomas, Rep., 12,842; Chas. K. Wheeler, Dem., 14,808; B. C. Keyes, Pop., 11,991.

II. E. T. Franks, Rep., 17,276; John D. Clardy, Dem. (Sil.), 23,535; John W. Lockett, Dem. (S. M.), 433; Southall, 68.

III. W. Godfrey Hunter, Rep., 19,332; John S. Rhea, Dem. Pop., 19,670; C. W. Milliken, Dem. (S. M.), 315; R. W. Vaughn, Ind., 389.

IV. John W. Lewis, Rep., 20,222; David H. Smith, Dem. Pop., 21,655; Durham, Pop., 1,919; W. M. Lykins, Pro., 317.

V. Walter Evans, Rep., 27,780; John Y. Brown, Dem. (Sil.), 17,150; John B. Baskin, Dem. (S. M.), 1,638.

VI. Richard P. Ernst, Rep., 17,422; Albert S. Berry, Dem. (Sil.), 21,177.

VII. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Dem. (S. M.), Rep., 17,019; Evan E. Settle, Dem., 18,826.

VIII. Geo. M. Davidson, Rep., 18,110; John B. Thompson, Dem., 15,629.

IX. Samuel J. Pugh, Rep., 22,014; W. Larue Thomas, Dem. (Sil.), 21,591.

X. John W. Langley, Rep., 16,381; Thos. Y. Fitzpatrick, Dem. (Sil.), 17,578.

XI. David G. Colson, Rep., 22,404; James D. Black, Dem. (Sil.), 12,518; Joseph Bertram, Dem. (S. M.), 30; John D. White, Ind. Rep., 4,587.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	16	54	70
Democrats	22	44	66
Populists	—	2	2

LOUISIANA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT. —1896.— Rep. *McKinley	Dem. Bryan	Nat. Dem. Palmer	GOV'N'R. —1896.— R. & Pop. Pharr	Dem. Foster
Acadia	234	1082	11	2182	1162
Ascension	722	737	43	1909	1946
Assumpt'n	1070	344	40	2699	1087
Avoyelle	214	1657	12	1609	2570
Bienville	51	1491	11	959	1547
Bossier	22	1146	10	58	3464
Caddo	285	1812	68	277	3210
Calcasieu	891	2658	50	3531	2101
Caldwell	26	610	3	815	376
Cameron	37	254	6	259	349
Catahoula	74	811	3	1239	518
Claiborne	53	1757	24	1850	1495
Concordia	80	1085	7	80	3013
De Soto	153	1940	23	608	1994
E B. Rouge	595	1412	58	4859	1470
E. Carroll	185	235	24	—	2635
E Feliciana	15	1548	9	239	2514
Franklin	28	871	19	658	1093
Grant	123	780	13	1430	440
Iberia	391	939	11	1284	1045
Iberville	600	358	18	251	3092
Jackson	18	705	2	984	447
Jefferson	352	1383	9	878	3211
Lafayette	167	825	18	654	1509
Lafourche	386	1129	12	1934	1817
Lincoln	40	1241	25	1286	878

LOUISIANA—(Continued).

Counties.	PRESIDENT. —1896.— Rep. *McKinley	Dem. Bryan	Nat. Dem. Palmer	GOV'N'R. —1896.— R. & Pop. Pharr	Dem. Foster
Livingston	72	693	3	764	579
Madison	96	1248	12	—	1803
Morehouse	46	853	7	385	1032
Natchitoc's	23	1656	9	1186	1030
Orleans	8295	17487	787	21683	26330
Ouachita	93	2712	11	850	2337
Plaquemine	540	1502	11	1582	1832
P. Coupee	410	773	24	1891	2123
Rapides	142	2600	37	1411	4373
Red River	26	832	5	605	1140
Richland	61	706	11	1086	1069
Sabine	36	1469	6	1033	934
St. Bernard	66	569	1	331	945
St. Charles	282	125	11	763	979
St. Helena	59	522	8	713	512
St. James	1417	210	43	1795	1801
St. J. Bap't	539	180	21	787	1592
St. Landry	242	1786	24	2656	2557
St. Martin	76	679	7	225	1339
St. Mary	580	591	29	3483	1102
St. Tam'ny	317	636	93	851	961
Tangipahoa	395	1429	32	1466	1501
Tensas	236	1108	5	—	1968
Terrebonne	348	597	16	2203	1286
Union	86	1586	25	1353	1279
Vermillion	196	702	9	1906	760
Vernon	35	697	5	607	421
Wash'ton	48	1168	12	738	694
Webster	97	774	5	530	1553
W B Rouge	279	237	26	956	1461
W. Carroll	1	637	—	367	362
W Feliciana	44	919	19	1	3093
Winn	42	682	6	959	385
Total	22037	77175	1834	90138	116216
Per cent	21.81	76.37	1.82	43.64	56.27
Plurality		55138			26078
Total vote		101,046			206,530

*The "Regulars" cast 18,320; "Sugar Planters," 3,717.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Lieut.-Governor.—John B. Kleinpeter, Rep. and Pop., 86,487; Robert H. Snyder, Dem., 118,447.

Secretary of State.—F. W. McFarland, Rep. and Pop., 88,144; John T. Michel, Dem., 118,806.

Treasurer.—John Pickett, Rep. and Pop., 87,090; Alex. V. Fournet, Dem., 118,671.

Attorney-General.—L. F. Suthon, Rep. and Pop., 87,211; M. J. Cunningham, Dem., 118,202.

Auditor.—H. P. Kernochan, Rep. and Pop., 88,098; W. W. Heard, Dem., 118,999.

Supt. of Education.—Dr. G. A. McCook, Rep. and Pop., 87,252; Joseph V. Calhoun, Dem., 118,525.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. Armand C. Romaine, Nat. Rep., 4,022; A. E. Livandais, Reg. Rep., 401; Adolph Meyer, Dem. (Sil.), 10,776; Joseph Gazin, Pop., 113.

II. James Legendre, Nat. Rep., 5,235; Frank N. Wicker, Reg. Rep., 1,344; Robt. C. Davey, Dem. (Sil.), 10,269.

LOUISIANA—(Continued).

III. Taylor Beattie, Nat. Rep., 6,490; H. O. Maher, Reg. Rep., 155; Robert F. Broussard, Dem. (Sil.), 9,323; W. D. Gooch, Pop., 196.

IV. Robert P. Hunter, Rep., 647; H. W. Ogden, Dem. (Sil.), 10,775; B. W. Bailey, Pop., 4,726.

V. Samuel T. Baird, Dem. (Sil.), 10,494; Alex. T. Benoit, Pop., 4,870.

VI. C. C. Dusen, Nat. Rep., 3,686; Samuel M. Robertson, Dem. (Sil.), 11,872; W. M. Thompson, Pop., 924.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	7	24	31
Democrats	28	60	88
Populists	1	14	15

MAINE.

Counties.	[1]PRES'D'T —1896.— Rep.	Dem.	[2]GOV'N'R(Sept.) —1896.— Rep.	Dem.	Pro.
	McKinley	Bryan..	Powers.	Frank..	Bateman...
And'sc'gin	5548	2285	5635	2293	341
Aroostook .	4879	1350	5823	2274	25
Cumberl'd	11017	5059	10621	5123	119
Franklin ..	2578	831	2581	795	65
Hancock ..	4306	1558	4242	1514	374
Kennebec .	7889	2672	8056	2700	170
Knox	3286	1683	3525	1965	379
Lincoln ...	2596	1126	2815	969	113
Oxford	4779	1545	4835	1450	169
Penobscot .	8414	3592	8149	3950	671
Piscataq's	2342	838	2352	891	100
Sagadahoc	2725	921	2751	815	49
Somerset ..	4696	1813	4873	2079	248
Waldo	3252	1747	3650	1862	267
Wash'ton .	4627	1819	4759	1977	170
York	7531	3362	8097	3730	72
Total ...	80465	32201	82764	34387	3332
Per cent...	67.91	29.19	66.87	27.78	2.69
Plurality ..	45877		48377		
Total vote.	118493		123768		

[1]Total vote for Bryan and Watson, Pop., 2,387; Levering, Pro., 1,570; Palmer, Nat. Dem., 1,870.

[2]A. S. Ladd, Pro., 2,661; Wm. H. Clifford, Dem. (S. M.), 604; scattering, 20.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. Thos. B. Reed, Rep., 19,329; E. W. Staples, Dem., 8,800; Aaron Clarke, Pro., 604; J. E. Campion, Pop., 169.

II. Nelson Dingley, jr., Rep., 22,408; Atwood Levensaler, Dem., 8,424; E. R. Ogier, Pro., 457; C. E. Allen, Pop., 1,094.

III. Seth L. Milliken, Rep., 19,901; M. O. Holway, Dem., 8,024; W. S. Thompson, Pro., 552; B. F. Lancaster, Pop., 1,172.

IV. C. A. Boutelle, Rep., 21,256; A. J. Chase, Dem., 9,059; Geo. M. Park, Pro., 932; O. D. Chapman, Pop., 895.

Congress—Special election (June, 1897), to fill vacancy caused by death of Seth L. Milliken, Rep., IIId District: E. C. Burleigh, Rep., 9,699; Frederick W. Plaisted, Dem., 3,128; B. F. Lancaster, Pop., 302.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	31	146	175
Democrats	—	5	5

MARYLAND.

Counties.	[1]CONTROLLER. —1897.— Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	[2]PRES'D'T —1896.— Rep.	Dem. (F'n)
	Goldsborough.	Smith.....	Frizzell...	McKinley..	Bryan....
Allegany ...	4515	3158	345	5464	3907
An. Arundel	3365	3473	189	4030	3145
Balt. City..	54682	46929	1545	61965	40859
Balt. County	7280	7980	465	9211	7110
Calvert	1263	9457	31	1294	881
Caroline ...	1649	1793	147	1686	1651
Carroll	3815	3931	283	4047	3841
Cecil	2665	3258	99	3128	2908
Charles	1891	1615	—	2117	1372
Dorchester .	2906	3154	174	3048	2638
Frederick ..	5648	4934	345	6352	5214
Garrett	1791	1255	39	2038	1277
Harford	2945	3303	324	3374	3360
Howard	1652	2056	78	1981	1786
Kent	2203	2300	70	2399	1980
Montgomery	2931	3133	220	3219	3456
P'ce Georges	2912	2896	29	3250	2505
Queen Annes	1786	2363	150	1917	2516
St. Mary's..	1960	1641	19	2646	2084
Somerset ...	2479	2208	482	2044	1471
Talbot	2435	2457	153	2542	2189
Washington	4805	4810	224	5428	4382
Wicomico ..	1944	2363	326	2022	2253
Worcester ..	1651	2097	367	1756	1961
Total.....	121173	114064	6096	136978	104746
Per cent ...	50.10	47.17	2.48	54.45	41.88
Plurality ...	7109			32232	
Total vote.	241841			250977	

[1]Socialist-Labor, 508.

[2]Total for Levering (Pro), 5,922; Bentley (Nat., Pro.), 136; Matchett (S.-L.), 588.

Vote for Clerk Court of Appeals, 1897—Alan Rutherford (Rep.), 120,581; Frank Ford (Dem.), 114,571; Turner (Pro.), 5,965.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. Isaac A. Barber (Rep.), 17,969; Joshua W. Miles, (Dem., Sil.), 17,304; T. Pliny Fisher (Pro.), 1,724.

II. Wm. B. Baker (Rep.), 28,530; Geo. M. Jewett (Dem., Sil.), 23,163; Chester B. Turnbull (Pro.), 1,511.

III. Wm. S. Booze (Rep.), 22,671; Thos. C. Weeks (Dem.), 15,977; Henry L. Hillegeist (Pro.), 494; Wm. Toner (S.-L.), 524.

IV. Wm. W. McIntire (Rep.), 24,899; Wm. J. Ogden (Dem.), 16,424; Arthur C. Frey (Pro.), 673.

V. Sydney E. Mudd (Rep.), 18,954; Robt. Moss (Dem.), 15,442; Sam'l R. Neare (Pro.), 491.

VI. John McDonald (Rep.), 22,400; Blair Lee (Dem.), 18,437; Samuel M. Hock (Pro.), 817.

MARYLAND—(Continued).

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	18	49	67
Democrats	8	42	50

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. —1897.— Rep. Wolcott.	Dem. (Sil.) Williams	Nat. Dem. Everett.	[2]G'V'NOR. —1896.— Rep. Wolcott.	Dem. (F'n) Williams
Barnstable.	2230	285	88	4049	467
Berkshire ..	6474	2955	618	8630	3765
Bristol	12015	4285	802	18671	5768
Dukes	441	73	25	530	75
Essex	22555	10884	1263	34142	14733
Franklin ..	2736	897	202	5121	1155
Hampden ..	9075	5177	771	14627	6639
Hampshire .	4142	1405	368	5680	1536
Middlesex .	35465	15140	3001	54097	19717
Nantucket .	191	22	36	373	40
Norfolk ...	10001	3583	1093	16070	5143
Plymouth .	6355	1846	480	12171	3366
Suffolk	34057	26112	3561	51126	30101
Worcester .	19349	6888	1571	32917	11111
Total	165095	79552	13879	258202	103662
Per cent...	61.19	29.49	5.14	67.06	26.14
Plurality ..	85543			154542	
Total vote..	269795			385050	

[1]J. Bascom (Pro.), 4,948; T. C. Brophy (S.-L.), 6,301; scattering, 20.

[2]For Prince Dem. (Nat.), 14,164; Coffin (Pro.), 4,472; Brophy (S.-L.), 4,548.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1897.

Lieut.-Governor.—Winthrop M. Crane, Rep., 157,106; Christopher T. Callahan Dem., 77,003; James E. Cotter, Nat. Dem., 16,202; W. A. Wylie, Pro., 6,253; E. A. Buckland, Soc.-Lab., 7,379.

Secretary of State.—Wm. M. Olin, Rep., 163,009· Charles D. Nash, Dem., 75,846; B. M. Wolf, Nat. Dem., 11,276; Edwin Sawtell, Pro., 5,199; A. W. Barr, Soc.-Lab., 8,260.

Attorney-General. — Hosea M. Knowlton, Rep., 155,048; John A. O'Keefe, Dem., 74,245; W. W. McClinch, Nat. Dem., 12,-954; Wolcott Hamlin, Pro., 5,866; Wm. Harrison, Soc.-Lab., 8,115.

Treasurer.—Edward P. Shaw, Rep., 153,-888; Thos. A. Watson, Dem., 74,021; H. P. Tobey, Nat. Dem., 14,623; R. C. Habberly, Pro., 5,332; Geo. A. Brown, Soc.-Lab., 8,595.

Auditor.—John W. Kimball, Rep., 154,-316; J. H. Sheldon, Dem., 74,061; Harry Douglass, Nat. Dem., 12,498; H. M. Small, Pro., 4,748; J. Ballam, Soc.-Lab., 8,190.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. Ashley B. Wright, Rep., 18,075; Patrick H. Sheehan, Dem., 8,579; John Bascom, Pro., 993.

II. Fred. H. Gillett, Rep., 19,793; Thomas A. Fitzgibbon, Dem., 7,778.

III. Joseph H. Walker, Rep., 18,993; John P. O'Gara, Dem., 7,185.

IV. George W. Weymouth, Rep., 20,062; I. P. Morse, Dem. (Sil.), 8,847.

V. William S. Knox, Rep., 17,836; John H. Harrington, Dem., 11,531.

VI. William H. Moody, Rep., 19,947; Eben M. Boynton, Dem., 7,460.

VII. William E. Barrett, Rep., 22,759; Philip J. Doherty, Dem., 10,609.

VIII. Samuel W. McCall, Rep., 22,054; F. H. Jackson, Dem. (Sil.), 7,590.

IX. Walter L. Sears, Rep., 7,819; John F. Fitzgerald, Dem., 13,979; John A. Ryan, Dem. (Sil.), 3,238; N. F. Fletcher, Ind. Rep., 503.

X. Rev. S. J. Barrows, Rep., 17,147; Bordman Hall, Dem., 14,259; William L. Chase, Rep. Cit., Nat. Pro., 2,612.

XI. Charles F Sprague, Rep., 22,993; William H. Baker, Dem. (Sil.), 10,154.

XII. Wm. C. Lovering, Rep., 21,107; E. Gerry Brown, Pop. Dem., 6,354.

XIII. John Simpkins, Rep., 17,685; James F. Morris, Dem., 5,993.

Congress, 1st Dist. (Nov. 2, 1897, to succeed Wright, deceased)—Geo. P. Lawrence, Rep., 11,889; Roger P. Donoghue, Dem., 7,573; G. D. Crittenden, Pro., 820.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	33	179	212
Democrats	7	53	60
Prohibition	—	1	1
Independent	—	3	3
Non-Partisan	—	1	1
Ind. Republican	—	1	1
Ind. Democrat	—	1	1

MICHIGAN.

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. —1896.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan...	Nat. Dem. Palmer.	[2]GOV'N'R. —1896.— Rep. Pingree.	Dem. Eligh....
Alcona	743	275	22	700	263
Alger	801	538	—	843	505
Allegan ...	5810	3937	144	5790	3970
Alpena	1777	1665	27	1871	1577
Antrim	1886	1228	58	1972	1155
Arenac	611	998	18	640	970
Baraga	611	459	10	664	407
Barry	3294	3157	89	3300	3129
Bay	6040	6293	151	6307	6030
Benzie	1365	804	30	1362	792
Berrien	6672	4793	272	6615	4808
Branch	3596	3977	74	3703	3882
Calhoun	5878	6202	211	6061	5967
Cass	3034	3012	59	3116	2930
Charlevoix	1653	978	21	1675	954
Cheboygan..	1577	1617	16	1666	1521
Chippewa ..	2106	1001	47	2214	918
Clare	886	723	29	892	688
Clinton	3480	3466	65	3593	3320
Crawford ..	350	350	3	370	331
Delta	2774	1237	65	2881	[3]1115
Dickinson ..	2609	528	56	2663	461
Eaton	4269	4630	108	4397	4486
Emmet	1727	1336	48	1702	1327
Genesee ...	5638	4915	102	5853	4682
Gladwin ...	748	323	28	781	303
Gogebic ...	1982	837	48	1993	843
Gd. Tr'v'se.	2584	1745	71	2570	1710
Gratiot	3380	3871	72	3507	3848
Hillsdale ..	4564	3987	91	4648	3900
Houghton .	6142	1995	178	6386	1809
Huron	3396	2808	88	3600	[3]2627

MICHIGAN—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896.			[2]GOV'N'R. 1896.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Nat. Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley	Bryan	Palmer	Pingree	Sligh
Ingham	4953	5691	82	5024	5518
Ionia	4593	4757	65	4657	4676
Iosco	1470	911	38	1507	873
Iron	1448	236	24	1064	234
Isabella	2423	2679	24	2467	2642
Jackson	6210	6517	127	6356	6312
Kalamazoo	5891	5434	83	5769	5435
Kalkaska	940	421	27	968	396
Kent	17054	13586	318	16973	13276
Keweenaw	411	45	6	408	43
Lake	888	546	20	901	534
Lapeer	3809	3063	105	4050	2819
Leelanaw	1402	689	53	1435	656
Lenawee	6865	6201	143	6914	6155
Livingston	2891	2995	76	2900	2887
Luce	358	236	16	395	207
Mackinac	807	806	36	863	760
Macomb	4154	3400	157	4332	3195
Manistee	2697	2487	94	2885	2319
Marquette	5112	1980	78	5323	1792
Mason	2177	1580	67	2236	1536
Mecosta	2887	1975	73	2896	1943
Menominee	3105	1499	46	3209	1432
Midland	1524	1507	47	1583	1457
Missaukee	899	687	14	906	680
Monroe	4053	4206	74	4234	4036
Montcalm	4523	3651	88	4494	3563
M'tmorency	481	330	2	520	307
Muskegon	4681	3110	82	4800	2985
Newaygo	2651	1945	30	2596	1954
Oakland	5846	5351	180	6147	5006
Oceana	2534	1637	61	2573	1627
Ogemaw	793	560	24	913	452
Ontonagon	757	416	25	792	—
Osceola	2266	1177	69	2339	1124
Oscoda	308	63	9	310	62
Otsego	859	560	14	941	489
Ottowa	5186	3550	114	5218	3466
Presque Isle	762	372	10	784	360
Roscommon	282	141	3	293	129
Saginaw	8357	8789	182	8553	8271
Sanilac	3636	3157	90	3802	3004
Schoolcraft	973	548	13	1023	511
Shiawassee	4652	4303	140	4728	4231
St. Clair	7163	5131	161	7374	4848
St. Joseph	3184	3969	51	3184	3953
Tuscola	4277	3564	87	4529	3326
Van Buren	4512	3982	93	4618	3893
Washtenaw	5670	5347	218	5975	4876
Wayne	36384	26220	920	41068	21961
Wexford	2056	1359	36	2061	1325
Total	293327	237251[1]	6930	304431	224764
Per cent	53.89	43.59	1.27	55.65	41.09
Plurality	56076			79667	
Total vote	544285			547041	

[1]Total vote for Levering, Pro., 4,968; Bentley, Nat. Pro., 1,809.

[2]Total vote for Sprague, Nat. Dem., 10,403 (including 665 in Charlevoix, Crawford, Jackson, Menominee, Monroe and Oakland counties thrown out because cast for "Rufus S." instead of "Rufus F. Sprague"); Safford, Pro., 5,499; Gibberson, Nat. Dem., 1,944.

[3]Name spelled "Sleigt" and "Slig," hence thrown out.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Lieut.-Governor. — Thos. B. Dunston, Rep., 293,610; J. R. Whiting, Dem. (Fus.), 235,954; T. A. Felch, Dem. (Nat.), 6,993; H. Andrus, Pro., 5,385; H. B. Hatch, Nat. Pro., 1,897.

Secretary of State.—Washington Gardner, Rep., 294,525; Bruce, Dem., 235,251; Samuel L. Boyce, Dem. (Nat.), 7,530; Roelfs, Pro., 5,197; Salem A. Dean, Nat. Pro., 2,046.

Treasurer.—George A. Steel, Rep., 292,785; Otto E. Karste, Dem. (Fus.), 236,340; Wilder D. Stevens, Dem. (Nat.), 7,582; King, Pro., 5,362; Isaac N. Shepherd, Nat. Pro., 1,969.

Auditor.—Roscoe D. Dix, Rep., 293,591; A. E. Cole, Dem., Sil. and Pop., 235,203; I. W. Conkey, Dem. (Nat.), 7,223; Heartt, Pro., 5,367; Abram S. Jackson, Nat. Pro., 1,814.

Attorney-General.—Fred A. Maynard, Rep., 293,934; Alfred J. Murphy, Dem., Sil. and Pop., 236,509; Cyrus E. Lathrop, Dem. (Nat.), 7,618; N. W. Cheever, Pro., 5,375; Chas. K. Perrine, Nat. Pro., 1,854.

Land Commissioner.—Wm. A. French, Rep., 293,488; M. Loennecker, Dem. (Fus.), 232,018; A. M. Tinker, Dem. (Nat.), 5,462; Wm. Parmenter, Pro., 5,345; Rudolph R. Atkins, Nat. Pro., 1,885.

Superintendent Public Instruction.—J. E. Hammond, Rep., 293,578; D. F. Haskins, Dem. (Fus.), 232,196; William Heap, Dem. (Nat.), 7,416; R. S. Avann, Pro., 5,367; C. C. Willett, Nat. Pro., 1,985.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. John B. Corliss, Rep., 24,021; Edwin H. Henderson, Dem. (Fus.), 19,291.

II. George Spaulding, Rep., 26,557; T. E. Barkworth, Dem. (Fus.), 25,061; John O. Zabel, Pop., 180; O. H. Perry, Pro., 517; W. Rawson, 232.

III. Alfred Milnes, Rep., 24,051; Albert M. Todd, Dem. (Fus.), 24,466; John M. Corbin, Dem. (S. M.), 579; A. A. Knoppen, Pro., 441.

IV. E. L. Hamilton, Rep., 26,518; Roman I. Jarvis, Dem. (Fus.), 22,294.

V. William Alden Smith, Rep., 26,819; George P. Hummer, Dem. (Fus.), 22,155.

VI. Samuel W. Smith, Rep., 26,889; Quincy A. Smith, Dem. (Fus.), 23,474.

VII. Horace G. Snover, Rep., 22,761; O'Brien J. Atkinson, Dem. (Fus.), 18,267.

VIII. William S. Linton, Rep., 20,158; Ferdinand Brucker, Dem. (Fus.), 20,992.

IX. Roswell P. Bishop, Rep., 20,418; A. F. Tibbetts, Dem. (Fus.), 14,243; J. G. Rogers, Pro., 389.

X. Rosseau O. Crump, Rep., 19,535; Charles S. Hampton, Dem. (Fus.), 17,536.

XI. William S. Mesick, Rep., 24,368; J. G. Ramsdell, Dem. (Fus.), 19,605; J. B. Barney, Pro., 446.

XII. Carlos D. Sheldon, Rep., 29,612; Henry W. Seymour, Dem. (Fus.), 12,479.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	27	83	110
Democrats	5	17	22

MINNESOTA.

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. — 1896.			[2]GOV'NOR. — 1896.	
	Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	Nat. Dem. Palmer	Rep. Clough	Dem. Lind
Aitkin	855	344	9	744	441
Anoka	1553	791	24	1546	852
Becker	1479	985	15	1360	1136
Beltraini	202	213	3	193	218
Benton	778	867	14	745	904
Big Stone	1048	742	31	909	871
Blue Earth	4055	2744	93	3428	3310
Brown	1807	1469	50	1359	1986
Carlton	1164	543	10	987	688
Carver	1856	1268	44	1647	1535
Cass	351	271	7	303	283
Chippewa	1810	1037	11	1064	1271
Chisago	2558	437	17	2244	677
Clay	1594	1908	18	1552	2152
Cook	81	107	1	57	123
Cottonwood	1242	810	16	1076	970
Crow Wing	1701	1066	29	1550	1194
Dakota	2147	2310	57	1746	2719
Dodge	1900	911	18	1711	998
Douglas	1976	1350	19	1682	1696
Faribault	3116	1107	59	2770	1377
Fillmore	4195	1939	40	3803	2138
Freeborn	3400	1179	26	2962	1426
Goodhue	5748	1426	78	5073	1991
Grant	1002	739	9	795	932
Hennepin	26786	20515	291	21170	24375
Houston	2087	991	37	1853	1152
Hubbard	364	344	19	318	361
Isanti	1490	710	—	1137	1062
Itoska	826	724	3	750	683
Jackson	1558	1150	17	1328	1326
Kanabec	484	256	5	368	371
Kandiyoki	2181	1638	17	1778	2054
Kittson	753	762	13	514	995
Lacque P'le	1620	965	21	1230	1363
Lake	595	320	5	452	456
Le Sueur	2235	2003	54	2051	2260
Lincoln	674	703	28	478	843
Lyon	1623	1351	22	1584	1560
McLeod	1595	1653	47	1473	1828
Marshall	1200	1222	11	890	1540
Martin	1739	1327	32	1417	1573
Meeker	2094	1538	23	1698	1925
Mille Lacs	971	456	14	957	473
Morrison	1960	1734	32	1722	2096
Mower	3379	1407	36	2970	1620
Murray	1204	1054	22	986	1297
Nicollet	1803	837	42	1521	1133
Nobles	1568	1204	32	1430	1315
Norman	1382	1304	12	1261	1370
Olmsted	3201	1741	66	2925	2013
Otter Tail	3543	4482	76	3071	4785
Pine	1152	875	30	994	985
Pipestone	862	919	17	786	972
Polk	2855	5054	54	2526	5508
Pope	1773	688	8	1527	865
Ramsey	17522	12048	433	15811	13370
Redwood	1818	1123	24	1570	1273
Renville	2553	1978	38	2189	2315
Rice	3483	2002	110	3104	2342
Rock	1209	765	15	1038	896
Roseau	287	527	5	265	549
St. Louis	9810	7412	76	8276	8283
Scott	1126	1706	67	1091	1734
Sherburne	1008	536	13	928	574
Sibley	1826	1251	47	1520	1443
Stearns	2873	4911	123	2675	5185

MINNESOTA—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. — 1896.			[2]GOV'NOR. — 1896.	
	Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	Nat. Dem. Palmer	Rep. Clough	Dem. Lind
Steele	2046	1248	65	1849	1448
Stevens	981	685	13	871	829
Swift	1273	1222	15	1016	1553
Todd	2045	1739	35	1852	1912
Traverse	589	963	28	436	1099
Wabasha	2230	1630	55	2147	1952
Wadena	874	534	7	796	575
Waseca	1902	1244	29	1561	1493
Wash'gton	3995	1558	58	3275	2090
Watonwan	1622	586	10	1338	822
Wilkin	631	855	16	569	890
Winona	3935	3528	89	3450	3916
Wright	3312	2172	37	2895	2620
Yel'w Med.	1578	1015	21	1233	1212
Total	193503	139135	3202	165906	162254
Per cent	56.65	40.88	0.93	49.29	48.12
Plurality	53768			3652	
Total vote.	341765			337354	

[1]Total vote for Levering, Pro., 4,363; Matchett, Soc.-Lab., 948.

[2]Total for A. A. Ames, Ind., 2,890; W. J. Dean, Pro., 5,154; W. B. Hammond, Soc.-Lab., 1,125.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1897.

Lieutenant-Governor.—John L. Gibbs, Rep., 178,381; Bowler, Dem., 141,240; Wedge, Pro., 6,917.

Secretary of State.—Albert Berg, Rep., 183,211; J. J. Heinrich, Dem., 137,459; McKonkey, Pro., 7,307.

Treasurer.—August T. Koerner, Rep., 186,721; Alex McKinnon, Dem., 128,595.

Attorney-General.—Henry W. Childs, Rep., 176,273; Keyes, Dem., 134,966.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. James A. Tawney, Rep., 27,920; Patrick Fitzpatrick, Fus., 17,219; H. D. Clarke, Pro., 846.

II. James T. Cleary, Rep., 29,481; Frank A. Day, Fus., 21,132; R. Price, Pro., 1,035.

III. Joel P. Heatwole, Rep., 24,483; H. J. Peck, Fus., 18,532; C. F. Langerson, Pro., 801.

IV. F. C. Stevens, Rep., 24,854; Francis H. Clark, Fus., 14,640; George S. Innis, Pro., 451.

V. Loren Fletcher, Rep., 24,508; Sidney M. Owen, Fus., 21,521; scattering, 1,251.

VI. Page Morris, Rep., 30,317; Charles A. Towne, Fus., 29,598.

VII. Frank M. Eddy, Rep., 26,007; E. E. Lommen, Fus., 23,732; J. F. Heiberg, Pro., 1,173.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	46	91	137
Democrats	3	[1]23	26
Populists	5	—	5

[1]Populist indorsement.

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896. Rep. electors. Hill-L'nch f'c'n	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896. Mc-Kinley	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896. Bryan & Sewall.	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896. Bryan & Watson	[2]G'VN'R. 1895. D'm	[2]G'VN'R. 1895. Mc-Larin.	[2]G'VN'R. 1895. Burkitt.
Adams	18	156	496	11	538		36
Alcorn	54	9	923	6	603		87
Amite	4	18	742	253	640		422
Attala	21	145	950	357	1073		748
Benton	108	8	616	22	505		46
Bolivar	74	42	338	28	307		17
Calhoun ...	11	22	800	156	724		438
Carroll	19	60	749	446	795		683
Chickasaw	41	34	567	88	621		573
Choctaw ..	24	32	511	397	647		664
Claiborne .	5	11	509	9	214		8
Clarke	4	3	852	115	870		151
Clay	18	18	620	56	462		164
Coahoma ..	86	5	347	—	456		26
Copiah	39	21	1342	273	1210		535
Covington .	—	73	688	43	548		245
De Soto....	22	37	841	50	510		85
Franklin ..	4	14	386	216	481		354
Greene	—	—	265	1	250		128
Grenada ..	9	11	456	35	436		139
Hancock ..	1	48	344	5	276		46
Harrison ..	3	15	234	5	427		47
Hinds	78	66	1598	45	1117		124
Holmes	25	49	942	71	735		273
Issaquena .	19	15	97	—	97		1
Itawamba .	13	19	782	207	847		451
Jackson ...	21	160	712	35	412		31
Jasper	9	14	794	77	716		122
Jefferson ..	31	20	624	3	387		27
Jones	11	28	697	243	425		403
Kemper ...	148	1	766	158	765		391
Lafayette .	4	127	1279	35	792		247
Lauderdale	71	28	1651	327	1507		744
Lawrence .	7	169	688	91	656		428
Leake	35	59	929	235	839		484
Lee	26	24	1092	149	770		394
Leflore	—	—	316	—	228		6
Lincoln ...	74	69	911	80	874		452
Lowendes .	16	—	814	6	292		26
Madison ...	27	44	746	18	575		34
Marion	53	175	658	181	744		485
Marshall ..	72	—	1263	23	514		62
Monroe	27	44	1509	99	1008		213
Montgomery	12	12	954	119	806		269
Neshoba ...	2	5	793	262	810		384
Newton ...	9	2	1031	170	970		222
Noxubee ..	11	3	681	34	548		60
Oktibbeha .	5	22	758	59	615		148
Panola	24	54	1085	160	860		364
Pearl River	2	32	238	34	230		89
Perry	5	27	367	52	342		189
Pike	41	82	1285	95	710		148
Pontotoc ..	54	11	742	202	755		555
Prentiss ...	78	89	909	64	862		555
Quitman ..	3	37	170	1	126		21
Rankin	24	53	1014	31	841		62
Scott	23	1	736	46	764		159
Sharkey	14	7	189	5	131		13
Simpson ...	8	45	578	99	727		356
Smith	3	—	945	122	1291		378
Sunflower .	23	4	450	11	240		27
Tal'h'tchee	18	8	761	19	305		80
Tate	21	55	987	141	779		178
Tippah	48	55	987	141	779		178
Tishomingo	20	38	812	40	550		237
Tunica	45	17	174	1	110		7

MISSISSIPPI—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896. Rep. electors. Hill-L'nch f'c'n	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896. Mc-Kinley	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896. Bryan & Sewall.	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896. Bryan & Watson	[2]G'VN'R. 1895. D'm	[2]G'VN'R. 1895. Mc-Larin.	[2]G'VN'R. 1895. Burkitt.
Union	47	67	1108	156	930		457
Warren	182	—	849	26	794		55
Washington	81	17	608	4	364		9
Wayne	6	26	583	72	492		174
Webster ...	130	15	655	222	608		574
Wilkinson .	10	26	528	33	338		25
Winston ..	8	24	822	273	622		526
Yalobusha .	28	45	1052	58	837		370
Yazoo	12	13	1059	102	590		158
Total...	2338	2785	46283	7517	46873		17466
Total vote.		59994			64339		

[1]Total vote for Palmer, Nat. Dem., 1,017. [3]Hill faction. [4]Lynch faction.

The vote for Presidential Electors on Bryan tickets is the total of Sewall and Watson tickets.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1895.

Lieut.-Governor—J. H. Jones, Dem., 43,584; W. S. Robinson, Pop., 16,168.

Sec'y of State—J. L. Power, Dem., 45,502; R. R. Buntin, Pop., 14,922.

Auditor—W. D. Holder, Dem., 44,900; R. T. Love, Pop., 16,681.

Treasurer—A. Q. May, Dem., 44,723; C. W. Bolton, Pop., 15,450.

Att'y-General—Wiley N. Nash, Dem., 43,489; John J. Dennis, Pop., 15,364.

Supt. of Education—A. A. Kincannon, Dem., 43,778; A. Trotter, Pop., 14,818.

Land Comm'r—J. M. Simonton, Dem., 42,428; N. C. West, Pop., 15,557.

Sup. Court Clerk—E. W. Brown, Dem., 43,727; L. R. Collins, Pop., 14,898.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. W. H. McGill, Rep. (Hill), 335; John M. Allen, Dem., 7,321; A. W. K. Early, Pop., 742.

II. W. R. Montgomery, Rep. (Lynch), 692; W. D. Miller, Ind. Rep., 779; W. V. Sullivan, Dem., 6,941; F. E. Ray, Pop., 1,472.

III. C. J. Jones, Rep. (Hill), 369; T. S. Easterling, Rep. (Lynch), 80; Thos. C. Catchings, Dem., 3,069; J. R. Chalmers, Pop., 532.

IV. S. S. Matthews, Rep. (Lynch), 161; W. D. Frazee, Rep. (Hill), 347; A. F. Fox, Dem., 8,143; R. K. Prewitt, Pop., 3,086.

V. J. E. Everett, Rep. (Lynch), 212; J. H. Denison, Rep. (Hill), 142; J. S. Williams, Dem., 10,475; W. H. Stinson, Pop., 2,218.

VI. Henry C. Griffin, Rep. (Lynch), 1,055; C. W. F. Love, Dem. (Sil.), 6,739; N. C. Hathorn, Pop., 2,683.

VII. J. M. Matthews, Rep. (Lynch), 231; S. A. Beadle, Rep. (Hill), 192; Patrick Henry, Dem. (Sil.), 7,327; G. M. Cain, Pop., 897.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

The State Legislature is composed wholly of Democrats, except two Populists in the lower house.

MISSOURI.

Counties.	[1]PR'SID'T. 1896		[2]STATE. 1896		
	Mc-Kinley Rep.	Bryan, D'm. (Fus)	Lewis, G'v. Rep.	Stephens Gov. D'm.	Hills, Lt. G'v. P'p.
Adair	2402	2311	2416	2054	513
Andrew	2252	2191	2266	2102	169
Atchison	1587	2272	1585	2097	534
Audrain	1609	3984	1623	3895	174
Barry	2320	3151	2326	2993	247
Barton	1496	2824	1521	2596	568
Bates	2522	5073	2734	4297	1552
Benton	1957	1762	1972	1633	278
Bollinger	1272	1485	1274	1442	64
Boone	1705	5075	1709	5033	111
Buchanan	6854	7326	6829	7342	88
Butler	1635	1743	1630	1672	135
Caldwell	2115	2053	2148	1899	271
Callaway	1849	4358	1868	4371	34
Camden	1326	1287	1338	1158	223
C. Girardeau	2482	2473	2493	2321	386
Carroll	3363	3555	3395	3465	153
Carter	483	611	485	607	2
Cass	2229	3975	2302	3840	178
Cedar	1881	2400	1898	2234	399
Charlton	2359	4321	2361	4203	156
Christian	1983	1729	1996	1584	666
Clark	1953	2107	1955	2091	14
Clay	924	4071	936	3923	250
Clinton	1792	2610	1795	2575	69
Cole	2033	2198	1980	2274	25
Cooper	2711	3028	2688	3002	80
Crawford	1447	1383	1447	1376	8
Dade	1797	2363	1812	2126	802
Dallas	1466	1525	1476	1397	469
Daviess	2330	3125	2372	2983	229
De Kalb	1590	2167	1611	2057	172
Dent	1097	1493	1107	1451	73
Douglas	1598	1700	1614	1373	1212
Dunklin	961	2975	965	2903	88
Franklin	3797	2904	3794	2870	59
Gasconade	2185	515	2178	525	3
Gentry	2060	2906	2027	2648	393
Greene	5808	6327	5840	6104	362
Grundy	2778	1675	2805	1609	64
Harrison	2956	2582	2980	2439	286
Henry	3234	4442	3329	4296	162
Hickory	1194	1045	1208	907	308
Holt	2397	2036	2408	1975	120
Howard	1353	3317	1360	3245	76
Howell	1892	2373	1900	2110	389
Iron	607	1016	605	1011	13
Jackson	18711	20705	19879	19210	609
Jasper	4835	7026	4927	6640	565
Jefferson	2876	2785	2883	2871	17
Johnson	3219	4240	3284	4126	280
Knox	1246	2185	1266	2078	161
Laclede	1598	2120	1601	1951	398
Lafayette	3375	4463	3393	4387	97
Lawrence	2962	3369	2973	3247	270
Lewis	1581	2624	1580	2578	81
Lincoln	1564	3003	1581	2992	7
Linn	3015	3327	3030	3242	179
Livingston	2377	3351	2415	2977	561
McDonald	998	1676	1006	1598	138
Macon	3475	4473	3516	4293	362
Madison	780	1256	776	1198	79
Maries	546	1385	552	1373	10
Marion	2699	4008	2673	4019	7
Mercer	1958	1405	1977	1310	123
Miller	1707	1694	1713	1608	121
Mississippi	1074	1673	1062	1658	25

MISSOURI—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]PR'SID'T. 1896		[2]STATE. 1896		
	Mc-Kinley Rep.	Bryan, D'm. (Fus)	Lewis, G'v. Rep.	Stephens Gov. D'm.	Hills, Lt. G'v. P'p.
Moniteau	1553	[illegible]	1554	1977	292
Monroe	892	4349	894	4352	58
Montgomery	1920	2272	1936	2231	56
Morgan	1366	1628	1379	1510	170
New-Madrid	480	1639	485	1627	14
Newton	2174	3029	2179	2867	234
Nodaway	3437	4577	3458	4434	288
Oregon	576	1783	578	1687	189
Osage	1700	1456	1712	1442	--
Ozark	1187	1025	1198	844	381
Pemiscot	355	1260	252	1247	14
Perry	1522	1450	1518	1456	5
Pettis	4119	4267	4175	4183	59
Phelps	1038	1816	1053	1765	174
Pike	2884	3839	2925	3817	12
Platte	1044	3191	1052	3181	31
Polk	2564	2711	2580	2536	516
Pulaski	802	1410	806	1390	27
Putnam	2363	1376	2373	1319	69
Ralls	814	2297	829	2302	8
Randolph	2162	4097	2191	4055	63
Ray	2003	3945	2016	3893	74
Reynolds	385	1015	385	951	131
Ripley	749	1442	754	1338	173
St. Charles	3173	2448	3 0	2247	3
St. Clair	1829	2686	3	2450	386
St. Francis	1664	2245	1 53	2256	4
St. G'nevieve	903	1245	905	1228	26
St. Louis(Co)	6210	3403	3204	3423	11
Saline	3050	5615	3106	5424	375
Schuyler	1131	1592	1131	1505	127
Scotland	1203	2077	1221	1841	349
Scott	751	1906	750	1898	12
Shannon	689	1186	695	1130	69
Shelby	1275	2850	1284	2809	64
Stodard	1584	2968	1602	2838	166
Stone	1094	827	1101	729	239
Sullivan	2393	2451	2406	2431	18
Taney	1024	925	1027	889	83
Texas	1785	2672	1792	2480	275
Vernon	2230	5133	2287	4932	498
Warren	1680	691	1697	656	46
Washington	1547	1458	1543	1465	1
Wayne	1418	1568	1413	1578	9
Webster	1666	1985	1687	1853	302
Worth	885	1248	895	1087	243
Wright	1755	1777	1773	1539	559
St. Louis C'y	65708	50091	65614	50301	202
Total	304940	363667	307729	351062	23822
Per cent	45.24	53.95	46.34	52.87	3.59
Plurality	58727		43333		
Total vote	674019		663945		

[1]Total vote for Levering, Pro., 2,169; Bentley, Nat. Pro., 293; Matchett, Soc.-Lab., 595; Palmer, Nat. Dem., 2,355.
[2]Total vote for McTrimble, Nat. Dem., 1,809; Faris, Pro., 2,588; Frey, Soc.-Lab., 757.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Lieut.-Governor.—A. C. Pettijohn, Rep., 304,624; A. F. Osterman, Dem. (S. M.), 1,955; A. H. Bolte, Dem. (Sil.), 340,974; James H. Hills, Pop., 23,824; Christ, Rocker, Soc.-Lab., 634; J. M. Ritchey, Pro., 2,341.

MISSOURI—(Continued).

Sec'y of State.—Wm. P. Freeman, Rep., 304,105; D. H. McIntire, Dem. (S. M.), 1,896; A. A. Lesueur, Dem. (Sil.), 341,459; Thos. H. Day, Pop., 23,931; A. E. Sanderson, Soc.-Lab., 642; E. E. McClellan, Pro., 2,308.

Auditor.—J. G. Bishop, Rep., 304,583; E. D. Porter, Dem. (S. M.), 1,941; James M. Seibert, Dem. (Sil.), 240,803; Sheridan Webster, Pop., 23,907; James Randal, Soc.-Lab., 635; John O. Rolfe, Pro., 2,275.

Treasurer.—Jacob F. Gruelich, Rep., 304,343; W. F. McIlwrath, Dem. (S. M.), 2,014; Frank L. Pitts, Dem. (Sil.), 341,013; Oscar Wood, Pop., 23,941; Henry Poeling, Soc.-Lab., 654; Irvin T. Hull, Pro., 2,267.

Att'y-General.—John Kennish, Rep., 304,686; N. D. Thurmond, Dem. (S. M.), 2,008; E. C. Crow, Dem. (Sil.), 340,585; Frank E. Richey, Pop., 24,062; Geo. E. Bowling, Pro., 2,053.

Sup. Ct. Judge.—Rudolph Hirzel, Rep., 305,781; Theodore Brace, Dem. (Fus.), 342,127; John M. Voris, Pop., 24,153; Lewis Adams, Pro., 2,332.

R. R. Comm'r.—Geo. N. Stille, Rep., 304,675; Harry A. Koster, Dem. (S. M.), 2,030; J. T. Hennessey, Dem. (Sil.), 340,310; D. M. Cowan, Pop., 24,005; W. E. Sullivan, Pro., 2,436; Chas. L. Hood, Soc.-Lab., 640.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. Chas. N. Clark, Rep., 19,320; Richard P. Giles, Dem., 24,044; J. W. Long, Pop., 1,578; J. F. McMurray, Pro., 165.

II. Chas. A. Loomis, Rep., 19,367; Rob't N. Bodine, Dem. (Sil.), 25,862; J. T. Polson, Pop., 1,212.

III. A. G. Norton, Rep., 18,634; Alex. M. Dockery, Dem., 23,952; Hardin Steele, Pop., 2,158.

IV. Geo. C. Crowther, Rep., 17,683; Chas. F. Cochran, Dem., 21,512; Willis Weaver, Pro., 143.

V. Jay H. Neff, Rep., 21,306; W. S. Cowherd, Dem. (Sil.), 25,966.

VI. Frank V. Hamilton, Rep., 16,722; David A. DeArmond, Dem. (Sil.), 22,524; H. L. Linton, Pop., 2,606; W. M. Godwin, Pro., 229.

VII. John P. Tracey, Rep., 21,772; James Cooney, Dem. (Sil.), 27,846; J. R. Thomas, Pop., 2,287; R. T. Bond, Pro., 197.

VIII. Joel D. Hubbard, Rep., 19,754; Richard P. Bland, Dem., 24,605; John Steincipher, Pop., 1,467.

IX. Wm. M. Treloar, Rep., 17,475; Beauchamp Clark, Dem., 19,970; B. O. Sims, Pop., 252.

X. Richard Bartholdt, Rep., 25,513; Chas. A. Lemp, Dem. (declined, but was voted for), 9,060; Carl Meier, Soc.-Lab., 296.

XI. C. F. Joy, Rep., 28,353; John T. Hunt, Dem., 24,676; A. F. Haeuss, Soc.-Lab., 139.

XII. Chas. E. Pearce, Rep., 21,483; R. H. Kern, Dem., 17,568; L. Crusius, Soc.-Lab., 71.

XIII. Geo. Steele, Rep., 19,062; Edward Robb, Dem., 22,310; Geo. Bond, Pop., 1,593.

XIV. John A. Snider, Rep., 20,659; W. D. Vandiver, Dem., 25,085; A. H. Livingston, Pop., 4,860.

XV. Chas. G. Burton, Rep., 17,010; M. E. Benton, Dem., 24,155; Geo. Frank, Pop., 1,914; C. A. Mitchell, Pro., 230.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	15	46	61
Democrats	19	80	99
Populists	—	5	5
Dem.-Pop.	—	9	9

MONTANA.

Counties.	[1]PRESID'T. —1896.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. (Fus.) Bryan.	GOV'NOR. —1896.— Rep. Botkin.	Fus. Smith.
Beaverhead	154	1246	405	981
Carbon	365	739	409	667
Cascade	953	2920	1302	2522
Choteau	624	701	642	661
Custer	723	676	701	673
Dawson	385	177	347	195
Deer Lodge	446	4916	1008	4029
Fergus	725	834	772	788
Flathead	413	1360	536	1216
Gallatin	423	1649	684	1378
Granite	61	1746	195	1496
Jefferson	153	2185	455	1833
Lewis & Clarke.	1057	4007	1293	3791
Madison	315	1633	681	1252
Meagher	333	1305	414	1136
Missoula	365	2259	532	1973
Park	328	1252	512	1029
Ravalle	207	1542	436	1264
Silver Bow	1275	9992	2367	8548
Sweet Grass	292	298	348	232
Teton	293	321	322	299
Valley	175	204	188	183
Yellowstone	429	575	444	542
Total	10494	42537	14993	36688
Per cent	19.72	79.93	29.01	70.99
Plurality		32043		21695
Total vote		53217		51681

[1]Palmer ticket did not appear on the ballot. Levering, Pro., 186.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Lieut.-Governor—P. R. Dolman, Rep., 17,200; A. E. Spriggs, Dem.-Pop., 32,106.

Sec'y of State—L. Rotwitt, Rep., 20,553; T. S. Hogan, Dem.-Pop., 28,843.

Treasurer—C. M. Webster, Rep., 21,176; T. E. Collins, Dem.-Pop., 28,419.

Auditor—A. L. Love, Rep., 17,751; T. W. Poindexter, Dem.-Pop., 28,888.

Supt. Pub. Inst'n—J. B. Hendricks, Rep., 18,154; E. A. Carleton, Dem.-Pop., 30,594.

Asst. Just. Sup. Ct.—G. H. Grubb, Rep., 18,082; Horace R. Buck, Dem.-Pop., 30,822.

MONTANA—(Continued).

Att'y-General—S. G. Murray, Rep., 18,210; C. B. Nolan, Dem.-Pop., 31,004.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

O. F. Goddard, Rep. (Gold), 9,429; Charles S. Hartman, Rep. (Sil.), 33,932.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	9	7	16
Democrats	11	40	51
Populists	3	21	24

NEBRASKA.

Counties.	SUPREME C'T JUSTICE. —1897.— Rep. Post	S.R., S. D. and Pop. Sullivan	Pro. Strong	[2]PRES'D'T —1896.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. (F'n) Bryan
Adams	1594	1958	35	1768	2036
Antelope	900	1216	19	988	1269
Banner	133	103	2	173	130
Blaine	68	64	2	86	60
Boone	1079	1242	11	1099	1381
Box Butte	392	495	7	441	570
Boyd	543	538	9	500	656
Brown	336	296	3	385	220
Buffalo	1617	2154	15	1835	2424
Burt	1264	1108	8	1608	1249
Butler	1239	1907	23	1285	2262
Cass	2310	2270	57	2639	2465
Cedar	1006	1342	10	1041	1515
Chase	244	255	4	244	266
Cherry	558	680	5	607	693
Cheyenne	507	415	7	439	507
Clay	1487	1846	29	1691	1747
Colfax	786	1298	12	995	1424
Cuming	1004	615	4	1312	1757
Custer	1436	2027	39	1484	2492
Dakota	574	642	17	619	934
Dawes	643	809	9	832	943
Dawson	1120	1473	24	1128	1427
Deuel	273	259	1	391	280
Dixon	872	1127	23	934	1297
Dodge	1736	2068	43	2453	2082
Douglass	9690	7974	101	12326	11739
Dundy	247	252	1	272	284
Fillmore	1534	1830	11	1668	1737
Franklin	736	1027	23	821	1092
Frontier	732	834	17	773	1023
Furnas	1034	1386	16	1148	1485
Gage	2865	2340	71	3633	2706
Garfield	146	196	—	148	224
Gosper	342	561	7	419	690
Grant	83	72	2	86	101
Greeley	359	777	1	396	780
Hall	1684	1581	21	1917	1842
Hamilton	1215	1532	17	1380	1564
Harlan	741	1104	11	836	1152
Hayes	325	243	5	302	284
Hitchcock	401	537	—	421	488
Holt	873	1375	48	876	1432
Hooker	7	45	—	10	40
Howard	742	1101	9	693	1289
Jefferson	1523	1537	12	1661	1512

NEBRASKA—(Continued).

Counties.	SUPREME C'T JUSTICE. —1897.— Rep. Post	S.R., S. D. and Pop. Sullivan	Pro. Strong	[2]PRES'D'T —1896.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. (F'n) Bryan
Johnson	1308	1156	23	1408	1245
Kearney	774	1140	19	955	1181
Keith	207	244	1	178	267
Keya Paha	228	303	7	189	297
Kimball	91	49	2	97	62
Knox	958	1247	34	1043	1590
Lancaster	5057	4696	141	6513	5681
Lincoln	1072	1216	26	1078	1358
Logan	59	95	—	74	127
Loup	110	125	3	116	133
Madison	1375	1580	19	1867	1713
McPherson	36	23	—	37	45
Merrick	847	951	19	979	1014
Nance	692	939	9	743	966
Nemaha	1309	1677	51	1449	1929
Nuckolls	1063	1375	14	1137	1356
Otoe	1877	2174	54	2438	2549
Pawnee	1340	1141	56	1486	1164
Perkins	140	111	3	166	234
Phelps	781	1106	19	973	1186
Pierce	549	857	9	634	961
Platte	1101	2053	13	1377	2191
Polk	669	1357	17	841	1503
Red Willow	881	935	22	969	1011
Richardson	2107	2402	32	2291	2539
Rock	346	233	6	347	225
Saline	1629	1799	38	2068	2012
Sarpy	591	995	26	674	1188
Saunders	1784	2625	35	2121	2713
Scott's Bluff	278	193	4	230	244
Seward	1458	1830	11	1688	1874
Sheridan	494	733	8	536	890
Sherman	433	752	2	432	860
Sioux	131	244	—	155	306
Stanton	628	779	8	658	831
Thayer	1340	1389	18	1556	1363
Thomas	42	78	—	33	80
Thurston	563	515	3	508	717
Valley	674	826	7	692	890
Washington	1256	1193	9	1597	1439
Wayne	851	937	10	995	1108
Webster	1082	1225	23	1137	1346
Wheeler	77	161	3	97	170
York	1707	1755	34	1919	1800
Total	89009	102828	1625	103064	115999
Per cent	45.82	52.93	0.83	45.98	51.81
Plurality		13819			12935
Total vote	194251			224174	

[1]Sara A. Wilson (Liberty), 82; W. Switzler (N. D.), 713.

[2]Palmer (N. D.), 2,885; Levering (Pro.), 1,243; Bentley (Nat. Pro.), 797; Matchett (S.-L.), 186.

UNIVERSITY REGENTS—C. W. Kaley (Rep.), 89,863; J. N. Dryden (Rep.), 88,696; E. von Forrell (Pop.), 98,741; Geo. F. Kenower (F. S. Rep.), 97,967; D. L. Whitney (Pro.), 1,612; Mrs. I. Sperlock (Pro.), 1,755; J. Sterling Morton (N. D.), 1,309; J. C. Crawford (N. D.), 44; J. Leas (N. D.), 632.

NEBRASKA—(Continued).

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. Jesse B. Strode, Rep., 17,356; J. H. Broady, Dem. Pop., 17,137; H. E. George, Nat. Pro., 218; C. E. Smith, Pro., 429.

II. David H. Mercer, Rep., 14,861; E. R. Duffie, Dem. Pop., 13,286; G. W. Woodbery, Nat. Pro., 59; Charles Watts, Pro., 202.

III. Ross L. Hammond, Rep., 18,633; Samuel Maxwell, Dem. Pop., 23,487; C. M. Griffith, Nat. Pro., 254; David Brown, Pro., 521.

IV. Eugene J. Hainer, Rep., 18,844; W. L. Stark, Dem. Pop., 20,515; R. E. Dunphy, Dem. (S. M.), 697; B. Spurlach, Pro., 425; W. H. Dech, Ind., 114.

V. William E. Andrews, Rep., 15,621; R. D. Sutherland, Dem. Pop., 18,332; R. S. Proudfit, Dem. (S. M.), 433; J. S. Miller, Nat. Pro., 153; C. W. Preston, Pro., 226.

VI. A. E. Cady, Rep., 14,841; W. L. Greene, Dem. Pop., 19,378; A. D. George, Pro., 436; A. C. Sloan, Nat. Pro., 119.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	8	31	39
Democrats	1	6	7
Populists	7	23	30
Fusionists	17	40	57

NEVADA.

Counties.	[1]PRES'D'T. 1896.		[2]LIEUT-GOVERNOR. 1896.		
	Rep. McKinley	Dem. Sil. Bryan	Rep. Moore	Pop. Cumming	Dem. Sil. Hardin
Churchill	47	153	54	12	126
Douglass	175	180	178	90	168
Elko	127	942	308	83	666
Esmeralda	69	384	90	24	324
Eureka	22	533	44	35	441
Humboldt	98	715	87	109	626
Lander	36	479	70	45	357
Lincoln	20	813	93	121	609
Lyon	113	450	143	57	361
Nye	12	215	20	24	178
Ormsby	284	550	316	34	476
Storey	372	1075	494	181	769
Washoe	513	1010	449	238	908
White Pine	40	303	43	23	228
Total	1928	7802	2411	1076	6237
Per cent.	18.81	81.19	24.82	11.05	64.11
Plurality		6439			3826
Total vote	10314		9724		

[1]Total vote for Bryan and Watson, Pop., 575.

[2]Attorney-General Beatty on Nov. 14, 1896, held that there was no vacancy in the office of Lieutenant-Governor during the period when the powers and duties of Governor are devolved upon the Lieutenant-Governor; that no vacancy in the office of Lieutenant-Governor has ever existed or now exists in the State, since the death of John E. Jones, and that the election of Lieutenant-Governor, at the last election was a nullity.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE, 1896.

M. A. Murphy, Rep., 2,417; W. A. Massey, Dem. (Sil.), 5,307; B. F. Curler, Pop., 2,262.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1896.

Dr. M. J. Davis, Rep., 1,319; J. C. Doughty, Pop., 1,948; F. G. Newlands, Dem. (Sil.), 6,529.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	4	2	6
Democrats	1	1	2
Silverites	9	26	35
Independents	1	1	2

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896.			[2]GOVERNOR. 1896.		
	Rep. McKinley	D. Bryan	N. D. Palmer	Rep. Ramsdell	D. Kent	P. Berry
Belknap	3465	964	263	2911	1676	74
Carroll	2800	1206	175	2346	1499	72
Cheshire	4818	1243	231	3954	1714	61
Coos	3253	1466	149	2587	2003	54
Grafton	6199	2257	459	5068	3038	119
Hillsboro'	13080	4877	917	11090	6756	192
Mer'm'k	7715	3262	562	6546	4268	223
R'k'ham	7881	2918	290	6825	3615	126
Strafford	5483	2234	173	4762	2599	99
Sullivan	2750	844	201	2298	1205	32
Total	57444	21271	3420	48387	28333	1052
P. cent.	68.74	25.92	4.09	61.41	35.95	1.33
Plurality	36173			20054		
T'l vote	83567			78797		

[1]Total vote for Bryan and Watson, Pop., 379; Levering, Pro., 776; Bentley, Nat. Pro., 49; Matchett, Soc.-Lab., 228.

[2]Total vote for Greenleaf, Pop., 286; Barnard, Nat. Dem., 229; Acton, Soc.-Lab., 483.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. Cyrus A. Sulloway, Rep., 25,661; John B. Nash, Dem., 13,928; H. E. Braun, Pro., 614; C. W. Coolidge, Nat. Dem., 121; J. A. Whittier, Pop., 111; B. T. Whitehouse, Soc.-Lab., 326.

II. Frank G. Clarke, Rep., 26,699; D. M. White, Dem., 13,877; Arthur H. Drury, Nat. Dem., 193; Elias M. Blodgett, Pop., 178; A. W. Wark, Pro., 544.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	[3]Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	22	291	313
Democrats	2	66	68

[3]Vacant, 2.

NEW-JERSEY.

Counties.	Assembly, 1897. Rep. †	Dem. †	Pro. †	‡President, 1896. Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.
Atlantic	2,674	2,173	305	5,005	2,223
Bergen	5,819	5,043	168	8,545	4,531
Burlington	6,462	5,426	348	9,371	4,610
Camden	7,993	4,709	625	16,395	6,380
Cape May	1,687	1,202	65	2,136	929
Cumberland	3,535	2,788	679	7,018	3,877
Essex	25,120	17,919	850	42,587	20,509
Gloucester	3,691	2,283	278	4,727	2,981
Hudson	14,677	23,313	200	33,626	28,133
Hunterdon	3,171	4,243	651	4,264	4,992
Mercer	9,893	7,476	561	13,847	5,970
Middlesex	6,361	6,784	149	9,304	5,976
Monmouth	6,015	9,028	400	10,611	7,799
Morris	5,547	4,640	523	8,190	4,936
Ocean	1,729	939	150	3,384	1,068
Passaic	10,526	10,384	304	15,437	9,280
Salem	2,918	2,727	339	3,717	2,802
Somerset	3,139	2,295	123	4,388	2,608
Sussex	2,478	2,918	117	3,045	2,975
Union	8,119	5,774	350	11,707	6,073
Warren	2,019	2,743	500	4,063	5,013
Total	133,573	124,707	7,685	221,367	133,675
Per cent	50.20	46.91	2.81	59.62	36.03
Plurality	8,866			87,692	
Total vote		265,965		371,014	

‡Total for Palmer, Nat. Dem., 6,373; Levering, Pro., 5,614; Matchett, Soc.-Lab., 3,985.

†Highest vote cast by each party in each county. Assemblymen are voted for at large in each county.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, 1897.

Counties.	Rep.	Dem.
Burlington	5,684	6,300
Cape May	1,526	1,321
Hunterdon	3,290	4,074
Middlesex	6,238	6,747
Passaic	9,084	11,276
Sussex	2,552	2,833
Totals	28,374	32,551

SENATE OF 1898.

Atlantic.....[2]Samuel D. Hoffman (R.).
Bergen.....[2]William M. Johnson (R.).
Burlington.....[1]Howard E. Packer (D.).
Camden.....[3]Herbert W. Johnson (R.).
Cape May.....[1]Robert E. Hand (R.).
Cumberland.....[2]Edward C. Stokes (R.).
Essex.....[3]George W. Ketcham (R.).
Gloucester.....[3]Solomon H. Stanger (R.).
Hudson.....[2]William D. Daly (D.).
Hunterdon.....[1]John R. Foster (D.).
Mercer.....[2]William H. Skirm (R.).
Middlesex.....[1]James H. Van Cleef (D.).
Monmouth.....[3]Charles Asa Francis (R.).
Morris.....[2]John B. Vreeland (R.).
Ocean.....[2]Robert B. Engle (R.).
Passaic.....[1]Christian Braun (D.).
Salem.....[3]Richard C. Miller (R.).
Somerset.....[3]Charles A. Reed (R.).
Sussex.....[1]Lewis J. Martin (D.).
Union.....[3]Foster M. Voorhees (R.).
Warren.....[3]Isaac Barber (D.).

[1]Term expires Jan., 1901. [2]Term expires 1899. [3]Term expires 1900. R. Republicans. D. Democrats.

ASSEMBLY OF 1898.

ATLANTIC CO.—Leonard H. Ashley (R.).

BERGEN CO.—Abram C. Holdrum (R.), John M. Bell (R.).

BURLINGTON CO.—Joel Horner (R.), Charles Wright, jr., (R.).

CAMDEN CO.—William J. Bradley (R.), John H. McMurray (R.), Edgar J. Coles (R.).

CAPE MAY CO.—Eugene C. Cole (R.).

CUMBERLAND CO.—Wilson L. Shropshire (R.), James J. Hunt (R.).

ESSEX CO.—Peter B. Fairchild (R.), Jacob Rau, jr. (R.), Edwin F. Steddig (R.), Joseph B. Johnson (R.), George W. W. Porter (R.), Carl V. Baumann (R.), Albert T. Guenther (R.), Alvin C. Ebie (R.), Oliver B. Dawson (R.), William C. Schmidt (R.), Charles W. Powers (R.).

GLOUCESTER CO.—David O. Watkins (R.).

HUDSON CO.—Alexander Simpson (D.), James J. Murphy (D.), Adolph Walter, jr. (D.), James Hall (D.), Fergus Kelaher (D.), Timothy J. Carrol (D.), Allen Benny (D.), M. J. Bruder (D.), Charles T. Bauer (D.), John J. Marnell (D.), Horace Allen (D.).

HUNTERDON CO.—David H. Lawshe (D.), George F. Martens, jr. (D.).

MERCER CO.—John B. Yard (R.), Frank M. Weller (R.), Henry J. Nicklin (R.).

MIDDLESEX CO.—Joseph Ridgeway (D.), Adam Eckert (D.), John J. Quaide (D.).

MONMOUTH CO.—Joseph L. Butcher, (D.), Joseph C. Heyer (D.), Bloomfield D. Woolley (D.).

MORRIS CO.—Jacob W. Welsh (R.), George E. Poole (R.).

OCEAN CO.—Roderick A. Clark (R.).

PASSAIC CO.—John Donohue, jr. (D.), John W. Sturr (R.), Henry W. Gledhill (R.), Wood McKee (R.).

SALEM CO.—Joseph B. Crispen (R.).

SOMERSET CO.—Peter V. D. Van Doren (R.).

SUSSEX CO.—Elvin L. Smith (D.).

UNION CO.—Robert G. Houston (R.), George A. Squires (R.), Roger F. Murray (R.).

NEW-JERSEY—(Continued).

WARREN CO.—William K. Bowers (D.), Alfred L. Flummerfelt (D.).

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. Henry C. Loudenslager, Rep., 33,659; John W. Wright, Dem. Pop., 17,118; R. Bingham, Pro., 1,516; F. F. Mills, Soc.-Lab., 150.

II. John J. Gardner, Rep., 31,418; Abraham E. Conrow, Dem. (Sil.), 13,969; Rev. J. Bailey Adams, Pro., 1,036; George Yardley, Soc.-Lab., 115; R. L. Temple, Nat. Dem., 1,076.

III. Benj. F. Howell, Rep., 24,308; Wm. S. Jones, Dem. (S. M.), 986; Rev. John A. Wells, Dem. (Sil.), 16,087; Patrick Henry, Soc.-Lab., 148; A. W. Marshall, Pro., 511.

IV. Mahlon Pitney, Rep., Dem. (S. M.), 20,494; Augustus W. Cutter, Dem. Pop., 17,517; Theo. N. Logan, Pro., 1,054.

V. James F. Stewart, Rep., 23,845; Addison Ely, Dem., 13,667; Harvey W. Banks, Dem. (S. M.), 920; J. Wilson, Soc.-Lab., 1,041; M. B. Reed, Nat. Pro., 370.

VI. R. Wayne Parker, Rep., 31,059; Joseph A. Beecher, Dem. (Sil.), 15,393; Oliver B. Hardin, Pro., 328; James P. Billings, Soc.-Lab., 781; W. J. Peoples, Dem. (S. M.), 791.

VII. Thos. McEwan, jr., Rep., 30,557; R. J. Wortendyke, Dem. (S. M.), 875; Alex. C. Young, Dem. (Sil.), 26,080; Frank Campbell, Soc.-Lab., 1,073; J. F. McCracken, Pro., 175; S. Ginner, Nat. Sil., 235.

VIII. Chas. N. Fowler, Rep., 25,131; Freeman O. Willey, Dem. (Sil.), 13,487; Alex. D. Noyes, Dem. (S. M.), 1,085; Wm. J. Campbell, Soc.-Lab., 572; S. Wilson, Pro., 443.

LEGISLATURE.

	1898.			1897.		
	Sen.	Ho.	Jt. bal.	Sen.	Ho.	Jt. bal
Republicans	14	37	51	18	56	74
Democrats	7	23	30	3	4	7

NEW-YORK.

For State and City Vote see 299 et seq., and Index.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	[1]PRESID'T. 1896. Rep. McKinley	[1]PRESID'T. 1896. Dem. (Fus.) Bryan	[2]GOV'RN'R. 1896. Rep. Russell	[2]GOV'RN'R. 1896. Dem. Watson
Alamanca	2314	2302	2212	2166
Alexander	620	1119	620	881
Allegany	605	737	601	744
Anson	1060	2322	1158	1681
Ashe	1761	1517	1736	1565
Beaufort	2207	2513	2165	2073
Bertie	2155	1711	2250	1372
Bladen	1256	1665	1263	1361
Brunswick	878	1279	900	820
Buncombe	4611	1098	4552	4159
Burke	1385	1550	1401	1488
Cabarrus	996	2250	940	1490
Caldwell	997	1428	964	1290
Camden	588	554	584	511
Cartaret	943	1308	979	1147
Caswell	1701	1372	1699	1310
Catawba	1004	2649	1022	1768
Chatham	1400	2892	1469	1698
Cherokee	997	770	986	759
Chowan	1146	791	1134	722
Clay	299	476	302	422
Cleveland	1216	2664	1200	2017
Columbus	1161	1998	1014	1420
Craven	2921	1810	2867	1656
Cumberland	2200	2509	2261	1955
Currituck	472	922	475	778
Dare	471	408	463	409
Davidson	2375	2072	2372	1881
Davie	1306	894	1303	747
Duplin	1147	2409	1145	1551
Durham	1924	2435	1858	2092
Edgecombe	2958	2032	2736	1807
Forsyth	3888	3778	3780	2685
Franklin	1834	3217	1898	2204
Gaston	1625	2069	1559	1891
Gates	759	1086	767	877
Graham	307	363	344	359
Granville	2175	2269	2196	1896
Greene	1065	1222	1021	1005
Guilford	3455	3479	3393	3417
Halifax	4003	2255	3979	1997
Harnett	1042	1676	1024	1264
Haywood	1039	1901	1039	1878
Henderson	1459	1022	1452	1005
Hertford	1426	1240	1437	879
Hyde	847	1019	810	861
Iredell	2003	2958	2008	2524
Jackson	873	1145	872	1002
Johnston	1824	3343	1834	3074
Jones	686	814	704	659
Lenoir	1410	1966	1501	1598
Lincoln	1010	1349	1034	1125
Macon	891	1140	889	1009
Madison	2270	1357	2275	1309
Martin	1374	1681	1382	1479
McDowell	950	1204	949	1075
Mecklenburg	3921	4714	3748	4429
Mitchell	1861	630	1855	618
Montgomery	1206	1129	1204	984
Moore	1948	2207	1910	1739
Nash	1099	2916	1571	1578
No. Hanover	3183	2100	3145	2218
Northampton	2310	1906	2312	1660
Onslow	589	1559	671	1154
Orange	1264	1700	1238	1245
Pamlico	642	861	649	503
Pasquotank	1519	1037	1510	938
Pender	1164	1276	1159	1089
Perquimans	1016	793	1006	684
Person	1402	1713	1399	1681
Pitt	2390	3181	2462	2538
Polk	731	469	715	477
Randolph	2743	2482	2711	2263
Richmond	2529	2172	2462	1849
Robeson	2429	3457	2282	2156
Rockingham	2560	2882	2428	2503
Rowan	1468	3095	1428	2495
Rutherford	1953	2146	1945	2049
Sampson	1271	2789	1258	1270
Stanley	511	1425	494	1102
Stokes	2069	1447	2052	1407

NORTH CAROLINA—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]PRESID'T. —1896.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. (Fus.) Bryan.	[2]GOV'R. —1896.— Rep. Russell.	Dem. Watson.
Surry	2590	2019	2540	2083
Swain	531	808	531	739
Transylvania	637	595	649	600
Tyrrell	491	411	489	305
Union	1009	2747	997	1784
Vance	1745	1465	1815	1093
Wake	4675	5396	4801	4491
Warren	2175	1213	2171	922
Washington	1289	739	1270	591
Watauga	1166	1036	1172	1041
Wayne	2248	3215	2336	2719
Wilkes	2835	1801	2828	1778
Wilson	1436	2715	1443	1552
Yadkin	1643	1093	1641	1017
Yancey	982	1956	977	1030
Totals	155222	174488	154052	145216
Per cent	46.90	52.72	46.65	43.97
Plurality		19266	8836	
Total vote	330923		330200	

[1]Total vote for Palmer, Nat. Dem., 578; Levering, Pro., 636; Bentley, Nat. Pro., 248.

[2]Total vote for Guthrie, Pop., 30,932.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Lieut.-Governor.—Chas. Reynolds, Rep., 152,915; Thos. W. Mason, Dem., 144,930; Oliver H. Dockery, Pop., 32,941.

Secretary of State.—Charles M. Cooke, Dem., 144,909; Cyrus Thompson, Pop. Rep., 184,084.

Treasurer.—Benj. F. Aycock, Dem., 144,666; W. H. Worth, Pop Rep., 184,948.

Attorney-General.—Zeb V. Walser, Rep., 182,345; Frank I. Osborne, Dem., 145,874.

Auditor.—Hal W. Ayer, Rep., 182,352; Rob't M. Furman, Dem., 145,087.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Chas. E. Mebane, Rep. Pop., 184,677; John C. Scarborough, Dem., 144,840.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. Harry Skinner, Pop. Rep., 20,875; W. H. Lucas, Dem., 14,831.

II. George H. White, Rep., 19,338; F. A. Woodward, Dem., 15,368; D. S. Moss, Pop., 2,738.

III. John E. Fowler, Pop. Rep., 17,989; Frank Thompson, Dem., 12,534.

IV. Edward W. Pou, Dem., 16,405; William F. Strowd, Pop., 20,947.

V. Thomas Settle, Rep., 18,639; W. W. Kitchin, Dem. Pop., 19,082; A. J. Dalby, Pro., 507.

VI. Rev. Chas. H. Martin, Pop. Rep., 22,051; James A. Lockhart, Dem., 17,235.

VII. Alonzo C. Shuford, Pop. Rep., 17,669; Samuel J. Pemberton, Dem., 14,291.

VIII. Romulus Z. Linney, Rep. Pop., 19,419; Rufus A. Doughton, Dem., 18,008.

IX. Richmond Pearson, Rep., 20,495; J. S. Adams, Dem., 19,189; Miss Helen Lewis, Pro., 5. (This is the first vote cast for a woman at any State election in North Carolina.)

NORTH CAROLINA—(Continued.)

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	18	53	71
Democrats	8	33	41
Populists	24.	32	56
Independents	—	2	2

NORTH DAKOTA.

Counties.	[1]PR'SID'T. —1896.— Rep. McKinley.	(Fus) Dem. Bryan.	GOV'N'R. —1896.— Rep. Briggs.	Dem. Richardson.
Barnes	986	971	981	991
Benson	549	227	537	229
Billings	78	27	80	24
Bottineau	369	389	376	392
Burleigh	729	338	763	317
Cass	3050	2089	3060	2107
Cavalier	730	1158	666	1027
Dickey	619	587	613	593
Eddy	278	243	282	241
Emmons	300	168	316	160
Foster	216	143	217	149
Grand Forks	2432	1893	2208	2043
Griggs	318	360	308	357
Kidder	176	104	189	90
La Moure	460	401	473	382
Logan	70	25	71	22
McHenry	217	166	222	147
McIntosh	336	66	348	60
McLean	124	79	126	68
Mercer	115	28	122	11
Morton	752	393	811	354
Nelson	616	603	614	605
Oliver	59	58	63	57
Pembina	1687	1807	1467	2048
Pierce	222	75	231	61
Ramsey	869	665	856	633
Ransom	766	579	768	593
Richland	1843	1160	1827	1118
Roulette	306	331	310	315
Sargent	587	636	592	644
Stark	530	216	568	149
Steele	572	222	563	335
Stutsman	705	578	727	546
Towner	303	394	324	363
Traill	1673	674	1629	711
Walsh	1707	2134	1669	2153
Ward	299	193	276	197
Wells	584	317	572	313
Williams	103	83	93	85
Totals	26335	20686	25918	20690
Per cent	55.70	43.54	55.60	44.39
Plurality	5749		5228	
Total vote	47274		46608	

[1]Total vote for Levering, Pro., 358. There were no Nat. Dem. nor Soc.-Lab. tickets.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Lieut.-Governor—J. M. Devine, Rep., 25,887; John L. Cashel, Dem.-Pop., 20,136.

Sec'y of State—Frederick Falley, Rep., 25,605; J. E. Hodgson, Dem. Pop., 20,187.

Treasurer—George E. Nichols, Rep., 25,649; H. D. Allert, Dem.-Pop., 20,338.

Auditor—N. B. Hannum, Rep., 25,498; J. T. Eager, Dem.-Pop., 20,158.

NORTH DAKOTA—(Continued).

Att'y-General—J. F. Cowan, Rep., 25,550; Marion Conklin, Dem.-Pop., 19,483; Herbert Root, Pro., 573.

Insurance Comm'r—F. B. Fanchen, Rep., 25,507; E. T. Parlin, Dem.-Pop., 19,776.

Sup't of Schools—J. G. Holland, Rep., 26,192; Mrs. L. G. Eisenhuth, Dem.-Pop., 21,427; Emma F. Bates, Pro., 3,011.

Comm'r of Agriculture—H. U. Thomas, Rep., 25,275; G. S. Reishus, Dem.-Pop., 19,494.

Judge Supreme Court— — Wallin, Rep., 24,130; — — Templeton, Dem.-Pop., 21,447.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1896.

At Large—Martin N. Johnson, Rep., 25,233; John Burke, Dem.-Pop., 21,172; H. A. Garver, Pro., 349.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	23	44	67
Democrats	2	1	3
Populists (Fus.)	6	16	22
Independent	—	1	1

OHIO.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. 1897. Rep. Bushnell.	Dem. Chapman	Pop Coxey	[2]G'V'NOR. 1895. Rep. Bushnell	Dem. Campbell
Adams	3046	2987	14	3062	3051
Allen	3559	4819	134	4040	4424
Ashalnd	2331	2957	10	2560	2884
Ashtabula	6383	2309	103	5893	1111
Athens	4682	2465	72	4529	1641
Auglaize	2247	3840	29	2407	3800
Belmont	6520	5521	36	6496	4981
Brown	2704	3653	15	3013	3770
Butler	4842	7812	63	5065	7700
Carroll	2439	1598	34	2210	1186
Champagne	3751	2889	21	5876	2570
Clark	6230	4687	135	6210	4132
Clermont	3447	4104	45	3931	3846
Clinton	3648	2108	20	3690	1867
Columbiana	7456	4920	81	6606	3116
Coshocton	3026	3607	29	3026	3157
Crawford	2416	4725	81	2557	4395
Cuyahoga	32277	27183	177	28869	18091
Darke	3867	4932	191	3935	4380
Defiance	2076	2916	313	1925	2520
Delaware	3386	3051	88	3405	2426
Erie	4232	3864	43	4434	3066
Fairfield	3141	4871	72	3210	4486
Fayette	2971	2158	18	3006	1829
Franklin	16487	17836	157	16808	17049
Fulton	2723	1796	27	2719	1279
Gallia	3715	2121	6	3596	1663
Geauga	2376	846	36	2240	417
Greene	4554	2333	53	4499	2181
Guernsey	3725	2573	19	3567	2073
Hamilton	41122	39607	342	45670	34003
Hancock	4495	4113	243	4413	3608
Hardin	3854	3852	63	3874	3065
Harrison	2783	1971	9	2629	1544
Henry	2057	3362	60	2208	2867
Highland	3752	3386	72	3644	2771
Hocking	2407	2643	170	2490	2306
Holmes	1180	2967	8	1104	2731
Huron	4142	3028	24	4232	2396

OHIO—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. 1897. Rep. Bushnell.	Dem. Chapman	Pop Coxey	[2]G'V'NOR. 1895. Rep. Bushnell	Dem. Campbell
Jackson	3990	3521	80	3585	1947
Jefferson	4653	2750	53	4686	2229
Knox	3669	3775	28	3566	3117
Lake	2939	1213	15	2900	695
Lawrence	4226	2564	4	4205	1965
Licking	4987	6242	57	5090	5557
Logan	3822	2390	35	3967	1746
Lorain	5786	3144	18	5456	2364
Lucas	12274	11560	67	11964	7062
Madison	2874	2439	29	3098	2391
Mahoning	6410	5456	133	6129	5006
Marion	3106	3662	9	3017	3373
Medina	3159	2072	19	2933	1443
Meigs	3757	1862	26	4131	1730
Mercer	1443	3286	85	1535	3302
Miami	5292	4332	68	4954	3513
Monroe	1542	3525	13	1559	3292
Montgomery	14136	13114	265	13873	11371
Morgan	2535	2171	10	2387	1333
Morrow	2331	2063	53	2247	1524
Muskingum	6628	6225	54	6702	5763
Noble	2522	2178	18	2467	1910
Ottawa	1642	2623	3	1908	2702
Paulding	3196	5297	62	3085	2279
Perry	3549	3576	46	3633	2980
Pickway	3109	3760	24	3029	3813
Pike	2296	1945	15	2093	1878
Portage	3869	3289	42	3311	1846
Preble	3059	2704	22	3008	2482
Putnam	2344	4166	56	2374	3301
Richland	4357	5434	40	4444	4855
Ross	5277	4515	9	5124	4153
Sandusky	3157	4201	35	3272	3331
Scioto	4621	3396	22	4661	2372
Seneca	4284	5202	100	4292	4652
Shelby	2127	3149	67	2251	3171
Stark	10595	9613	238	9599	7498
Summit	6875	6583	211	6315	4775
Trumbull	6166	2931	49	6129	2311
Tuscarawas	5181	5238	526	5118	4471
Union	3231	2290	61	3105	1695
Van Wert	3751	3747	13	3517	3422
Vinton	1920	1743	11	2018	1299
Warren	3621	2131	24	3814	2176
Washington	5306	4761	32	5035	3473
Wayne	3945	4969	64	3851	4346
Williams	3136	2699	96	2749	1881
Wood	5095	4548	95	5370	3814
Wyandot	2042	2686	79	2137	2525
Total	429915	401750	6254	427141	334519
Per cent.	49.76	46.49	0.72	51.00	39.94
Plurality	28165			92622	
Total vote.	864022			837466	

[1]John Richardson, F. S. Pro., 3,106; Wm. Watkins, Soc.-Lab., 4,242; Julius Dexter, Nat. Dem., 1,661; Sam. J. Lewis, Negro Prot., 476; Holliday, Pro., 7,558.

[2]Coxey, Pop., 52,675; Watkins, Soc.-Lab., 1,867.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1897.

Lieut.-Governor—A. W. Jones, Rep., 427,966; M. D. Shaw, Dem., 400,946; Horace Whitcomb, Pop., 5,952; A. E. Merrill, Nat. Dem., 1,538; John Danner, Pro., 7,591; D. W. Wallace, Soc.-Lab., 4,235; T. M. Hillman, Lib., 3,124; J. N. Tilley, Negro Prot., 466.

OHIO—(Continued).

Treasurer—Samuel B. Campbell, Rep., 427,521; J. F. Wilson, Dem., 401,024; F. M. Morris, Pop., 5,849; Samuel Stevens, Nat. Dem., 1,535; Samuel Wells, Pro., 7,541; B. W. Maxwell, Negro Prot., 437; T. A. Rodefer, Lib., 3,112; Edward Larsen, Soc.-Lab., 4,183.

Att'y-General—Frank S. Monnett, Rep., 427,337; W. H. Dore, Dem., 401,338; C. A. Rieder, Pop., 5,935; Daniel Wilson, Nat. Dem., 1,512; J. W. Roseborough, Lib., 3,127; C. F. Armistead, Negro Prot., 453; Olin J. Ross, Pro., 7,585.

School Comm'r—L. D. Bonebrake, Rep., 427,456; M. E. Hard, Dem., 400,912; Silas E. Shook, Pop., 5,877; W. H. Johnson, Nat. Dem., 1,477; Thos. H. Paden, Pro., 7,393; C. Bonsall, Soc.-Lab., 4,138; Arch Walker, Lib., 3,056; C. D. Horner, Negro. Prot., 454.

Comm'r Public Works—C. A. Goddard, Rep., 427,084; P. H. Degnan, Dem., 401,107; J. A. Sanders, Pop., 5,873; H. D. Coffinberry, Nat. Dem., 1,483; J. T. Jones, Soc.-Lab., 4,169; John McKee, Negro Prot., 449; J. B. Bolander, Lib., 3,111.

Supreme Judge—Jacob F. Burkett, Rep., 427,052; J. P. Spriggs, Dem., 401,362; E. J. Pinney, Pro., 7,662; C. C. Pomeroy, Pop., 5,941; John H. Clarke, Nat. Dem., 1,628; J. S. Wertman, Lib., 3,088; G. Deuwell, Negro Prot., 452.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. Wm. B. Shattuck, Rep., 27,093; Thos. J. Donnelly, Dem.-Pop., 17,466.

II. Jacob H. Bromwell, Rep., 30,075; D. S. Oliver, Dem.-Pop., 20,878.

III. Rob't M. Nevin, Rep., 27,244; John L. Brenner, Dem.-Pop., 27,435; S. N. Stubbs, Nat. Dem., 137; J. S. Steward, Pop., 305.

IV. Rev. J. P. McLean, Rep., 16,671; Geo. A. Marshall, Dem., 25,688; W. Mace, Nat. Dem., 306; L. M. Kramer, Pop., 484.

V. Francis P. De Witt, Rep., 18,478; David Meekison, Dem., 24,385; G. M. Rice, Pop., 642.

VI. Seth W. Brown, Rep., 25,360; Harry Paxton, Dem.-Pop., 21,358; F. S. Delo, Pro., 336.

VII. Walter L. Weaver, Rep., 23,745; Francis M. Hunt, Dem.-Pop., 21,171; R. S. Thompson, Nat. Dem., 334.

VIII. Archibald Lybrand, Rep., 26,211; McEldin Dunn, Dem.-Pop., 22,579.

IX. James H. Southard, Rep., 29,603; Stephen Brophy, Dem.-Pop., 25,698.

X. Lucien J. Fenton, Rep., 24,809; T. S. Hogan, Dem.-Pop., 18,029.

XI. Chas. H. Grosvenor, Rep., 24,333; Wm. E. Finck, jr., Dem.-Pop., 19,850; L. C. Crippen, Pro., 196.

XII. David K. Watson, Rep., 23,624; John J. Lentz, Dem., 23,673; Rev. L. E. Finleys, Pop., 188; J. B. Turner, Pro., 187.

XIII. Stephen R. Harris, Rep., 23,506; James A. Norton, Dem., 28,878; J. H. Rhodes, Pop., 458; J. W. Belson, Pro., 249.

XIV. Winfield S. Kerr, Rep., 26,850; John B. Coffinberry, Dem., 24,574; R. F. Mosher, Nat. Dem., 232.

XV. H. C. Van Voorhis, Rep., 22,560; J. B. Tannehill, Dem.-Pop., 19,837; T. E. Moore, Pop., 205; T. H. Paden, Pro., 354.

XVI. Lorenzo Danford, Rep., 21,690; N. H. McFadden, Dem.-Pop., 18,635.

XVII. Addison S. McClure, Rep., 21,169; J. A. McDowell, Dem.-Pop., 26,109; H. E. Cole, Nat. Dem., 104; I. N. Kieffer, Pro., 557.

XVIII. Rob't W. Taylor, Rep., 29,814; Isaac R. Sherwood, Dem.-Pop., 24,770; J. L. Swan, Pro., 476.

XIX. Stephen A. Northway, Rep., 31,789; W. S. Sawyer, Dem., 20,625; S. C. Thayer, Pop., 308.

XX. Clifton B. Beach, Rep., 24,531; A. T. Van Tassell, Dem., 21,384; W. H. Watkins, Nat. Dem., 76; J. J. Harrison, Pro., 253; P. Dinger, Soc.-Lab., 237.

XXI. Theo. E. Burton, Rep., 25,527; Lemuel A. Russell, Dem., 20,025; L. B. Tuckerman, Pop., 226; Walter Gillett, Soc.-Lab., 203; John C. McDonough, Nat. Dem., 49; E. J. Pinney, Pro., 177.

[1]LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	17	58	75
Democrats	19	51	70

[1]One Senator and four members of the House elected in Hamilton County on Democratic ticket, it was stated, are Republicans, the Fusion ticket in that county being made up of both Democrats and Republicans. These five members are above credited in the Democratic line.

OREGON.

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT.		SUP. COURT JUDGE.		
	—1896.—		—1896.—		
	Rep.	Dem. (Fus)	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.
	McKinley	Bryan	Bean	Burnett	Easton
Baker	951	1860	889	536	724
Benton	1074	992	835	724	412
Clackamas	2664	2386	1908	484	2351
Clatsop	1849	1135	1354	578	634
Columbia	1022	831	580	156	513
Coos	1105	1558	1067	384	958
Crook	607	575	577	497	122
Curry	300	301	305	154	85
Douglas	1917	2059	1773	1192	866
Gilliam	551	470	469	262	595
Grant	736	867	722	361	417
Harney	270	521	230	243	241
Jackson	1387	2354	1185	693	1308
Josephine	844	1194	780	315	594
Klamath	346	463	339	189	235
Lake	351	383	371	230	204
Lane	2215	2594	2170	1030	1081
Lincoln	583	557	576	223	309
Linn	2064	2736	1792	1189	1653
Malheur	312	654	344	217	278
Marion	3744	3419	2771	1076	1804
Morrow	586	544	499	259	330
Multnomah	11824	6453	9221	2972	4383
Polk	1253	1334	1355	852	498
Sherman	426	414	342	113	222
Tillamook	691	536	531	199	352
Umatilla	1859	2083	1443	666	990
Union	1303	2155	1093	625	1178

OREGON—(Continued).

Counties	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896.		SUP. COURT JUDGE. 1896.		
	Rep.	Dem. (Fus)	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.
	McKinley	Bryan	Bean	Burnett	Gaston
Wallowa	380	642	356	197	542
Wasco	1701	1367	1444	689	541
Washington	2082	1566	1744	533	1105
Yamhill	1782	1736	1386	785	1010
Total	48779	[2]6739	40451	18623	26135
Per cent	50.07	47.98	47.36	21.86	30.68
Plurality	2040		14316		
Total vote	97414		85209		

[1]Total vote of State for Palmer, Nat. Dem., 977; Levering, Pro., 919; Bidwell, Pro., 2,281.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. Thomas H. Tongue, Rep., 19,355; W. S. Vanderburg, Pop., 19,292; Jefferson Myers, Dem., 7,914; N. C. Christensen, Pro., 1,356.

II. W. R. Ellis, Rep., 12,617; Martin Quinn, Pop., 12,239; H. H. Northup, Dem. (S. M.), 8,807; A. S. Bennett, Dem., 7,099; F. McKercher, Pro., 775.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	24	39	63
Democrats	3	4	7
Populists	3	14	17

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	*TREASURER, 1897.			[1]AUDITOR-GENERAL, 1897.			†PRESIDENT, 1896.		
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.
	Beacom	Brown	Swallow	McCauley	Ritter	Lathrope	McKinley	Bryan	Levering
Adams	2,380	2,296	679	2,660	2,469	211	4,167	3,767	201
Allegheny	27,036	10,124	1,393	32,205	11,552	1,138	76,691	28,782	930
Armstrong	4,526	2,821	338	4,170	2,893	194	6,309	3,738	168
Beaver	3,851	2,333	393	4,073	2,395	302	6,816	3,908	202
Bedford	2,837	2,050	640	3,094	2,176	247	4,980	3,554	73
Berks	4,992	9,187	1,329	5,339	9,421	689	14,318	13,099	233
Blair	3,429	2,118	4,937	5,118	3,069	2,133	10,365	4,694	385
Bradford	3,439	1,347	987	3,574	1,469	743	9,422	4,388	381
Bucks	6,224	4,910	686	6,499	5,016	359	9,798	6,685	197
Butler	2,851	2,066	389	3,004	2,145	294	6,807	4,947	285
Cambria	5,223	5,734	2,542	6,442	6,142	842	8,838	6,560	211
Cameron	469	272	2,104	502	316	121	925	556	41
Carbon	2,464	2,984	1,005	2,635	3,202	530	4,531	3,543	127
Centre	2,204	2,110	1,469	2,576	2,515	671	4,870	4,460	251
Chester	5,561	2,187	2,407	6,493	2,602	1,059	14,188	5,904	368
Clarion	1,743	2,766	323	1,819	2,793	235	3,325	3,952	204
Clearfield	3,674	3,011	4,210	4,444	4,235	1,935	7,359	6,152	555
Clinton	1,272	1,173	1,708	1,681	1,664	734	3,486	3,051	158
Columbia	1,666	2,850	1,805	1,976	3,272	934	3,266	4,808	418
Crawford	6,474	6,542	603	6,553	6,593	484	7,851	8,383	285
Cumberland	3,403	2,380	3,707	4,394	3,970	1,123	6,164	5,147	324
Dauphin	6,107	2,139	7,239	7,671	3,583	4,093	16,679	6,366	466
Delaware	5,495	1,466	1,421	6,137	1,640	627	13,952	4,071	184
Elk	1,388	2,442	487	1,553	2,527	227	2,802	2,664	87
Erie	7,118	5,913	850	7,191	6,026	645	11,755	8,556	336
Fayette	7,468	6,696	784	7,620	6,863	478	9,218	8,157	355
Forest	427	222	385	495	270	251	1,224	805	85
Franklin	3,074	1,973	1,677	3,543	2,485	655	6,726	4,335	158
Fulton	576	612	167	630	656	64	1,080	1,228	24
Greene	1,007	2,148	101	1,016	2,167	54	2,438	4,102	61
Huntingdon	2,016	710	2,479	2,688	1,304	1,115	4,956	2,157	150
Indiana	3,269	1,189	722	3,513	1,202	485	5,803	2,102	186
Jefferson	2,623	1,594	1,453	2,946	1,869	816	5,479	3,402	407
Juniata	939	711	1,404	1,210	1,150	652	2,057	1,794	44
Lackawanna	11,813	11,628	4,758	12,465	11,914	3,319	18,654	11,645	806
Lancaster	9,707	3,411	2,136	10,357	3,690	1,178	24,337	8,145	579
Lawrence	2,980	1,279	686	3,161	1,361	469	6,184	2,691	285
Lebanon	3,203	1,273	2,293	3,681	1,710	1,029	7,268	2,751	213
Lehigh	6,090	7,812	818	6,230	7,973	533	9,497	9,318	206
Luzerne	11,190	12,512	5,663	13,287	13,442	2,320	22,599	16,367	810
Lycoming	2,245	2,391	5,203	2,832	3,853	2,978	8,045	7,128	1,031
McKean	3,110	1,820	2,114	3,628	2,138	1,155	5,046	2,777	308
Mercer	3,835	2,571	669	4,089	2,659	485	7,262	5,500	270
Mifflin	1,086	674	1,002	1,415	1,023	299	2,662	2,022	118

PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued).

Counties.	*TREASURER, 1897.			‡AUDITOR-GENERAL, 1897.			†PRESIDENT, 1896.		
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.
	Beacom.	Brown.	Swallow.	McCauley.	Ritter.	Lathrope.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Levering.
Monroe	851	1,633	261	860	1,674	171	1,431	2,811	133
Montgomery	8,039	6,354	2,737	9,061	6,807	1,339	17,329	9,985	333
Montour	652	901	998	873	1,295	288	1,381	1,694	58
Northampton	5,381	5,421	1,382	5,676	6,684	823	9,762	10,032	326
Northumberland	3,537	2,406	4,470	4,570	3,807	2,017	8,620	7,159	574
Perry	1,801	1,008	1,569	2,219	1,611	500	3,526	2,423	106
Philadelphia	108,010	37,047	15,708	116,171	39,552	6,447	176,642	63,323	993
Pike	224	503	117	231	509	105	775	1,080	11
Potter	1,793	1,415	348	1,829	1,475	230	3,255	1,958	118
Schuylkill	9,251	10,340	3,044	10,290	11,069	1,017	16,985	14,552	244
Snyder	1,474	504	558	1,620	661	216	2,564	1,286	32
Somerset	2,873	1,104	363	2,949	1,174	218	5,861	2,234	147
Sullivan	669	769	268	718	827	150	1,206	1,247	92
Susquehanna	3,807	2,068	702	3,176	2,055	553	5,275	3,292	386
Tioga	2,907	750	1,267	3,229	915	740	7,892	2,111	258
Union	1,152	261	928	1,349	571	372	2,573	1,105	114
Venango	2,413	1,661	1,179	2,573	820	938	5,110	5,192	531
Warren	3,048	1,630	1,202	3,147	1,838	709	4,846	3,048	312
Washington	6,576	4,372	648	6,829	4,516	407	10,764	7,126	348
Wayne	1,212	676	713	1,292	734	550	3,708	2,408	—
Westmoreland	8,876	7,266	1,196	9,370	7,576	700	14,899	10,529	357
Wyoming	1,005	750	543	1,101	846	330	2,370	1,885	113
York	5,445	8,475	2,483	6,630	8,918	1,121	12,223	12,911	375
Totals	372,448	242,731	118,969	412,652	268,341	58,876	726,998	422,054	19,274
Per cent.	49.33	32.14	15.75	55.31	35.98	7.89	60.98	36.28	1.70
Plurality	129,717			144,311			295,070		
Total vote	755,038			745,759			1,194,357		

*Thompson, Ind. Rep., 15,135; Thomas, S. L., 5,152; Sleetsmith, Liberty, 623.

‡Barres, S. L., 5,048; Hogan, Lib., 842.

†Palmer, Nat. Dem., 11,000; Bentley, Nat. Pro., 870; Matchett, Soc.-Lab., 1,683; Bryan and Watson, Pop., 6,103; Bryan and Sewall, Free Silver, 5,073; McKinley, Citizens, 1,302. The Free Silver and Democratic electors were the same. The McKinley Citizens' ticket was a mongrel Philadelphia affair, got up for the purpose of electing an Independent Republican for Sheriff, and the electors were the same as on the Republican ticket.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

At Large—Galusha A. Grow, Rep., 711,246; Samuel A. Davenport, Rep., 708,633; Benjamin C. Potts, Dem. (S. M.), 7,237; Hay Walker, jr., Dem (S. M.), 7,255; De Witt C. De Witt, Dem. (Sil.), 413,800; Jerome T. Allman, Dem. Pop., 418,218; John P. Carrell, Pop., 7,482; Henry S. Kent, Nat. Pro., 671; I. G. Pollard, Nat. Pro., 663; Abraham A. Barker, Pro., 18,336; George Alcorn, Pro., 18,091; Emil Gunwang, Soc.-Lab., 1,455; Fred W. Long, Soc.-Lab., 1,432.

I. Henry H. Bingham, Rep., 32,466; Horace E. James, Dem., 13,962; J. Lewis Jenkins, Pro., 150.

II. Robert Adams, jr., Rep., 22,205; P. F. Mullins, Dem., 6,096; Edward B. Cooper, Pro., 148.

III. Frederick Halterman, Rep., 9,556; William McAleer, Dem. (S. M.), 11,655; Samuel E. Hudson, Dem. (Sil.), 2,064; Charles Rhoades, Pro., 46; Fred. G. Haecker, Soc.-Lab., 139.

IV. James R. Young, Rep., 59,147; M. D. Cunningham, Dem., 16,536; A. T. Evanson, Pro., 543.

V. Alfred C. Harmer, Rep., 47,953; Frank D. Wright, Dem., 14,484; Samuel Christian, Pro., 337; Ernest Kreft, Soc.-Lab., 202.

VI. John B. Robinson, Rep., 13,369; Thomas S. Butler, Rep. (Ind.), 15,016; William H. Berry, Dem. (Sil.), 9,288; Jesse G. Yeager, 422.

VII. Irving P. Wanger, Rep., 26,725; Charles S. Vandegrift, Dem. (Sil.), 16,740; B. G. Barker, Pro., 531.

VIII. William S. Kirkpatrick, Rep., 17,072; Laird H. Barber, Dem.-Pop., 16,743.

IX. Oliver Williams, Rep., 23,022; Daniel Ermentrout, Dem., 26,123; Isaac P. Merkel, Pro., 408; George H. Heffner, Pop., 1,032; Thomas P. Merritt, Nat. Dem., 528.

X. Marriott Brosius, Rep., 24,122; Edward D. Reilly, Dem., 8,252; W. D. Snyder, Pro., 525.

XI. William Connell, Rep., 18,598; E. W. Merrifield, Dem. (Sil.), 10,741; J. Slyupas, Pop., 54; H. J. Hockenbury, Pro., 806.

XII. Morgan B. Williams, Rep., 20,920; John M. Garman, Dem. (Sil.), 17,976; William R. Netherton, Pro., 779; D. O. Coughlin, Pop., 234.

XIII. Charles N. Brumm, Rep., 16,613; Watson F. Shepherd, Dem. (Sil.), 14,512; S. G. U. Hollopeter, Pro., 239.

XIV. Marlin E. Olmstead, Rep., 25,014; Jacob F. Klugh, Dem. (Sil.), 462; B. H. Engle, Pro., 1,101; A. Mattis, Pop., 1,948.

XV. James H. Codding, Rep., 20,210; Charles P. Shaw, Dem., 11,444; Charles H. Dana, Pro., 1,150.

PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued).

XVI. Horace B. Packer, Rep., 21,543; Luther B. Seibert, Dem.-Pop., 15,152; C. Dinges, Pro., 1,654.

XVII. Monroe H. Kulp, Rep., 15,195; Alphonsus Walsh, Dem., 14,073; M. P. Lutz, Pro., 1,052.

XVIII. Thaddeus M. Mahon, Rep., 22,-455; Wm. E. Kearns, Dem. (Sil.), 14,222.

XIX. Frank E. Hollan, Rep., 21,382; George J. Benner, Dem. (Sil.), 22,160; Charles A. Hawkins, Dem. (S. M.), 498; W. H. Albright, Pro., 529.

XX. Josiah D. Hicks, Rep., 19,974; R. C. McNamara, Dem. (Sil.), 17,297; Joseph E. Throop, Ind., 7,468; C. Pirtsch, Pop., 104; J. W. Bracken, Pro., 781.

XXI. E. E. Robbins, Rep., 32,149; Samuel S. Blyholder, Dem. (Sil.), 19,465; John B. Baer, Pro., 1,063; St. C. Thompson, Pop., 968.

XXII. John Dalzell, Rep., 28,860; Elwin Z. Smith, Dem. (S. M.), 166; John Miller, Dem. (Sil.), 12,788.

XXIII. William A. Stone, Rep., 21,379; Morrison Foster, Dem. (Sil.), 6,191; J. J. Brooks, Nat. Dem., 139.

XXIV. Ernest F. Acheson, Rep., 36,554; John Purman, Dem.-Pop., 26,538; B. C. McGrew, Pro., 903.

XXV. James D. Davidson, Rep., 26,529; John G. McConachy, Dem.-Pop., 17,050; R. P. Allen, Pro., 1,034.

XXVI. J. C. Sturtevant, Rep., 18,840; Joseph C. Sibley, Dem.-Pop., 18,114; B. Mason, Pro., 431.

XXVII. Charles W. Stone, Rep., 15,777; William J. Breene, Dem-Pop., 10,160; John E. Gill, Pro., 1,131.

XXVIII. William C. Arnold, Rep., 19,-295; Jackson L. Spangler, Dem. (Sil.), 18,-090; J. J. Brennan, 1,035.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Senate.	[1]House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	44	168	212
Democrats	6	32	38

[1]Four vacancies.

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. —1897.—			[2]PRS'D'T. —1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
	Dyer....	Church..	Peabody..	McKinley	Bryan..
Bristol	730	317	46	1321	424
Kent	1737	556	164	2817	645
Newport	2327	1429	121	3415	1092
Providence .	17463	10635	1119	25844	11644
Wash'gton .	2052	738	646	3040	654
Totals	24309	13675	2096	36437	14459
Per cent.....	58.88	33.12	5.07	67.75	26.88
Pluralities ..	10634			21978	
Total vote...	41823			53785	

[1]F. E. Burton, Soc.-Lab., 1,386; J. H. Larry, Nat. Liberty, 357.

[2]Levering, Pro., 1,160; Bentley, Nat Pro., 5; Matchett, Soc-Lab., 558; defective ballots, 5,047.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1897.

Lieut.-Governor.—Aram J. Pothier, Rep., 24,483; F. E. Bartlett, Dem., 13,460; F. T. Jencks, Pro., 2,587; B. J. Murray, Soc.-Lab., 1,375; H. A. Burlingame, Nat. Lib., 478.

Sec'y of State.—Charles P. Bennett, Rep., 24,483; Miles A. McNamee, Dem., 12,451; F. B. Smith, Pro., 2,312; J. Jefferson, Soc.-Lab., 1,220; George D. Briggs, Nat. Lib., 378.

Att'y-General.—Willard B. Tanner, Rep., 22,836; George T. Brown, Dem., 13,656; J. A. Williams, Pro., 2,807; J. Devlin, Soc.-Lab., 1,440.

Treasurer.—Samuel Clark, Rep., 24,292; Edmund Walker, Dem., 12,829; B. E. Helme, Pro., 2,068; F. Frank, Soc.-Lab., 1,284; W. F. Graham, Nat. Lib., 325.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN—1896.

I. Melville Bull, Rep., 17,378; G. T. Brown, Dem., 8,542; James A. Williams, Pro., 684; G. H. Ballard, Soc.-Lab., 664.

II. Odin P. Capron, Rep., 16,612; L. F. C. Garvin, Dem., 8,088; Henry B. Metcalf, Pro., 1,207; J. Jefferson, Soc.-Lab., 254.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	[1]35	56	90
Democrats	3	15	18
Independent	1	—	—

[1]Including Lieutenant-Governor, who is ex-officio a Senator.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

("L. W.," Lilly Whites; "B. and T.," Black and Tan).

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. —1896.—			GOVERNOR. —1896.—		
	Rep BT.	Rep. LW.	Dem. Fus.	Rep BT.	Rep. LW.	Dem.
	McKinley	McKinley	Bryan..	Wallace	Pope...	Ellerbee
Abbeville ..	212	125	2473	202	109	2487
Aiken	26	111	1819	9	110	1756
Anderson ..	307	61	3109	205	31	3061
Barnwell ..	83	156	2385	79	151	2349
Beaufort ..	73	371	289	17	325	407
Berkeley ..	27	116	513	18	159	633
Charleston .	281	981	1659	61	710	2809
Chester ...	76	—	1254	41	—	1262
Chesterfield	115	105	1465	22	171	1465
Clarendon .	157	50	1450	33	146	1266
Colleton ...	48	295	1646	27	215	1730
Darlington	147	54	1625	147	56	1620
Edgefield ..	190	26	1532	116	30	1534
Fairfield ...	11	43	1098	15	39	1078
Florence ...	52	84	1530	69	133	1464
Georgetown	31	703	459	18	493	564
Greenville .	214	74	2718	75	50	2688
Hampton ..	—	25	1072	7	26	1063
Harry	—	196	1372	—	162	1202
Kershaw ..	120	9	1191	82	13	1213
Lancaster .	177	—	1557	153	2	1574
Laurens ...	107	4	1943	97	29	1858
Lexington .	3	194	1672	1	153	1670
Marion	313	—	1936	280	—	1935
Marlbor'gh	164	73	1232	97	80	1226
Newberry ..	35	29	1528	44	53	1511
Oconee	104	95	1392	64	71	1333
Orangeburg.	203	79	2729	183	96	2622
Pickens ...	138	32	1261	98	9	1245
Richland ..	95	373	925	52	241	804
Saluda	45	15	1241	36	15	1230

SOUTH CAROLINA—(Continued).

("L. W.," Lilly Whites; "B. and T.," Black and Tan).

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT.			GOVERNOR.		
	—1896.—			—1896.—		
	Rep. BT.	Rep. LW.	Dem. Fus.	Rep BT.	Rep. LW.	Dem.
	McKinley	McKinley	Bryan...	Wallace	Pope....	Ellerbee
Spartanb'g	134	113	4234	103	117	4066
Sumter	202	124	1550	117	105	1570
Union	113	45	1379	98	38	1453
Williamsb'g	58	297	1570	31	294	1526
York	152	—	2010	83	—	2150
Totals ...	4215	5098	58801	2780	4432	59424
Plurality ..			49488			52212
Total vote..		68938			66636	

[1]Total vote for Palmer, Nat. Dem., 824.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Lieut.-Governor—W. W. Russell, Rep. (L. W.), 4,331; C. J. Pride, Rep. (B. & T.), 2,919; M. B. McSweeney, Dem. (Fus.), 57,169.

Sec'y of State—B. R. King, Rep. (L. W.), 2,801; Abial Lathrop, Rep. (B. & T.), 2,060; D. H. Tompkins, Dem. (Fus.), 57,-169.

Treasurer—J. S. Hendrix, Rep. (L. W.), 2,777; G. R. Cunningham, Rep. (B. & T.), 1,996; W. H. Timmerman, Dem. (Fus.), 58,237.

Con.-General—V. P. Clayton, Rep. (L. W.), 2,797; F. M. Butler, Rep. (B. & T.), 1,997; James Norton, Dem. (Fus.), 57,927.

Att'y-General—L. D. Melton, Rep. (L. W.), 2,774; E. F. Cochran, Rep. (B. & T.), 1,958; Wm. A. Barber, Dem. (Fus.), 58,-031.

Adjutant-Gen'l—A. T. Jennings, Rep. (L. W.), 2,742; E. B. Sligh, Rep. (B. & T.), 1,908; J. G. Watts, Dem. (Fus.), 58,174.

Sup't of Education—M. A. Dawson, Rep. (L. W.), 2,853; E. B. Burroughs, Rep. (B. & T.), 1,917; W. D. Mayfield, Dem. (Fus.), 58,304.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. G. W. Murray, Rep. (L. W.), 2,478; Cecil Cohen, Rep. (B. & T.), 173; Wm. Elliott, Dem., 4,652.

II. B. P. Chatfield, Rep., 635; W. Jasper Talbot, Dem., 7,999.

III. J. T. Gray, Rep. (Ind.), 192; Anson C. Merrick, Rep. (B. & T.), 659; Asbury C. Latimer, Dem., 9,746.

IV. Pratt S. Suber, Rep. (B. & T.), 507; W. B. Bounds, Rep. (L. W.), 443; J. Stanyarne Wilson, Dem., 11,230.

V. John F. Jones, Rep. (Fus.), 838; Thos. J. Strait, Dem., 8,511.

VI. J. E. Wilson, Rep. (B. & T.), 878; T. H. McGee, Rep. (L. W.), 482; John L. McLaurin, Dem., 9,725.

VII. T. B. Johnston, Rep. (B. & T.), 1,342; J. William Stokes, Dem., 8,065; R. P. Perrin, Ind., 22.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	—	1	1
Democrats	36	123	159

The new law of the State Constitution, with regard to qualifications for registration in South Carolina, is as follows: "Any person who shall apply for registration after January 1, 1898, if otherwise qualified, shall be registered: Provided, That he can both read and write any section of this Constitution submitted to him by the registration officer or can show that he owns and has paid all taxes collectible during the previous year on property in this State assessed at $310 or more."

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Counties.	[1]PRES'T.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1896.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Fus. Dem.	Rep.	Pop.
	McKinley	Bryan...	Ringsrud....	Lee.....
Aurora	387	479	389	476
Beadle	935	915	941	903
Bon Homme.....	1163	893	1160	894
Brookings	1263	1288	1248	1297
Brown	1618	1867	1632	1852
Brule	441	668	409	664
Buffalo	68	79	69	78
Butte	222	286	223	274
Campbell	449	368	448	369
Charles Mix.....	698	594	714	575
Clark	965	816	686	822
Clay	1238	1061	1134	1160
Codd'ngton	1041	759	1030	762
Custer	429	515	432	511
Davison	616	733	619	725
Day	1171	1230	1172	1226
Deuel	698	668	701	664
Douglas	533	380	518	393
Edmunds	371	510	364	518
Fall River.....	532	555	534	554
Faulk	430	237	423	242
Grant	1029	902	1033	901
Hamlin	702	559	782	551
Hand	451	567	443	570
Hanson	420	658	411	653
Hughes	462	327	470	311
Hutchinson	1413	458	1413	457
Hyde	223	121	232	111
Jerauld	274	336	265	343
Kingsbury	950	1051	959	1041
Lake	864	999	865	996
Lawrence	2210	2905	2231	2862
Lincoln	1516	1393	1489	1413
Lyman	114	88	115	75
Marshall	553	694	573	663
McCook	658	1047	671	1045
McPherson	512	361	507	359
Meade	550	802	562	779
Miner	582	705	583	705
Minnehaha	2429	2667	2375	2707
Moody	780	1012	783	1007
Pennington	739	1038	746	1022
Potter	334	390	334	389
Roberts	1324	929	1317	931
Sanborn	530	500	526	504
Spink	1132	1061	1122	1054
Stanley	89	140	90	139
Sully	262	198	261	195
Turner	1616	950	1587	976
Union	1297	1491	1321	1467
Walworth	250	286	251	284

SOUTH DAKOTA—(Continued).

Counties (51).	[1]PRES'T. —1896.— Rep. McKinley	Fus. Dem. Bryan	[2]GOV'N'R. —1896.— Rep. Ringsrud	Pop. Lee
Yankton	1423	1330	1376	1351
Unorganized co's.	337	368	339	367
Total	41042	41225	40868	41187
Per cent.	49.51	49.74	49.37	49.75
Plurality		183		
Total vote	82950		82777	

[1]Total for Levering, Pro., 683.
[2]Total for Hanson, Pro., 722.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

At Large—R. J. Gamble, Rep., 40,943; Coe I. Crawford, Rep., 40,578; John E. Kelly, Pop. (Fus.), 41,125; Freeman Knowles, Pop. (Fus.), 41,233; K. Lewis, Pro., 722; M. D. Alexander, Pro., 683.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	17	37	54
Fusionists	26	46	72

TENNESSEE.

Counties	[1]PRESIDENT. —1896.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	Nat. Dem. Palmer	[2]GOV'N'R. —1896.— Rep. Tillman	Fus. Dem. Taylor
Anderson	2224	745	22	2236	753
Bedford	2151	2575	70	2191	2548
Benton	769	1364	1	767	1300
Bledsoe	785	478	12	791	479
Blount	2625	970	3	2664	959
Bradley	1725	1057	5	1740	1038
Campbell	2389	571	11	2398	575
Cannon	778	1276	10	781	1216
Carroll	2577	2090	6	2591	1983
Carter	2700	445	29	2686	507
Cheatham	496	1165	30	507	1050
Chester	607	910	2	613	886
Claiborne	2230	1152	8	2238	1142
Clay	548	836	1	553	825
Cocke	2582	980	5	2585	980
Coffee	639	1891	29	660	1677
Crockett	1166	1655	—	1208	1592
Cumberl'd	800	418	6	804	415
Davidson	5720	7374	269	6557	7123
Decatur	890	977	—	888	976
DeKalb	1633	1626	5	1640	1611
Dickson	841	1938	14	846	1710
Dyer	868	2318	15	892	2168
Fayette	1316	2355	22	1305	2370
Fentress	798	279	9	803	291
Franklin	834	2502	34	852	2242
Gibson	1955	3908	7	2009	3586
Giles	2372	3931	21	2375	3756
Grainger	1863	1001	—	1859	998
Greene	3577	2726	8	3607	2395
Grundy	286	991	12	250	996
Hamblen	1506	1033	5	1523	1006
Hamilton	4468	3664	96	4170	3560

TENNESSEE—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. —1896.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	Nat. Dem. Palmer	[2]GOV'N'R. —1896.— Rep. Tillman	Fus. Dem. Taylor
Hancock	1490	456	—	1492	434
Hardeman	1427	2129	46	1438	2069
Hardin	2165	1329	2	2172	1320
Hawkins	2824	1723	16	2829	1719
Haywood	624	2363	18	634	2292
Henderson	2009	1316	—	2007	1298
Henry	1473	2976	17	1481	2864
Hickman	988	1523	12	991	1412
Houston	343	879	15	351	863
Humphreys.	465	1507	6	462	1400
Jackson	754	1728	1	761	1652
James	647	327	2	648	319
Jefferson	2638	881	13	2642	876
Johnson	1683	224	—	1690	236
Knox	6243	4006	55	5872	3741
Lake	126	811	6	128	818
Lauderdale.	709	2072	23	743	1900
Lawrence	1203	1376	7	1220	1363
Lewis	204	311	—	207	300
Lincoln	992	3186	40	975	2791
Loudon	1447	594	3	1452	565
Macon	1324	838	—	1327	804
McMinn	2235	1388	12	2254	1374
McNairy	1463	1460	—	1469	1377
Madison	1024	3480	15	1027	3391
Marion	1801	1320	28	1830	1311
Marshall	849	2526	14	864	2414
Maury	2537	2930	33	2559	3777
Meigs	641	712	4	640	694
Monroe	1634	1569	9	1647	1562
Montgom'y.	2934	2724	101	2922	2701
Moore	78	890	2	77	825
Morgan	1140	452	15	1154	445
Obion	1147	3529	41	1183	3240
Overton	761	1485	1	771	1463
Perry	572	993	1	573	941
Pickett	544	394	—	543	395
Polk	947	749	3	945	746
Putnam	1097	1720	4	1114	1672
Rhea	1324	1118	18	1334	1135
Roane	3026	803	14	3045	972
Robertson	1386	2918	15	1414	2675
Rutherford.	2203	3034	59	2333	2722
Scott	1691	209	—	1693	207
Sequatchie.	241	386	—	242	386
Sevier	3376	428	4	3380	425
Shelby	5122	5734	215	4363	5273
Smith	1064	2414	6	1087	1988
Stewart	648	1620	—	656	1450
Sullivan	1914	2512	3	1928	2486
Sumner	1215	3019	48	1242	2830
Tipton	1894	2119	123	2119	2015
Trousdale	313	747	4	312	721
Unicoi	804	89	3	795	103
Union	1862	599	2	1870	588
Van Buren.	140	419	9	150	395
Warren	842	2099	21	852	1911
Washington	2807	1640	18	2799	1687
Wayne	1505	734	1	1514	727
Weakley	2003	3756	3	2018	3626
White	617	1752	9	625	1585
Williamson.	1281	2935	17	1302	2815
Wilson	1568	3434	19	1578	3319
Total	148773	163651	1951	149374	166228
Per cent.	46.20	52.23	0.60	45.21	50.31
Plurality		19403			16854
Total vote		321998			330409

TENNESSEE—(Continued).

[1]Total vote for Bryan and Watson, Pop., 4,525; Levering, Pro., 3,098. [2]Total vote for Mims, Rep., 11,976; Hapwood, Pro., 2,831.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. Walter P. Brownlow, Rep., 25,075; W. H. Nelson, Rep. (Ind.), 950; L. L. Lawrence, Dem., 13,956; S. R. Cheever, Pro., 232.

II. Henry R. Gibson, Rep., 28,112; W. L. Ledgerwood, Dem., 9,448; W. C. Murphy, Pro., 234.

III. W. J. Clift, Rep., 17,716; John A. Moon, Dem., 19,498; W. J. Farris, Pop., 133; J. L. Hopkins, Pro., 227.

IV. Charles H. Whitney, Rep., 12,269; Benton McMillan, Dem., 18,070.

V. Sydney Houston, Rep., 9,000;; James D. Richardson, Dem., 16,089; W. W. Erwin, Pop., 2,384.

VI. J. C. McReynolds, Dem. (S. M.), 12,135; John W. Gaines, Dem. (Sil.), 17,646; C. A. McGowan, Pop., 825; B. F. C. Brooks, Ind., 95.

VII. A. M. Hughes, jr., Rep., 10,744; N. N. Cox, Dem., 15,434; J. K. P. Blackburn, Pop., 1,794.

VIII. John E. Call, Rep., 13,619; T. W. Sims, Dem., 16,568; J. S. Leach, Pop., 1,130.

IX. John H. McDowell, Pop., 10,714; Rice A. Pierce, Dem. (Sil.), 19,138.

X. Josiah Patterson, Dem. (S. M.), 10,756; E. W. Carmack, Dem. (Sil.), 10,924; B. G. West, Pop., 926.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	8	32	40
Democrats	25	63	88
Populist	—	4	4

TEXAS.

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896. Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	Pop. Bryan & Watson	[2]GOV'N'R. 1896. Pop. Rep. Kearby	Dem. Culberson
Anderson	1956	2723	365	2175	2866
Angelina	351	1318	559	992	1225
Aransas	160	309	14	238	226
Archer	‡	‡	‡	125	426
Armstrong	8	128	62	90	102
Atascosa	96	1004	286	530	862
Austin	2181	1545	118	1773	1932
Bandera	149	478	150	247	464
Bastrop	2016	1732	975	2898	1808
Baylor	72	398	26	125	363
Bee	229	1202	116	391	1146
Bell	1735	5433	1628	3988	4860
Bexar	5001	5870	297	3116	6267
Blanco	243	414	243	484	449
Borden	8	81	19	48	50
Bosque	875	1737	717	1776	1583
Bowie	1922	2108	503	2189	2413
Brazoria	1564	1261	103	1667	1261
Brazos	1999	1636	294	1942	1935
Brewster	79	219	1	58	232
Briscoe	2	93	82	96	72
Brown	328	1753	736	1274	1533
Burleson	1605	1628	168	1613	1699
Burnet	269	1210	435	1036	985
Caldwell	778	1928	724	1600	1903
Calhoun	89	275	21	161	224
Callahan	123	899	409	637	827
Cameron	1374	1732	—	1159	1963
Camp	825	536	2	707	719
Carson	7	97	6	21	93
Cass	1742	1658	743	2073	2175
Castro	8	81	—	10	82
Chambers	201	325	93	189	317
Cherokee	1611	1995	352	2250	1882
Childress	27	300	35	86	284
Clay	234	1145	333	686	1035
Coke	33	292	180	247	251
Coleman	159	1003	400	614	989
Collin	1935	6161	1436	3855	5708
Coll'gsw'th	3	143	53	61	137
Colorado	2045	1598	340	2257	1726
Comal	1081	252	16	174	1186
Comanche	158	1361	1179	1459	1312
Concho	17	40	2	7	58
Cooke	827	3502	875	1764	3404
Coryell	488	2229	1255	1854	2200
Cottle	5	104	12	29	93
Crockett	215	160	—	222	148
Crosby	4	99	5	19	93
Dallam	7	36	—	7	36
Dallas	5655	9203	863	7882	7750
Deaf Smith	3	100	8	28	81
Delta	307	961	718	1320	980
Denton	949	3944	489	1659	3781
De Witt	1776	1775	292	2126	1696
Dickens	12	83	13	44	70
Dimmit	64	78	73	131	80
Donley	66	196	84	131	198
Duval	790	421	—	794	340
Eastland	237	1591	985	1356	1471
Ector	8	68	—	9	60
Edwards	129	339	39	219	281
Ellis	1763	6501	1989	4230	6113
El Paso	1246	2307	—	1585	2126
Erath	923	2460	1805	3070	2176
Falls	2734	3185	437	2847	3567
Fannin	2329	5704	1494	4292	5341
Fayette	3338	2597	505	2454	4236
Fisher	44	303	151	217	297
Floyd	18	198	83	120	177
Foard	42	145	113	164	136
Fort Bend	2228	847	45	441	2296
Franklin	76	973	391	525	937
Freestone	1345	1509	521	1478	1873
Frio	197	620	53	386	486
Galveston	4613	4406	187	4062	4207
Gillespie	1064	349	109	576	905
Glasscock	48	38	5	63	33
Goliad	637	566	241	854	551
Gonzales	645	2292	1522	2530	1923
Grayson	3353	7743	1158	4517	7657
Gregg	881	658	193	686	1399
Grimes	2017	1752	715	2524	1981
Guadalupe	2229	1199	111	1669	1589
Hale	—	220	55	89	204
Hall	23	261	22	66	227
Hamilton	354	1181	773	1185	1131
Hansford	17	15	1	18	15
Hardeman	49	480	27	153	393
Hardin	245	660	62	247	703

TEXAS—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896.			[2]GOV'N'R. 1896.	
	Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	Pop. Bryan & Watson	Pop. Rep. Kearby	Dem. Culberson
Harris	5765	6103	72	5335	6473
Harrison	1595	2076	54	681	4524
Hartley	19	91	6	35	80
Haskell	16	275	41	88	228
Hays	692	1609	204	920	1596
Hemphill	39	111	3	31	110
Henderson	664	1665	881	1568	1658
Hidalgo	151	1083	—	—	1216
Hill	1195	4948	2177	3597	4928
Hood	183	973	—	737	900
Hopkins	1475	2424	517	2295	2503
Houston	1296	2419	866	2065	2533
Howard	110	247	68	183	200
Hunt	1830	5328	986	3214	5207
Irion	45	157	—	43	160
Jack	223	1004	714	951	1016
Jackson	458	418	188	643	425
Jasper	367	573	252	435	748
Jeff Davis	102	48	—	69	84
Jefferson	942	1038	123	1057	1016
Johnson	869	3736	1620	2966	3346
Jones	44	536	360	468	478
Karnes	389	840	529	857	885
Kaufman	‡	3734	—	2175	3618
Kendall	506	216	51	441	275
Kent	5	92	38	63	81
Kerr	394	485	108	415	539
Kimble	96	325	—	166	261
King	1	88	—	10	84
Kinney	467	149	—	445	177
Knox	18	237	55	83	221
Lamar	2191	4621	1350	3498	4567
Lampasas	290	677	473	874	565
La Salle	261	243	—	144	205
Lavaca	1476	2099	1206	1937	2777
Lee	1329	869	267	1661	962
Leon	1012	1518	537	1583	1475
Liberty	463	688	190	584	759
Limestone	‡	3154	1787	2763	3507
Lipscomb	30	98	2	34	99
Live Oak	50	417	89	148	401
Llano	149	857	297	570	755
Loving	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Lubbock	7	87	6	10	89
Madison	299	785	622	746	873
Marion	1408	611	93	902	1167
Martin	22	97	—	27	90
Mason	292	496	222	557	451
Matagorda	561	448	—	520	471
Maverick	317	517	1	167	658
McCulloch	132	384	180	322	367
McLennan	4126	6511	873	4931	6242
McMullen	53	141	7	59	140
Medina	580	792	84	815	644
Menard	124	292	55	256	206
Midland	45	268	17	73	261
Milam	2190	3690	984	3335	3652
Mills	179	604	537	731	596
Mitchell	147	338	30	214	297
Montague	375	3549	1063	1811	3120
M'tgomery	933	1489	454	1283	1570
Moore	3	24	12	24	15
Morris	‡	‡	‡	628	893
Motley	7	134	23	55	101
Nacogd'hes	830	1763	1128	2086	1808
Navarro	2113	3885	2103	3952	4225
Newton	345	508	117	370	585

TEXAS—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896.			[2]G'V'NOR. 1896.	
	Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	Pop. Bryan & Watson	Pop. Rep. Kearby	Dem. Culberson
Nolan	26	263	93	153	233
Nueces	554	1524	10	584	1483
Ochiltree	9	28	1	13	25
Oldham	2	69	6	15	64
Orange	426	795	60	490	803
Palo Pinto	196	1154	728	1085	976
Panola	291	2219	376	510	2236
Parker	637	3108	1330	2261	2820
Pecos	60	196	1	63	193
Polk	585	1272	624	1153	1224
Potter	50	228	71	131	215
Presidio	418	517	—	397	538
Rains	214	581	247	652	438
Randall	1	94	30	46	85
Red River	1560	2900	731	2515	2728
Reeves	45	605	12	76	576
Refugio	147	173	6	127	192
Roberts	19	123	15	40	116
Robertson	2660	2447	422	2701	2889
Rockwall	267	1144	139	512	1075
Runnells	109	418	197	316	405
Rusk	1674	2181	473	2076	2259
Sabine	57	378	504	567	404
San A'gst'e	265	657	592	848	657
San Jacinto	770	710	215	1022	660
San P'tricio	‡	‡	—	141	475
San Saba	118	711	471	675	630
Scurry	39	177	156	216	162
Sh'ck'lford	117	286	107	265	247
Shelby	186	2162	882	1121	2097
Sherman	8	6	—	8	6
Smith	2603	3395	622	3194	3468
Somervell	23	390	312	364	356
Starr	732	1035	—	298	1467
Stephens	13	672	490	583	627
Sterling	22	113	85	105	106
Stonewall	‡	‡	—	94	117
Sutton	186	175	—	168	196
Swisher	15	115	78	98	111
Tarrant	2293	6882	1093	3995	6142
Taylor	246	868	458	791	97
T'kmorton	52	‡	‡	151	173
Titus	345	1129	742	1062	1155
Tom Green	465	740	37	521	726
Travis	4136	3733	292	4141	4036
Trinity	443	762	508	763	922
Tyler	480	1273	271	777	1361
Upshur	822	1466	452	1257	1539
Uvalde	515	535	2	534	515
Val Verde	200	408	—	175	475
Van Zandt	691	2329	1230	2312	2203
Victoria	1333	844	39	1298	860
Walker	1057	1205	256	1320	1251
Waller	1493	1107	221	1324	1486
Ward	71	92	9	93	78
W'hington	4185	1654	40	3167	2711
Webb	2067	1183	1	1758	1194
Wharton	1166	844	46	481	1471
Wheeler	21	77	4	27	74
Wichita	165	719	80	330	621
Wilbarger	137	743	129	354	641
Wil'amson	2151	3919	1164	3275	4040
Wilson	189	1716	586	1221	1290
Winkler	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Wise	540	3581	1446	2303	3280
Wood	778	1750	816	1588	1853
Young	99	809	305	443	764

TEXAS—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896. Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Pop. Bryan & Watson.	[2]GOV'N'R. 1896. Pop. Rep. Kearby.	Dem. Culberson.
Zapata	390	14	—	42	31
Zavala	20	119	18	30	115
Total	158811	284298	76926	238692	298528
Per cent	30.19	53.98	14.61	44.43	55.57
Plurality	202413			59836	
Total vote	526610			539778	

[1]Levering, Pro., 1,722; Palmer, Nat. Dem., 4,853.
[2]R. Clark, 1,876; scattering, 682.
‡No official returns.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Lieut.-Governor—Geo. T. Jester, Dem., 306,244; H. S. P. Ashby, Pop., 230,863; the Rev. H. Bradford, Pro., 2,008.

Attorney-General—M. M. Crane, Dem., 308,119; W. O. Hutchinson, Pop., 228,042; James B. Goff, Pro., 2,148.

Controller—R. W. Finley, Dem., 310,726; E. O. Meitzen, Pop., 222,009; W. T. Clayton, Pro., 1,762.

Treasurer—W. B. Wortham, Dem., 310,472; S. O. Daws, Pop., 205,005; J. W. Henderson, Pro., 1,800; scattering, 22,494.

Land Commissioner—A. J. Baker, Dem., 307,210; S. C. Granberry, Pop., 223,734; H. G. Damon, Pro., 1,516.

Sup't Public Instruction—J. M. Carlisle, Dem., 307,646; A. B. Francisco, Pop., 218,174; scattering, 3,714.

Judge Court of Appeals—W. L. Davidson, Dem., 308,886; R. V. Bell, Pop., 221,414.

Railroad Commissioners—John H. Reagan, Dem., 304,997; L. J. Storey, Dem., 301,700; Allison Mayfield, Dem., 300,988; Evan Jones, Pop., 223,860; W. W. Nelms, Pop., 219,946; E. P. Alsbury, Pop., 212,998.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. A. C. Tompkins, Rep., 1,531; Thos. H. Ball, Dem. (Sil.), 19,161; Joseph H. Engle, Pop., 15,189.

II. John M. Claiborne, Rep., 5,188; Samuel B. Cooper, Dem. (Sil.), 25,198; B. A. Calhoun, Pop., 12,822.

III. W. E. Farmer, Pop., 16,351; R. C. de Graffenreid, Dem., 21,208.

IV. C. Davis, Pop., 13,703; J. W. Crawford, Dem. (Sil.), 20,187; M. W. Johnson, Dem. (S. M.), 3,468.

V. R. C. Foster, Dem. (S. M.), 4,747; Joseph W. Bailey, Dem. (Sil.), 28,416; W. D. Gordon, Pop., 13,242.

VI. R. E. Burke, Dem., 33,144; Barnett Gibbs, Pop., 25,230.

VII. Thos. A. Pope, Rep., 11,632; R. L. Henry, Dem. (Sil.), 26,151; W. F. Douthitt, Pop., 9,634.

VIII. S. W. Lanham, Dem., 20,935; C. H. Jenkins, Pop., 17,510; J. R. Smith, (S. M.), 747.

IX. W. K. Makemson, Rep., 11,494; Jos. D. Sayers, Dem., 20,381; Rev. Reddin Andrews, Pop., 6,787; J. T. Harris, Rep. (Col'd), 955.

X. R. B. Hawley, Rep., 17,936; J. H. Shelbourne, Dem., 15,757; Noah Allen, Pop., 5,476.

XI. J. H. Gross, Rep., 15,439; Rudolph Kleburg, Dem., 19,159; J. M. Smith, Pop., 4,254.

XII. George H. Noonan, Rep., 13,558; J. H. Slayden, Dem., 14,744; T. McRae, Pop., 3,210.

XIII. J. H. Stephens, Dem., 22,988; H. L. Bentley, Pop., 14,219.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	1	2	3
Democrats	28	120	148
Populists	2	6	8

UTAH.

Counties.	[1]PRES'T. 1896. Rep. McKinley	Dem. (F'n) Bryan.	CONGRESS. 1896. Rep. Holbrook.	Dem. King.	Pop. Foster.
Beaver	205	1059	594	645	2
Box Elder	725	1872	1188	1411	19
Cache	839	4395	1439	3468	180
Carbon	85	663	353	359	20
Davis	450	1758	677	1416	79
Emery	231	987	389	786	27
Garfield	249	615	449	411	2
Grand	28	265	154	111	16
Iron	205	806	393	611	12
Juab	439	2360	909	1823	46
Kane	288	230	317	195	2
Millard	166	1384	581	954	17
Morgan	138	582	285	412	21
Piute	34	555	158	522	9
Rich	162	408	229	323	2
Salt Lake	2577	18617	7471	12888	683
San Juan	8	169	44	121	2
Sanpete	1813	3387	2440	2718	34
Sevier	497	1858	944	1356	52
Summit	245	3402	1114	2344	130
Tooele	274	1684	732	1165	46
Uintah	112	890	201	529	254
Utah	2039	7375	3534	5744	151
Wahsatch	51	1333	390	982	13
Washington	170	1210	288	1075	5
Wayne	78	405	158	326	2
Weber	1373	6343	2382	4761	447
Totals	13491	64607	27813	47356	2279
Per cent	17.28	82.69	35.91	60.91	3.18
Plurality	51106		19543		
Total vote	78098		77448		

[1]Palmer, Nat. Dem., 21 (all in Salt Lake County).

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	—	3	3
Democrats	18	42	60

VERMONT.

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT.			[2]GOVERNOR.		
	—1896.—			—1896.—		
	Rep.	Dem	Nat. Dem	Rep.	Dem	Pop.
	McKinley	Bryan	Palmer	Grout	Jackson	Battell
Addison	4314	374	36	4598	490	144
Benningt'n.	3086	622	61	3261	1012	26
Caledonia	3474	682	120	3514	1068	65
Chittenden	4743	1353	89	4940	2160	60
Essex	873	271	33	959	365	13
Franklin	3444	1125	107	4028	1629	34
Grand Isle	426	136	31	496	201	43
Lamoille	2061	383	23	2321	503	68
Orange	3067	547	121	3207	848	49
Orleans	3412	413	56	3730	593	36
Rutland	6658	1597	159	6891	1989	139
Wash'gton	4476	1356	177	4807	2274	42
W'dham	4029	636	190	4731	900	41
Windsor	6128	651	126	5943	823	71
Total	50991	10146	1329	53426	14855	831
Per cent	80.01	16.66	2.09	76.41	21.24	1.19
Plurality	40384			38871		
Total vote.	63655			69922		

[1]Total vote for Levering, Pro., 728; Bryan and Watson, Pop., 461.

[2]Total vote for Whittemore, Pro., 755; scattering, 55.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Lieutenant-Governor—Nelson W. Fisk, Rep., 52,572; Ralph Sherwood, Dem., 14,500; C. W. Wyman, Pro., 729; William Dexter, Pop., 687.

Secretary of State—Chauncey W. Brownell, Rep., 52,292; William W. Rider, Dem., 13,603; Asahel N. Woodruff, Pro., 715; Abel T. Way, Pop., 630.

Treasurer—Henry F. Field, Rep., 52,650; Milton Davidson, Pro., 802; Daniel Sallies, Pop., 638. (Dem. candidate declined.)

Auditor—Franklin D. Hale, Rep., 52,068; Ezra T. Seaver, Dem., 13,939; Frank W. Wheeler, Pro., 700; C. F. Clough, Pop., 597.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. H. Henry Powles, Rep., 26,145; P. F. McManus, Dem., 7,693; Andrew L. Bowen, Pop., 363.

II. William W. Grout, Rep., 26,319; Henry E. Fitzgerald, Dem., 6,202; Thos. J. Aldrich, Pop., 209.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	30	227	257
Democrats	—	17	17
Independent	—	1	1

VIRGINIA.

Counties.	[1]GOV'N'R.		[2]PRES'D'T	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McCaull	Tyler	McKinley	Bryan
Accomack	145	1405	1675	1315
Albemarle	732	1278	1918	2628
Alexandria	248	249	713	322
Alleghany	644	487	1711	720
Amelia	416	486	899	663
Amherst	777	1310	1190	1752
Appomattox	188	766	598	946
Augusta	1270	2317	2826	3068
Bath	245	375	471	508
Bedford	949	1989	2248	3085
Bland	295	423	398	498
Botetourt	948	1303	1614	1494
Brunswick	676	1039	956	1372
Buchanan	307	581	695	509
Buckingham	534	852	1199	1247
Campbell	697	1118	1696	2115
Caroline	739	776	1502	1293
Carroll	1331	1237	1673	1528
Charles City	39	165	362	272
Charlotte	115	827	538	1458
Chesterfield	508	1097	1273	1729
Clarke	77	756	490	1114
Craig	147	393	249	490
Culpepper	467	1113	1113	1704
Cumberland	161	455	657	618
Dickenson	382	499	534	547
Dinwiddie	225	943	741	1099
Elizabeth City	492	699	919	573
Essex	133	862	669	924
Fairfax	1069	1700	1877	2109
Fauquier	542	1516	1553	2744
Floyd	902	549	1525	848
Fluvanna	305	675	708	919
Franklin	918	1491	1711	2305
Frederick	167	695	845	1848
Giles	486	987	777	993
Gloucester	193	860	549	819
Goochland	589	523	807	676
Grayson	1067	1155	1473	1328
Greene	168	506	581	533
Greenesville	202	725	471	850
Halifax	624	2112	2050	3231
Hanover	580	1051	1337	1499
Henrico	225	1274	1817	2332
Henry	849	1082	1783	1409
Highland	275	312	489	553
Isle of Wight	394	1257	727	1264
James City	128	283	291	261
King George	423	506	681	582
King and Queen	163	820	655	853
King William	165	316	985	592
Lancaster	314	912	599	1073
Lee	603	1196	1470	1475
Loudoun	520	1422	1991	2741
Louisa	896	1133	1391	1366
Lunenburg	159	467	475	1045
Madison	221	808	724	1089
Mathews	192	577	444	797
Mecklenburg	1113	988	2353	2099
Middlesex	48	462	680	688
Montgomery	825	1123	1594	1317
Nansemond	585	1257	1060	1300
Nelson	648	1223	1183	1492
New-Kent	249	174	446	369
Norfolk	951	1710	3475	2137
Northampton	265	493	802	1086
Northumberland	213	545	904	953
Nottoway	250	754	478	936
Orange	445	847	957	1324
Page	393	691	1454	1166
Patrick	999	930	1140	886

VIRGINIA—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOV'N'R. —1897.— Rep. McCaull.	Dem. Tyler.	[2]PRES'D'T —1896.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.
Pittsylvania	1218	2064	3196	3987
Powhatan	371	407	637	528
Prince Edward	274	717	979	991
Prince George	60	378	394	518
Princess Anne	191	560	687	790
Prince William	187	653	727	1341
Pulaski	937	1000	1489	1109
Rappahannock	220	933	569	1076
Richmond	330	576	667	667
Roanoke	802	726	1484	1116
Rockbridge	1287	1630	2290	1634
Rockingham	1557	2169	3525	2998
Russell	956	1456	1475	1530
Scott	1226	1755	2206	1793
Shenandoah	846	1698	2102	2052
Smyth	754	1124	1546	1407
Southampton	274	1403	439	1438
Spotsylvania	381	490	903	877
Stafford	555	591	1084	629
Surrey	226	667	609	709
Sussex	140	685	418	769
Tazewell	1270	1396	2525	1582
Warren	145	770	575	1172
Warwick	80	536	577	238
Washington	1632	1917	2669	2374
Westmoreland	237	472	827	705
Wise	527	625	1230	966
Wythe	1023	1565	1882	1683
York	145	698	223	722
[3]Cities.				
Alexandria	469	1108	1281	1830
Bristol	187	327	184	219
Buena Vista	101	213	384	413
Charlottesville	45	329	371	801
Danville	303	850	1078	1702
Fredericksburg	97	473	388	533
Lynchburg	729	1148	1647	1657
Manchester	149	600	588	812
Newport News	181	654	815	676
Norfolk	375	2543	1995	3068
Petersburg	259	824	766	1682
Portsmouth	173	842	769	1380
Radford	92	364	309	372
Richmond	505	3839	5160	7840
Roanoke	702	1529	1697	2005
Staunton	167	627	556	713
Williamsburg	65	112	90	113
Winchester	79	303	447	490
Total	56840	109655	135388	154985
Per cent	33.40	64.43	45.90	52.54
Plurality	52815			19597
Total vote	170180		294959	

[1]L. A. Cutler, Pro., 2,743; J. S. Cowden, Ind., 414; J. J. Quautz, Soc.-Lab., 528.

[2]Palmer, Nat. Dem., 2,127; Levering, Pro., 2,344; Matchett, Soc-Lab., 1,150.

[3]The vote of counties and cities is given separately by State Board; the vote of cities is not embraced in the counties in any instance.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1897.

Lieut.-Governor—O. B. Roller, Rep., 46,-163; Edward Echols, Dem., 105,030; E. R. Cocke, Pop., 7,429; G. M. Smithdeal, Pro., 2,124; R. T. Maycumber, Soc.-Lab., 2,024.

Att'ney-General—James K. Lyons, Rep., 48,706; A. J. Montague, Dem., 110,444; F. B. Kennedy, Pro., 4,385.

[4]VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. Walter B. Tyler, Rep., 10,752; Wm. A. Jones, Dem., 15,525; E. J. Winder, Pro., 216.

II. Richard A. Wise, Rep., 13,390; William A. Young, Dem., 15,789; William Whaley, Dem. (S. M.), 1,895; A. B. Griffin, Pro., 224.

III. Lunsford L. Lewis, Rep., 12,716; W. H. Lewis, Ind. Rep., 184; Elisha L. Lewis, Ind. Rep., 247; John B. Lamb, Dem., 16,-634; J. O. Alwood, Pro., 81; J. Mitchell, Ind. Rep., 85.

IV. R. T. Thorp, Rep., 10,273; Sydney P. Epes, Dem., 12,894; J. L. Thorp, Ind. Rep., 491.

V. John R. Brown, Rep., 13,872; Claude A. Swanson, Dem., 14,333.

VI. J. Hampton Hoge, Rep., 832; Peter J. Otey, Dem., 17,187; Duval Radford, Dem. (S. M.), 11,682; Joseph Johnston, Pro., 453.

VII. Robert J. Walker, Rep., 13,250; James Hay, Dem., 17,447; J. S. Harnsberger, Dem. (S. M.), 335; Forsyth, 229.

VIII. Patrick H. McCaull, Rep., 13,114; W. F. Rixey, Dem., 17,030; Pancoast, 128; J. S. Cowdon, 25; W. C. Coleman, 47.

IX. James A. Walker, Rep., 15,077; Samuel W. Williams, Dem., 13,909.

X. Jacob Yost, Rep., 16,194; H. D. Flood, Dem., 16,047; C. F. Womack, 101; Tucker, 43.

[4]The Board of Canvassers threw out a large number of votes as "irregular" from almost every district in the State. In the 1st District Jones lost 3,298, and Tyler lost 409. Hoge lost 110 in the VIth District, and Yost lost 1,272 in the Xth District, or more than his opponent's plurality.

The Supreme Court of Appeals decided on December 8 that the returns of Birmingham County should be corrected, thus giving the certificate to Yost, and making his total 16,194.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	2	4	6
Democrats	35	96	131
Populists	1	—	1
Independents	2	—	2

WASHINGTON.

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. —1896.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Nat. Dem. Palmer.	[2]GOV'N'R. —1896.— Rep. Sullivan.	Dem. Rogers.
Adams	243	363	9	238	366
Asotin	214	254	15	219	249
Chehalis	1267	1312	38	1205	1341
Clallam	559	676	41	572	680
Clarke	1497	1497	50	1409	1492
Columbia	776	847	15	766	838
Cowlitz	989	935	39	936	911
Douglas	334	722	11	346	715
Franklin	38	108	5	45	99

WASHINGTON—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896. Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Nat. Dem. Palmer.	[2]GOV'N'R. 1896. Rep. Sullivan.	Dem. Rogers.
Garfield	378	469	13	367	490
Island	206	181	10	201	179
Jefferson	704	500	36	707	497
King	6413	7497	236	6269	7249
Kitsap	728	702	26	692	704
Kittitas	1044	1296	40	988	1287
Klickitat	876	664	44	864	678
Lewis	1594	1584	70	1490	1564
Lincoln	781	1715	56	816	1630
Mason	397	650	17	365	659
Okanogan	284	912	38	324	891
Pacific	925	512	50	848	585
Pierce	4651	5404	166	4495	5383
San Juan	411	283	8	392	277
Skagit	1268	1573	50	1206	1615
Skammania	122	237	15	132	236
Snohomish	1871	2775	83	1846	2707
Spokane	2701	5725	104	2697	5486
Stevens	433	1880	46	537	1774
Thurston	1052	1371	44	970	1375
Wahkiakum	290	376	20	280	382
W'la Walla	1596	1652	64	1538	1691
Whatcom	1971	2177	50	1885	2116
Whitman	1592	3578	112	1601	3457
Yakima	948	1219	47	908	1246
Total	39153	51646	1668	38143	50849
Per cent	41.72	55.03	1.76	41.67	55.55
Plurality		12493			12706
Total vote		93584			91534

[1]Total for Levering, Pro., 968; Bentley, Nat. Pro., 148.
[2]For Robert E. Dunlap, Pro., 2,542.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Lieut.-Governor—J. W. Arrasmith, Rep., 38,883; [1]Thurston Daniels, Pop., 50,365; A. C. Dickinson, Nat. Pro., 265; T. A. Short-Hill, Pro., 1,381.

Sec'y of State—James H. Price, Rep., 39,216; [1]Will D. Jenkins, Pop., 50,522; C. L. Haggard, Pro., 1,343.

Auditor—J. E. Frost, Rep., 39,193; [1]Neal Cheatham, Pop., 50,618; C. C. Gridley, Pro., 1,212.

Treasurer—J. A. Kellogg, Rep., 39,293; [1]C. W. Young, Pop., 50,493; John Robin, Pro., 1,308.

Land Comm'r—Wm. T. Forrest, Rep., 39,077; [1]Robert Bridges, Pop., 50,665; A. E. Flagg, Pro., 1,245.

Att'y-General—E. W. Ross, Rep., 39,-162; [1]P. H. Winston, Pop., 50,462; Everett Smith, Pro., 1,642.

Sup't Education—E. L. Brunton, Rep., 38,608; [1]F. J. Browne, Pop., 50,978; C. E. Newberry, Pro., 1,376.

[1]Fusion of Free Silver Republicans, Democrats and Populists.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

At Large—Wm. H. Doolittle, Rep., 38,-196; Samuel C. Hyde, Rep., 37,939; J. H. Lewis, Dem. (Fus.), 51,554; W. C. Jones, Dem. (Fus.), 51,158; C. A. Salyer, Pro., 1,011; M. Olsen, Pro., 896; C. E. Mix, Nat. Pro., 156.

WASHINGTON—(Continued).

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	13	15	28
Populists	[1]21	[1]63	84

[1]Silver Rep. and Dem. indorsed them.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896. Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Nat. Dem. Palmer.	[2]GOV'N'R. 1896. Rep. Atkinson	Dem. Watts.
Barbour	1573	1644	1	1569	1649
Berkeley	2497	2085	54	2523	2105
Boone	678	813	2	677	812
Braxton	1473	2188	8	1466	1998
Brooke	935	748	5	923	765
Cabell	3038	2959	22	3115	3065
Calhoun	1186	796	—	813	1169
Clay	661	606	1	659	601
Doddridge	1747	1231	4	1753	1228
Fayette	4544	2783	11	4515	2783
Gilmer	1000	1356	3	1005	1353
Grant	1306	372	3	1308	371
Greenbrier	1661	2414	21	1658	2419
Hampshire	676	1908	15	680	1823
Hancock	843	584	4	840	572
Hardy	547	1146	45	548	1166
Harrison	3027	2485	13	3043	2381
Jackson	2529	2286	6	2534	2274
Jefferson	1283	2454	62	1290	2512
Kanawha	6939	4819	28	6871	4857
Lewis	1813	1718	4	1886	1641
Lincoln	1334	1365	6	1344	1274
Logan	382	992	21	389	1007
Marion	2121	3304	26	3417	3313
Marshall	3560	2107	17	3582	2017
Mason	3066	2493	11	3077	2479
Mercer	2389	2122	5	2381	2116
Mineral	1548	1307	10	1549	1310
Mingo	632	1204	3	628	1208
Monongalia	2683	1484	18	2691	1477
Monroe	1323	1579	3	1341	1524
Morgan	1107	432	24	1111	452
McDowall	2632	986	4	2620	1001
Nicholas	908	1226	5	991	1220
Ohio	6720	5016	77	6708	5056
Pendleton	783	1117	6	755	1121
Pleasants	922	887	4	891	915
Pocahontas	632	983	6	632	289
Preston	3528	1331	7	3526	1312
Putnam	1877	1702	4	1979	1701
Raleigh	1150	1103	4	1167	1148
Randolph	1427	1969	10	1427	1978
Ritchie	2212	1601	2	2222	1553
Roane	1848	2126	5	1883	2014
Summers	1599	1736	3	1609	1736
Taylor	1838	1306	7	1839	296
Tucker	1260	1111	—	1265	1105
Tyler	2430	1790	7	2428	1787
Upshur	2280	947	18	2284	947
Wayne	2031	2443	11	2040	2452
Webster	799	972	—	713	967
Wetzel	1685	2525	9	1704	2362
Wirt	1066	1159	5	1070	1149
Wood	4044	2485	27	4075	3393
Wyoming	735	613	—	734	606
Total	104414	92027	677	105629	93550
Per cent	52.41	46.66	0.34	52.42	46.43
Plurality		11487		12070	
Total vote		199221		201519	

WEST VIRGINIA—(Continued).

[1]Total for Levering, Pro., 1,203.

[2]Total Fitzgerald, Pop., 1,129; Johnson, Pro., 1,202.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS ELECTED.

Auditor, L. M. Lafollette, Rep.; Treasurer, M. A. Kendall, Rep.; Superintendent of Schools, James R. Troller, Rep.; Attorney-General, E. P. Rucker, Rep.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

I. R. B. Dovener, Rep., 25,231; W. W. Arnett, Dem., 21,472.

II. A. G. Dayton, Rep., 21,700; W. G. Brown, Dem., 20,249.

III. C. P. Dorr, Rep., 29,651; E. W. Wilson, Dem., 25,884.

IV. Warren Miller, Rep., 24,855; Walter Pendleton, Dem., 23,679.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	20	41	61
Democrats	5	27	32
Rep.-Pop.	1	—	1
Dem.-Pop.	—	2	2

WISCONSIN.

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896. Rep.	Dem. Fus.	Nat. Dem.	[2]GOV'N'R. 1896. Rep.	Dem. Fus.
	Mc-Kinley	Bryan...	Palmer.	Scofield.	Silver-thorn..
Adams	1432	391	16	1427	397
Ashland ..	2738	1743	26	2700	1784
Barron	2772	1324	27	2765	1328
Bayfield ..	2244	770	13	2224	776
Brown	5436	3841	69	5324	3870
Buffalo	2301	1302	51	2303	1302
Burnett ...	800	349	4	807	355
Calumet ..	1547	1869	27	1539	1897
Chippewa .	3601	2929	35	3587	2965
Clark	3228	1318	39	3299	1341
Columbia .	4845	2380	108	4746	2457
Crawford .	2323	1509	24	2307	1526
Dane	9080	6521	159	8747	6804
Dodge	5610	4900	236	5573	5019
Door	2402	895	21	2402	897
Douglas ...	4274	2527	48	4113	2498
Dunn	3370	1418	33	3340	1430
Eau Claire.	4522	2364	52	4447	2397
Florence ..	488	129	2	491	122
Fon du Lac	6174	4933	128	6089	5033
Forest	406	172	2	408	169
Grant	5315	3683	67	5281	3685
Green	3093	2339	53	3054	2331
Green Lake	2103	1568	32	2091	1581
Iowa	3115	2060	61	3080	2145
Iron	1288	472	—	1290	478
Jackson ..	2710	778	39	2707	792
Jefferson ..	4344	3504	263	4275	3672
Juneau	2832	1671	35	2805	1714
Kenosha ...	2827	1732	62	2806	1750
Kewaunee .	1835	1649	91	1812	1702
La Crosse..	6297	3058	225	6101	3215
Lafayette .	2919	2236	59	2910	2265
Langlade ..	1457	956	38	1394	1018
Lincoln ...	1706	1802	21	1675	1849
Manitowac	4430	3919	164	4401	3995

WISCONSIN—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896. Rep.	Dem. Fus.	Nat. Dem.	[2]GOV'N'R. 1896. Rep.	Dem. Fus.
	Mc-Kinley	Bryan...	Palmer.	Scofield.	Silver-thorn..
Marathon .	3956	3829	87	3668	4198
Marinette .	4277	1867	29	4358	1808
Marquette	1476	827	20	1475	840
Milwaukee	35939	26536	520	35463	27464
Monroe ...	3683	2361	35	3669	2374
Oconto	2836	1290	35	2911	1253
Oneida	1453	563	14	1405	604
Outagamie	5433	4096	106	5379	4196
Ozaukee ..	1535	1947	62	1546	1988
Pepin	1301	436	19	1295	442
Pierce	3724	1412	38	3697	1415
Polk	2861	891	23	2848	886
Portage ...	3537	2890	54	3476	2955
Price	1448	550	19	1444	553
Racine	5849	3975	104	5733	4101
Richland ..	2636	2098	16	2635	2088
Rock	8282	3655	86	8224	3657
St. Croix..	3462	2475	38	3424	2479
Sauk	4263	2611	97	4594	2637
Sawyer	514	369	2	506	371
Shawano .	3035	1594	32	3019	1064
Sheboygan .	6644	3256	245	6543	3426
Taylor	1387	708	26	1355	759
Tremp'leau.	3306	1394	24	3300	1390
Vernon ...	4393	1625	28	4378	1638
Vilas	754	431	—	731	459
Walworth	5347	1892	58	5292	1889
Washburn	771	250	2	765	253
Washington	2877	2404	86	2833	2461
Waukesha	5411	3190	107	5331	3282
Waupaca ..	5472	1577	65	5456	1593
Waushara	3210	456	27	3207	470
Winnebago	7898	5088	101	7835	5213
Wood	2837	1873	31	2766	1952
Total.....	268135	165523	4584	264981	169257
Per cent...	59.93	36.99	1.02	59.67	38.11
Plurality ..	102612			95724	
Total vote.	447409			444095	

[1]Total vote for Levering, Pro., 7,507; Bentley, Nat. Pro., 346; Matchett, Soc.-Lab., 1,314.

[2]Berkey, Pro., 8,144; Henderson, Nat. Pro., 407; Tuttrop, Soc-Lab., 1,306.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Lieut.—Governor.—Emil Baensch, Rep., 265,788; H. H. Hoard, Sil.-Dem.-Pop., 167,460; E. L. Eaton, Pro., 8,123; Henry Reese, Soc.-Lab., 1,299.

Sec'y of State.—Henry Casson, Rep., 265,832; C. M. Butt, Pop.-Dem.-Sil., 167,590; E. B. Knowlton, Pro., 8,086; Jacob Rummel, Soc.-Lab., 1,321.

Treasurer.—Sewell A. Peterson, Rep., 265,848; W. F. Piersdorff, Dem.-Pop.-Sil., 167,626; Lorenzo Crandall, Pro., 8,098; John Reidel, Soc.-Lab., 1,330.

Att'y-General.—Wm. H. Mylrea, Rep., 265,690; Harry I. Weed, Dem.-Pop., 167,703; Geo. C. Jones, Pro., 6,812; A. E. Dixon, Pro., 1,359; O. R. E. Gundermann, Soc.-Lab., 1,266.

Sup't Pub. Inst'n.—John Q. Emery, Rep., 265,940; F. M. Cleary, Dem.-Pop.-Sil., 167,319; Wm. L. Morrison, Pro., 8,164; H. Seebt, Soc.-Lab., 1,322.

WISCONSIN—(Continued).

R. R. Comm'r.—Duncan J. McKenzie, Rep., 265,668; Chas. F. Kalk, Dem.-Pop.-Sil., 167,618; O. A. Christensen, Pro., 8,121; A. Greifenhagen, Soc.-Lab., 1,330.

Insurance Comm'r.—Wm. A. Fricke, Rep., 265,893; Fred'k W. Thall, Pop.-Dem.-Sil., 167,187; J. A. Broadwell, Pro., 8,135; Fred. Schuster, Soc.-Lab., 1,324.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1896.

I. Henry A. Cooper, Rep., 28,235; J. L. Mahoney, Dem.-Pop., 14,723; Geo. W. White, Pro., 1,084.

II. Edward Sauerhering, Rep., 23,957; W. H. Rogers, Dem.-Pop., 17,480; Jesse Myers, Pro., 1,025.

III. Joseph W. Babcock, Rep., 26,691; Alfred J. Davis, Dem.-Pop., 15,168.

IV. Theobold Otjen, Rep., 25,896; Robt. Schilling, Dem. (Sil.), 21,429; Robert May, Pro., 433.

V. Samuel S. Barney, Rep., 26,613; G. M. Winans, Dem.-Pop., 16,493; Henry Mensing, Soc.-Lab., 557.

VI. J. H. Davidson, Rep., 26,649; W. F. Gruenewald, Dem.-Pop., 18,944; James S. Thompson, Pro., 626.

VII. Michael Griffin, Rep., 24,073; Caleb M. Hilliard, Dem.-Pop., 11,777; James H. Moseley, Pro., 791.

VIII. Edward S. Minor, Rep., 26,471; C. W. Cate, Dem.-Pop., 16,845; John W. Evans, Pro., 580.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	29	91	120
Democrats	4	9	13

WYOMING.

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT.			SUP. C'RT JUSTICE.	
	—1896.—			—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley	Bryan & Sewall	Bryan & Watson	Groesbeck	Corn
Albany	1220	1028	45	1296	1022
Big Horn	538	518	73	495	587
Carbon	1229	1029	41	1239	1018
Converse	585	450	9	600	417
Crook	524	537	32	531	549
Fremont	535	499	24	476	540
Johnson	284	441	26	279	460
Laramie	1776	1590	38	1756	1602
Natroud	392	317	10	393	307
Sheridan	877	1045	59	858	1100
Sweetwater	754	916	80	709	925
Uinta	907	1700	26	942	1596
Weston	451	296	23	421	338
Totals	10072	10375	486	9985	10461
Per cent.	47.75	49.19	2.30	48.84	51.16
Plurality		789			476
Total vote.		21092			20446

[1]Levering, Pro., 159.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1896.

Frank W. Mondell, Rep., 10,044; John E. Osborne, Dem., 10,310; William Brown, Pop., 628.

WYOMING—(Continued).

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	13	23	36
Democrats	6	—	6
Dem. Pop.	—	15	15

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

DELEGATE IN CONGRESS.

Counties	—1896.—			—1894.—		
	Rep.	Dem	Pop.	Rep.	Dem	Pop.
	Doran	Smith	O'Neill	Murphy	Hern-don	O'Neill
Apache	230	227	19	471	432	70
C'chise	262	521	357	481	340	329
C'nino	415	358	225	441	354	166
Gila	140	302	380	118	161	206
G'ham	264	791	241	456	568	188
Mar'pa	1063	1414	738	1331	1124	727
M'have	43	187	315	112	113	274
N'vaho	246	234	41	—	—	—
Pima	413	618	275	677	556	213
Pinal	148	271	104	304	186	113
Y'apai	767	921	1063	1103	813	523
Yuma	99	221	138	166	128	113
Totals	4090	6065	3896	5650	4772	2992
P'ality		1975			978	

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	Coun.	Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	3	3	6
Democrats	9	21	30

NEW-MEXICO TERRITORY.

DELEGATE IN CONGRESS.

Counties.	—1896.—			—1894.—		
	Rep.	Dem. Pop.		Rep.	Dem.	Pop.
	Catron	[1]Ferguson		Catron	Joseph	Mills
Bernalillo	2669	2049		2909	1249	210
Chaves	101	418		135	469	5
Colfax	636	1272		851	794	160
Dona Ana	1045	1258		1187	1234	65
Eddy	120	412		249	420	48
Grant	455	1407		723	748	299
Guadaloupe	460	502		407	461	—
Lincoln	464	769		520	555	213
Mora	1112	1112		1014	1092	18
Rio Arriba	1492	1284		1320	1564	3
San Juan	125	445		165	225	233
San Miguel	2332	2334		2129	2123	105
Santa Fe	1584	1641		1517	1485	135
Sierra	188	677		453	254	280
Socorro	1205	1445		1539	861	53
Taos	1015	1193		987	1059	7
Union	375	524		398	487	1
Valencia	1615	205		1590	271	—
Totals	17017	18947		18118	15351	1835
Pluralities	1930				2762	

[1]Total for W. E. Dame, Pro., 66.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

DELEGATE IN CONGRESS.

Counties.	—1896.—		—1894.—		
	Rep.	D. & Pop.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.
	Flynn...	Callahan	Flynn...	Wisby...	Beaumont..
Beaver	354	224	333	253	73
Blaine	822	605	655	335	474
Canadian .	1280	1484	1155	973	832
Cleveland .	937	1588	787	879	952
Day	68	89	12	53	27
Greer	509	613			
Kingfisher	1676	1895	1747	548	1443
Lincoln ...	2008	2118	1319	679	1137
Logan	2537	1949	2436	896	1406
Oklahoma .	1892	2156	1868	1181	1204
Payne	1540	1754	1090	640	1237
Pot'w'tomie	1513	2199	822	663	1018
R'ger Mills.	67	252	223	29	17
Washita ...	457	552	219	214	198
D	309	322	136	107	168
G (Custer).	619	420	321	252	161
K (Kay)...	1905	1759	1665	853	976
L (Grant)..	1481	1486	1306	375	1025

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—(Continued).

DELEGATES IN CONGRESS.

Counties.	—1896.—		—1894.—		
	Rep.	D. & Pop.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.
	Flynn...	Callahan	Flynn...	Wisby...	Beaumont..
M (Woods).	2102	2186	1345	663	1415
N (W'dw'd)	394	388	237	241	140
O (Garfield)	1706	1486	1480	809	1014
P (Noble)..	1135	1039	885	784	548
G (Pawnee)	956	1071	611	467	523
Totals	26267	27435	20449	12058	15988
Pluralities .	1168		4461		

Note—The names in parentheses are the names of the counties formerly represented by letters.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

	C'ncil.	Ho.	Jt.bal.
Republicans	—	3	3
Democrats	1	—	1
Free Silver.....	12	23	35

NEW-YORK STATE ELECTION TABLES.

"Rep." denotes Republican; "Dem.," Democrat; "N. D.," National or Sound Money Democrat; "Pop.," Populist; "Pro.," Prohibition; "S. L.," Socialist—Labor.

ALBANY.

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker..	Black...	Porter..
Albany City:				
1st Ward.....	754	455	801	568
2d Ward.....	376	697	522	756
3d Ward.....	490	830	427	1001
4th Ward.....	383	759	478	712
5th Ward.....	588	687	713	680
6th Ward.....	562	679	704	715
7th Ward.....	650	625	756	574
8th Ward.....	392	754	418	899
9th Ward.....	281	718	290	806
10th Ward.....	539	369	610	376
11th Ward.....	530	400	640	424
12th Ward.....	376	909	498	924
13th Ward.....	586	389	664	324
14th Ward.....	698	412	869	359
15th Ward.....	321	601	395	588
16th Ward.....	787	497	870	481
17th Ward.....	451	411	550	361
18th Ward.....	440	229	534	171
19th Ward.....	703	424	727	485
Total city.....	9907	10845	11466	11230
Cohoes City:				
1st Ward.....	313	630	351	775
2d Ward.....	452	165	470	296
3d Ward.....	447	257	498	379
4th Ward.....	591	304	654	451
5th Ward.....	324	226	292	300

ALBANY—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker..	Black...	Porter..
6th Ward.....	378	99	411	160
Total city.....	2505	1681	2676	2361
Berne	270	187	393	218
Bethlehem	605	260	766	352
Coeymans	351	340	490	479
Colonie	750	457	970	569
Green Island....	503	356	666	444
Guilderland	518	271	715	334
Knox	188	72	290	101
New-Scotland ...	426	205	579	267
Rensselaerville ..	248	252	315	283
Watervliet	1489	1677	1665	1741
Westerlo	231	162	302	221
Total towns....	5579	4239	7151	5009
Total county.....	17991	16765	21293	18500
Plurality	1226		2793	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 224; Cuno (S.-L.), 279.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 486; Porter (Pop.), 753; Smith (Pro.), 234; Balkam (S.-L.), 224.

ALLEGANY.

Alfred	215	65	297	82
Allen	69	26	142	43
Alma	75	94	119	124

ALLEGANY—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	---1897.---		---1896.---	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black...	Porter..
Almond	112	129	197	206
Amity	306	153	408	193
Andover	250	167	338	202
Angelica	164	124	342	88
Belfast	189	119	244	150
Birdsall	67	73	102	116
Bolivar	150	176	236	228
Burns	218	100	255	156
Caneadea	135	92	240	128
Centreville	127	24	183	34
Clarksville	129	42	172	56
Cuba	354	172	398	203
Friendship	252	161	342	216
Genesee	80	27	151	114
Granger	90	40	198	29
Grove	56	41	140	81
Hume	299	167	439	121
Independence	169	59	242	108
New-Hudson	126	55	188	104
Rushford	162	72	217	76
Scio	132	127	195	168
Ward	29	55	45	99
Wellsville	509	462	742	473
West Almond	49	45	88	62
Willing	105	53	209	111
Wirt	68	59	163	120
Total	4686	2979	7031	3870
Plurality	1707		3161	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 573; Cuno (S.-L.), 59.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 93; Smith (Pro.), 505; Balkam (S.-L.), 416.

BROOME.

Binghamton:				
1st Ward	460	595	618	470
2d Ward	300	260	385	219
3d Ward	335	346	625	368
4th Ward	167	123	212	83
5th Ward	344	367	431	268
6th Ward	278	251	367	213
7th Ward	530	355	644	308
8th Ward	287	208	295	275
9th Ward	161	113	232	99
10th Ward	203	339	257	282
11th Ward	568	446	684	378
12th Ward	211	190	290	163
13th Ward	230	142	286	86
Total city	4274	3925	5336	3214
Bingh'ton (town).	48	34	133	66
Barker	113	50	202	115
Chenango	150	44	287	99
Colesville	264	138	506	296
Conklin	86	25	159	67
Dickinson	51	24	106	47
Fenton	117	28	256	89
Kirkwood	58	84	142	130
Lisle	195	58	344	135
Maine	215	65	291	139
Nanticoke	105	43	129	77
Sanford	373	145	628	403
Triangle	193	89	303	203
Union	335	172	760	307

BROOME—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	---1897.---		---1896.---	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black...	Porter..
Vestal	137	72	287	174
Windsor	215	75	523	161
Total towns....	2655	1146	5056	2408
Total county.....	6929	5071	10392	5620
Plurality	1858		4772	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 603; Cuno (S.-L.), 17.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 186; Smith (Pro.), 492; Balkam (S.-L.), 9.

CATTARAUGUS.

Allegany	248	176	464	367
Ashford	119	67	269	173
Carrolton	110	146	198	197
Cold Spring	65	74	112	149
Conewango	151	72	200	139
Dayton	212	47	305	109
East Otto	181	80	206	102
Elko	43	25	49	41
Ellicottsville	187	69	292	211
Farmersville	130	27	180	94
Franklinville	214	117	361	255
Freedom	159	37	255	52
Great Valley	182	85	273	177
Hinsdale	101	87	164	169
Humphrey	69	38	129	97
Ischua	89	75	100	114
Leon	107	50	174	90
Little Valley	255	68	328	85
Lyndon	62	29	112	78
Machias	199	61	258	150
Mansfield	99	28	200	70
Napoli	144	57	183	79
New-Albion	277	88	388	146
Olean (town)	265	86	522	436
Otto	133	60	176	87
Perrysburg	92	36	200	89
Persia	122	82	182	196
Portville	237	93	380	236
Randolph	307	147	325	322
Red House	71	39	113	71
Salamanca	450	332	627	454
South Valley	64	41	105	79
Yorkshire	199	84	312	172
Total towns....	5400	2705	8142	5286
Olean (city):				
1st Ward	125	91	188	150
2d Ward	71	35	117	59
3d Ward	118	45	181	91
4th Ward	211	148	324	264
5th Ward	111	78	155	143
6th Ward	96	62	134	139
Total city	732	459	1099	846
Total county	6132	3164	9241	6132
Plurality	2968		3109	

[1]Baldwin (Pro), 372; Cuno (S.-L.), 40.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 105; Smith (Pro.), 385; Balkam (S.-L.), 14.

CAYUGA.

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	---1897.---		---1896.---	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black.	Porter.
Auburn:				
1st Ward	438	225	500	298
2d Ward	385	134	494	247
3d Ward	200	122	270	205
4th Ward	194	209	194	285
5th Ward	193	161	198	219
6th Ward	313	193	394	227
7th Ward	274	190	307	211
8th Ward	216	272	314	346
9th Ward	294	155	366	158
10th Ward	364	121	511	170
Total city	2874	1782	3548	2366
Aurelius	171	94	229	206
Brutus	295	149	498	231
Cato	161	48	330	143
Conquest	95	60	182	171
Fleming	105	29	194	108
Genoa	186	64	349	214
Ira	185	86	306	200
Ledyard	164	44	313	127
Locke	118	29	217	71
Mentz	222	161	337	241
Montezuma	92	90	133	153
Moravia	247	106	426	251
Niles	100	77	216	236
Owasco	75	11	225	86
Scipio	180	72	274	192
Sempronius	79	23	167	119
Sennet	112	27	250	106
Springport	239	82	259	199
Sterling	278	78	527	177
Summer Hill	52	41	124	83
Throop	94	58	155	127
Venice	95	50	262	122
Victory	126	33	277	98
Total towns	3471	1512	6245	3662
Total county	6345	3294	9793	6028
Plurality	3051		3765	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 324; Cuno (S.-L.), 37.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 158; Smith (Pro.), 305; Balkam (S.-L.), 23.

CHAUTAUQUA.

Arkwright	61	50	144	116
Busti	162	109	371	184
Carroll	166	35	430	59
Charlotte	127	98	200	195
Chautauqua	312	116	628	244
Cherry Creek	165	67	238	157
Clymer	170	33	274	78
Ellery	135	45	286	144
Ellicott	193	44	568	109
Ellington	130	23	270	81
French Creek	79	22	168	101
Gerry	90	14	262	45
Hanover	395	207	758	416
Harmony	299	96	616	244
Kiantone	38	34	77	59
Mina	104	41	191	112
Poland	161	54	350	108
Pomfret	452	195	943	442
Portland	160	61	494	227

CHAUTAUQUA—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	---1897.---		---1896.---	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black.	Porter.
Ripley	119	60	332	211
Sheridan	154	51	285	121
Sherman	188	68	287	115
Stockton	158	95	311	195
Villenova	73	66	173	142
Westfield	407	144	689	376
Total towns	4501	1831	9345	4330
Dunkirk:				
1st Ward	107	216	239	405
2d Ward	159	137	358	192
3d Ward	144	162	340	242
4th Ward	80	143	173	279
Total city	490	658	1110	1118
Jamestown:				
1st Ward	323	139	652	195
2d Ward	194	167	574	312
3d Ward	250	89	585	135
4th Ward	278	62	714	91
5th Ward	233	81	591	157
6th Ward	226	143	572	244
Total city	1504	681	3688	1128
Total county	6495	3169	14143	6576
Plurality	3326		7567	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 810; Cuno (S. L.), 49.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 159; Smith (Pro.), 495; Balkam (S. L.), 24.

CHEMUNG.

Ashland	112	94	165	82
Baldwin	77	79	108	84
Big Flats	168	165	270	197
Catlin	125	62	168	128
Chemung	216	94	257	115
Elmira (town)	167	61	199	77
Erin	87	135	126	148
Horseheads	536	378	763	418
Southport	227	159	335	187
Van Etten	173	160	240	196
Veteran	247	129	282	151
Total towns	2135	1516	2913	1813
Elmira (city):				
1st Ward	367	170	505	171
2d Ward	226	424	364	510
3d Ward	434	348	617	390
4th Ward	411	511	580	468
5th Ward	289	334	439	360
6th Ward	600	470	888	544
7th Ward	335	438	580	505
8th Ward	386	307	586	401
9th Ward	238	179	338	172
Total city	3296	3181	4897	3521
Total county	5431	4697	7810	5334
Plurality	734		2476	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 485; Cuno (S.-L.), 50.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 118; Smith (Pro.), 305; Balkam (S.-L.), 18.

CHENANGO.

Afton	264	120	331	216
Bainbridge	304	126	428	203

CHENANGO—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black.	Porter.
Columbus	101	35	180	71
Coventry	129	72	176	111
German	61	22	88	39
Greene	299	217	474	379
Guilford	264	103	416	205
Lincklaen	78	17	112	57
McDonough	131	83	148	114
New-Berlin	289	124	444	219
North Norwich	123	54	143	90
Norwich	751	633	1067	831
Otselie	170	72	241	120
Oxford	406	270	549	391
Pharsalia	82	61	108	138
Pitcher	100	65	145	102
Plymouth	111	56	170	132
Preston	63	70	81	101
Sherburne	301	123	500	205
Smithville	154	130	186	155
Smyrna	182	38	271	106
Total	4363	2491	6258	3990
Plurality	1872		2268	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 333; Cuno (S.-L.), 29.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 128; Smith (Pro.), 337; Balkam (S.-L.), 14.

CLINTON.

Altoona	151	230	239	112
Ausable	227	154	329	141
Beekmanton	146	254	300	150
Black Brook	140	80	288	104
Champlain	397	292	556	320
Chazy	304	217	464	131
Clinton	62	115	131	217
Dannemora	138	184	221	172
Ellenburg	269	146	393	206
Mooers	357	185	572	169
Peru	171	157	341	198
Saranac	257	316	368	252
Schuyler Falls	158	165	284	105
Total towrs	2777	2485	4486	2277
Plattsburg. 1	124	216	200	145
2	157	216	242	163
3	219	208	346	151
4	177	236	249	170
5	186	225	294	130
6	110	124	149	73
Total city	973	1297	1480	832
Total county	3750	3782	5966	3109
Plurality		32	2857	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 84; Cuno (S.-L.), 18.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 59; Smith (Pro.), 42; Balkam (S.-L.), 12.

COLUMBIA.

Ancram	117	94	159	166
Ancram	117	94	159	166
Austerlitz	127	58	219	68
Canaan	124	49	252	94
Chatham	503	271	689	329
Claverack	483	390	680	486
Clermont	66	69	94	105

COLUMBIA—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black.	Porter.
Copake	175	104	231	158
Gallatin	89	49	144	93
Germantown	225	113	223	185
Ghent	422	231	496	249
Greenport	98	91	179	140
Hillsdale	184	126	238	161
Kinderhook	348	378	472	346
Livingston	152	114	251	164
New-Lebanon	128	111	222	183
Stockport	226	121	35[illegible]	172
Stuyvesant	204	139	265	181
Taghkanic	122	61	135	150
Total	3793	2566	5299	3420
Hudson:				
1st Ward	177	173	187	218
2d Ward	221	259	241	302
3d Ward	269	230	303	202
4th Ward	208	152	204	195
5th Ward	230	209	253	212
Total city	1105	1023	1188	1129
Total county	4898	3589	6487	4549
Plurality	1309		1936	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 133; Cuno (S. L.), 9.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 176; Smith (Pro.), 187; Balkam (S. L.), 3.

CORTLAND.

Cincinnatus	55	124	124	108
Cortlandville	1271	1127	2054	956
Cuyler	59	48	214	88
Freetown	65	82	100	86
Harford	91	82	145	79
Homer	529	262	774	297
Lapeer	78	39	97	49
Marathon	220	184	311	192
Preble	72	118	121	136
Scott	121	60	167	74
Solon	43	73	90	77
Taylor	78	76	132	59
Truxton	114	138	187	158
Virgil	190	104	241	132
Willett	83	114	107	116
Total	3069	2631	4864	2607
Plurality	438		2257	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 322; Cuno (S. L.), 1.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 67; Smith (Pro.), 252; Balkam (S. L.), 2.

DELAWARE.

Andes	234	131	385	187
Bovina	114	51	179	57
Colchester	244	240	421	363
Davenport	165	176	218	260
Delhi	455	243	621	222
Deposit	213	105	298	144
Franklin	319	135	487	221
Hamden	211	54	325	80
Hancock	330	283	702	488
Harpersfield	131	84	244	99
Kortright	206	139	235	177
Masonville	142	66	216	128

DELAWARE—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black.	Porter.
Meredith	156	79	292	111
Middletown	369	315	569	401
Roxbury	218	206	325	294
Sidney	324	268	623	455
Stamford	210	209	337	205
Tompkins	246	139	405	212
Walton	541	343	867	352
Total	4828	3266	7749	4456
Plurality	1562		3293	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 373; Cuno (S.-L.), 18.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 95; Smith (Pro.), 291; Balkam (S.-L.), 10.

DUTCHESS.

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black.	Porter.
Amenia	292	140	366	174
Beekman	163	69	216	66
Clinton	187	140	218	147
Dover	258	159	376	138
East Fishkill	167	260	280	269
Fishkill	1173	870	1703	855
Hyde Park	258	190	377	231
La Grange	150	153	223	132
Milan	124	73	181	95
Northeast	221	112	323	175
Pawling	194	131	279	147
Pine Plains	177	106	213	149
Pleasant Valley	195	146	255	171
P'keepsie (town)	375	377	614	442
Red Hook	516	336	613	388
Rhinebeck	456	252	518	256
Stanford	184	196	251	187
Union Vale	131	76	190	83
Wappingers	518	205	716	371
Washington	378	242	456	234
Total towns	6197	4233	8368	4714
P'keepsie City:				
1st Ward	259	464	364	587
2d Ward	447	345	549	419
3d Ward	361	234	463	246
4th Ward	494	265	634	275
5th Ward	417	209	494	237
6th Ward	369	141	480	129
7th Ward	316	211	432	201
Total city	2663	1869	3416	2094
Total county	8790	6202	11784	6808
Plurality	2588		4976	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 519; Cuno (S. L.), 66.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 284; Smith (Pro.), 509; Balkam (S. L.), 34.

ERIE.

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black.	Porter.
Alden	204	292	260	308
Amherst	255	266	359	362
Aurora	482	251	585	281
Boston	66	122	116	145
Brant	186	103	227	145
Ch'ktowaga	210	405	376	403
Clarence	345	109	483	200
Colden	104	143	187	172
Collins	297	138	381	226
Concord	451	312	556	475
East Hamburg	246	131	346	137
Eden	225	214	297	255
Elma	198	132	347	147
Evans	287	172	444	231
G'd Island	130	41	173	51
Hamburg	440	480	539	541
Holland	215	174	223	237
Lancaster	470	605	747	661
Marietta	148	124	217	151
Newstead	362	252	556	308
North Collins	241	197	272	225
Sardinia	185	165	241	207
Tonawanda	770	517	985	591
Wales	93	99	155	146
West Seneca	310	202	509	239
Total towns	6920	5646	9581	6854
Buffalo:				
1st Ward	615	904	490	813
2d Ward	619	1141	559	1284
3d Ward	943	1262	1245	1247
4th Ward	777	1195	897	1288
5th Ward	1045	1560	1134	1514
6th Ward	624	944	754	870
7th Ward	812	1005	996	926
8th Ward	934	847	1010	849
9th Ward	745	1359	960	1123
10th Ward	692	697	846	588
11th Ward	1143	1954	1531	1860
12th Ward	618	934	714	807
13th Ward	795	972	823	901
14th Ward	1055	2105	1498	1710
15th Ward	876	998	963	844
16th Ward	880	747	883	726
17th Ward	1988	1233	2176	1158
18th Ward	1933	1925	2114	1799
19th Ward	595	1376	745	1226
20th Ward	1017	883	1205	809
21st Ward	1598	845	2012	628
22d Ward	1795	947	2077	861
23d Ward	1577	818	1901	751
24th Ward	2673	1137	3022	870
25th Ward	1426	1484	1559	1260
Total city	27835	29264	32004	26813
Total county	34755	34910	41585	33667
Plurality		155	7818	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 632; Cuno (S. L.), 808; blank, 2,236.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 1,860; Smith (Pro.), 495; Balkam (S. L.) 411.

ESSEX.

Chesterfield	180	80	354	142
Crown Point	148	142	461	89

ESSEX—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black.	Porter.
Elizabethtown	182	39	237	40
Essex	124	81	248	63
Jay	154	84	304	143
Keene	149	20	244	47
Lewis	130	70	219	56
Minerva	42	61	104	120
Moriah	506	316	693	352
Newcomb	38	18	60	18
North Elba	100	30	270	70
North Hudson	43	4	106	15
St. Armand	91	69	124	26
Schroon	87	20	239	127
Ticonderoga	374	382	970	252
Westport	148	82	321	114
Wilmington	87	13	132	24
Wilsborough	1[illegible]	56	245	81
Total	2715	1563	5331	1779
Plurality	1152		3552	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 45; Cuno (S. L.), 10.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 60; Smith (Pro.), 43; Balkam (S. L.), 4.

FRANKLIN.

Altamont	69	36	183	84
Bangor	217	27	495	99
Bellmont	126	43	319	114
Bombay	132	105	189	152
Brandon	81	14	156	56
Brighton	13	8	66	20
Burke	125	55	298	148
Chateaugay	165	148	358	327
Constable	87	47	180	105
Dickinson	206	22	378	52
Duane	31	7	55	22
Fort Covington	152	47	288	143
Franklin	82	19	236	97
Harrietstown	130	95	378	142
Malone	807	271	1492	583
Moisa	162	77	328	217
Santa Clara	70	38	159	39
Waverly	170	14	348	32
Westville	96	19	199	72
Total	2921	1092	6105	2504
Plurality	1829		3601	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 104; Cuno (S. L.), 14.
[2]Griffin (N.D.), 63; Smith (Pro.), 143; Balkam (S. L.), 14.

FULTON.

Bleecker	22	71	63	116
Broadalbin	191	100	365	181
Caroga	47	32	72	65
Ephratah	206	113	304	183
J'nstown (town)	226	159	464	247
Mayfield	237	107	392	170
Northampton	224	135	312	270
Oppenheim	96	67	193	136
Perth	73	36	130	59
Stratford	93	56	187	85
Total towns	1415	876	2482	1512
Gloverville:				
1st Ward	469	184	649	179

FULTON—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black.	Porter.
2d Ward	284	177	408	149
3d Ward	419	188	562	144
4th Ward	411	228	552	230
5th Ward	262	150	387	138
6th Ward	278	275	413	263
Total city	2123	1202	2971	1103
Johnstown:				
1st Ward	231	185	317	204
2d Ward	275	211	362	204
3d Ward	339	273	433	279
4th Ward	239	144	299	157
Total city	1084	813	1411	844
Total county	4622	2891	6864	3439
Plurality	1731		3425	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 330; Cuno (S. L.), 156.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 153; Smith (Pro.), 387; Balkam (S. L.), 82.

GENESEE.

Alabama	117	64	246	187
Alexander	96	38	254	106
Batavia	854	381	1473	967
Bergen	118	93	247	207
Bethany	61	16	215	85
Byron	125	45	251	137
Darien	143	57	285	158
Elba	82	58	193	198
Le Roy	382	182	756	390
Oakfield	138	52	268	122
Pavilion	138	53	304	130
Pembroke	181	134	348	284
Stafford	113	22	294	67
Total	2548	1195	5134	3038
Plurality	1353		2096	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 200; Cuno (S. L.), 14.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 64; Smith (Pro.), 201; Balkam (S. L.), 19.

GREENE.

Ashland	119	81	126	76
Athens	301	290	390	329
Cairo	275	279	333	288
Catskill	980	563	1198	832
Coxsackie	431	456	589	502
Durham	196	207	248	242
Greenville	175	242	260	216
Halcott	42	54	49	57
Hunter	322	280	373	291
Jewett	121	107	138	120
Lexington	98	176	116	185
New-Baltimore	199	249	304	318
Prattsville	70	144	125	114
Windham	178	183	225	194
Total	3507	3711	4474	3768
Plurality		204	706	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 152; Cuno (S.-L.), 21.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 92; Smith (Pro.), 154; Balkam (S.-L.), 21.

HAMILTON.

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS. ---1897.--- Rep. Wallace.	Dem. Parker.	[2]GOV'N'R. ---1896.--- Rep. Black.	Dem. Porter.
Arletta	14	26	31	60
Benson	19	22	29	51
Hope	13	30	40	82
Indian Lake	85	67	188	88
Lake Pleasant	47	39	81	58
Long Lake	53	15	143	32
Morehouse	8	14	20	19
Wells	60	78	131	139
Total	299	291	663	529
Plurality	8		134	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 67; Cuno (S.-L.), 1.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 14; Smith (Pro.), 18.

HERKIMER.

Columbia	169	94	259	124
Danube	122	130	162	123
Fairfield	154	163	228	173
Frankfort	425	269	714	537
German Flats	780	814	1278	869
Herkimer	465	871	840	689
Litchfield	103	98	177	83
Lit. Falls (town).	51	78	80	127
Mannheim	345	188	484	207
Newport	216	179	275	143
Norway	91	101	107	108
Ohio	122	76	142	74
Russia	256	189	373	173
Salisbury	228	74	320	97
Schuyler	215	73	254	81
Stark	152	100	220	90
Warren	155	148	202	128
Webb	58	51	65	49
Wilmot	50	45	58	41
Winfield	128	169	281	119
Total towns	4285	4010	6519	4025
Lit. Falls (city):				
1st Ward	360	368	371	385
2d Ward	291	248	388	241
3d Ward	177	232	207	341
4th Ward	235	275	329	248
Total city	1063	1123	1295	1212
Total county	5348	5133	7814	5247
Plurality	215		2668	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 176; Cuno (S.-L.), 38.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 207; Smith (Pro.), 269; Balkam (S.-L.), 10.

JEFFERSON.

Adams	284	103	626	174
Alexandria	236	279	472	468
Antwerp	302	122	581	234
Brownville	355	154	574	248
Cape Vincent	178	243	318	391
Champion	219	84	388	157
Clayton	245	227	564	456
Ellisburg	389	170	762	374
Henderson	132	62	312	104
Hounsfield	166	84	392	172
Le Roy	202	163	351	326

JEFFERSON—(Continued).

Lorraine	76	69	158	139
Lyme	185	172	206	240
Orleans	214	125	338	243
Pamelia	50	27	132	96
Philadelphia	162	115	294	195
Rodman	141	35	262	81
Rutland	198	74	371	141
Theresa	177	127	314	241
Wilna	474	202	741	462
Worth	50	28	123	53
Watertown (town)	63	30	183	101
Total towns	4499	2806	8502	5136
Watertown (city):				
1st Ward	350	218	645	347
2d Ward	527	349	568	377
3d Ward	354	420	386	456
4th Ward	297	294	758	661
[3]5th Ward	370	232	—	—
[3]6th Ward	179	105	—	—
Total city	2077	1620	2357	1841
Total county	6576	4426	10919	6977
Plurality	2150		3942	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 493; Cuno (S.-L.), 25.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 336; Smith (Pro.), 522; Balkam (S.-L.), 6.
[3]Four wards in 1896.

KINGS.

(See page following other counties.)

LEWIS.

Croghan	177	210	386	361
Denmark	408	121	453	152
Diana	155	162	354	230
Greig	131	83	228	102
Harrisburg	89	33	133	79
Highmarket	23	47	36	136
Lewis	35	65	54	191
Leyden	203	149	215	201
Lowville	473	267	640	415
Lyonsdale	179	65	265	95
Martinsburg	209	70	354	168
Montague	75	56	131	86
New-Bremen	123	151	242	232
Osceola	49	33	75	56
Pinckney	69	91	117	140
Turin	163	51	240	94
Watson	111	80	202	145
West Turin	188	157	281	228
Total	2860	1891	4406	3111
Plurality	969		1295	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 109; Cuno (S.-L.), 3.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 51; Smiah (Pro.), 88; Balkam (S.-L.), 5.

LIVINGSTON.

Avon	234	216	398	366
Caledonia	241	153	305	220
Conesus	214	65	238	118

LIVINGSTON—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black.	Porter.
Geneseo	423	183	585	284
Groveland	99	88	173	147
Leicester	155	78	257	130
Lima	102	149	194	394
Livonia	256	180	428	363
Mount Morris	287	406	456	493
North Dansville	394	448	497	571
Nunda	281	94	443	178
Ossian	56	91	144	113
Portage	117	62	206	98
Sparta	111	108	132	163
Springwater	259	151	379	224
West Sparta	105	62	142	127
York	235	79	472	119
Total	3569	2613	5449	4104
Plurality	956		1345	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 259; Cuno (S.-L.), 12.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 71; Smith (Pro.), 277; Balkam (S.-L.), 5.

MADISON.

Brookfield	343	103	580	252
Cazenovia	424	209	660	391
De Ruyter	176	70	306	97
Eaton	348	89	579	225
Fermer	78	54	156	105
Georgetown	93	23	207	56
Hamilton	347	161	703	317
Lebanon	152	40	265	91
Lenox	368	184	778	403
Lincoln	105	53	209	103
Madison	136	57	379	164
Nelson	137	73	251	115
Oneida	713	530	1114	797
Smithfield	116	27	240	65
Stockbridge	162	64	339	131
Sullivan	297	263	560	491
Total	3995	2000	7326	3803
Plurality	1995		3523	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 340; Cuno (S.-L.), 53.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 134; Smith (Pro.), 296; Balkam (S.-L.), 32.

MONROE.

Brighton	272	109	525	220
Chili	121	59	294	209
Clarkson	90	62	234	206
Gates	144	179	382	311
Green	281	204	590	580
Hamlin	94	28	397	106
Henrietta	192	105	314	190
Irondequoit	75	102	287	214
Mendon	253	206	389	394
Ogden	252	178	429	272
Parma	180	64	437	270
Penfield	187	87	505	189
Perinton	413	201	694	377
Pittsford	221	156	330	255
Riga	140	57	310	151
Rush	108	75	197	190
Sweden	436	206	731	457

MONROE—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black.	Porter.
Webster	235	133	558	219
Wheatland	205	139	335	230
Total towns	3899	2349	7938	5044
Rochester:				
1st Ward	286	340	316	347
2d Ward	465	313	406	422
3d Ward	763	450	950	482
4th Ward	581	490	751	565
5th Ward	590	851	699	842
6th Ward	872	579	1074	513
7th Ward	545	612	673	600
8th Ward	1208	730	1323	871
9th Ward	486	567	614	493
10th Ward	782	491	979	463
11th Ward	928	1017	1154	1044
12th Ward	1314	616	1703	524
13th Ward	509	554	560	498
14th Ward	757	597	940	597
15th Ward	429	750	475	548
16th Ward	673	712	810	614
17th Ward	868	1278	1153	1191
18th Ward	875	570	1024	554
19th Ward	947	833	1115	916
20th Ward	406	867	523	862
Total city	14284	13217	17242	13046
Total county	18183	15566	25180	18090
Plurality	2617		7090	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 485; Cuno (S.-L.), 520.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 468; Smith (Pro.), 567; Balkam (S.-L.), 455.

MONTGOMERY.

Amsterdam (city).				
1st Ward	339	270	444	250
2d Ward	365	236	458	232
3d Ward	282	317	284	375
4th Ward	317	382	285	489
5th Ward	246	153	256	144
6th Ward	327	216	360	244
7th Ward	352	140	353	182
Total city	2228	1714	2440	1916
Amst'dam (town)	404	184	515	229
Canajoharie	350	392	629	473
Charleston	124	64	203	101
Florida	209	189	343	236
Glen	341	220	427	272
Minden	586	445	825	550
Mohawk	433	325	428	376
Palatine	248	269	329	400
Root	226	173	289	256
St. Johnsville	355	244	361	328
Total towns	3276	2506	4349	3221
Total county	5504	4220	6789	5137
Plurality	1284		*1652	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 234; Cuno (S. L.), 30.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 124; Smith (Pro), 114; Balkam (S. L.), 32.

NEW-YORK.

(See page following other counties.)

NIAGARA.

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	---1897.---		---1896.---	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black.	Porter.
Cambria	88	46	240	182
Hartland	324	175	391	348
Lewiston	167	102	368	232
Lockport (town).	155	99	336	209
Newfane	142	144	393	380
Niagara	76	56	125	47
No. Tonawanda.	486	599	—	—
Pendleton	67	77	131	167
Porter	166	99	340	173
Royalton	350	353	610	629
Somerset	158	81	329	179
Wheatfield	53	61	924	739
Wilson	194	105	390	258
Total towns....	2406	1997	4577	3543
Lockport (city):				
1st Ward	167	254	268	284
2d Ward	160	233	205	262
3d Ward	279	168	365	169
4th Ward	251	214	331	235
5th Ward	413	346	531	368
6th Ward	220	276	290	272
Total city	1490	1491	1990	1590
Niagara Falls:				
1st Ward	237	359	517	413
2d Ward	276	276	476	411
3d Ward	233	259	442	346
4th Ward	163	341	235	383
Total city	909	1235	1670	1553
Total county....	4805	4723	8237	6686
Plurality	88		1551	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 270; Cuno (S.-L.), 47.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 162; Smith (Pro.), 303; Balkam (S.-L.), 22.

ONEIDA.

Annsville	179	126	269	230
Augusta	193	170	286	203
Ava	84	83	92	112
Boonville	455	202	644	309
Bridgewater	152	60	207	67
Camden	368	144	724	202
Deerfield	184	150	243	184
Florence	113	109	168	166
Floyd	89	86	110	99
Forestport	174	75	280	129
Kirkland	478	303	555	444
Lee	178	117	258	178
Marcy	125	116	227	147
Marshall	191	133	304	187
New-Hartford	442	274	686	407
Paris	284	202	439	322
Remsen	175	40	229	57
Sangerfield	232	196	386	245
Steuben	94	28	144	71
Trenton	438	95	571	141
Vernon	313	167	485	257
Verona	409	262	579	398
Vienna	211	157	352	216
Western	198	106	266	192
Westmoreland	235	133	352	179

ONEIDA—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	---1897.---		---1896.---	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black.	Porter.
Whitestown	579	404	859	457
Total towns...	6573	3938	9817	5599
Rome:				
1st Ward	309	306	356	375
2d Ward	197	187	216	245
3d Ward	208	286	230	384
4th Ward	275	211	353	250
5th Ward	393	194	528	241
Total Rome....	1382	1184	1683	1495
Utica:				
1st Ward	158	119	186	95
2d Ward	331	397	520	489
3d Ward	481	325	473	314
4th Ward	421	224	478	235
5th Ward	157	191	124	192
6th Ward	254	237	230	292
7th Ward	606	429	764	462
8th Ward	531	756	944	1080
9th Ward	529	600	771	750
10th Ward	250	281	304	278
11th Ward	459	317	500	299
12th Ward	461	347	877	585
13th Ward	293	230	—	—
14th Ward	229	175	—	—
15th Ward	451	248	—	—
Total Utica....	5611	4876	6171	5094
Total county....	13566	9998	17571	12088
Plurality	3568		5483	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 804; Cuno (S.-L.), 243.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 672; Smith (Pro.), 584; Balkam (S.-L.), 144.

ONONDAGA.

Camillus	172	172	370	243
Cicero	322	89	561	134
Clay	227	82	505	193
De Witt	431	211	808	460
Elbridge	349	303	534	427
Fabius	210	81	312	166
Geddes	352	146	484	216
Lafayette	155	80	266	143
Lysander	575	255	943	395
Manlius	567	358	1023	475
Marcellus	301	176	432	238
Onondaga	490	258	909	483
Otisco	154	102	174	139
Pompey	223	193	390	315
Salina	352	180	518	323
Skaneatles	354	308	719	383
Spafford	124	60	220	105
Tully	139	122	227	167
Van Buren	298	160	548	319
Total towns....	5795	3336	9943	5324
Syracuse:				
1st Ward	470	728	547	736
2d Ward	390	738	427	731
3d Ward	287	598	484	492
4th Ward	705	965	894	895
5th Ward	532	565	667	516

ONONDAGA—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black.	Porter.
6th Ward	385	304	499	323
7th Ward	627	686	843	608
8th Ward	730	472	912	417
9th Ward	411	693	577	647
10th Ward	382	430	535	337
11th Ward	830	299	935	248
12th Ward	1047	641	1212	612
13th Ward	1095	509	1303	461
14th Ward	635	270	723	240
15th Ward	346	616	438	545
16th Ward	668	505	688	552
17th Ward	374	587	442	617
18th Ward	611	345	718	327
19th Ward	511	564	599	543
Total city	11036	10515	13443	9847
Total county	16831	13851	23386	15171
Plurality	2980		8215	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 487; Cuno (S.-L.), 951.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 465; Smith (Pro.), 453; Balkam (S.-L.), 711.

ONTARIO.

Bristol	135	61	192	154
Canadia	88	16	139	52
Canandaigua	957	523	1354	752
E. Bloomfield	217	163	301	261
Farmington	118	73	265	189
Geneva	1250	917	1438	1151
Gorham	244	177	341	300
Hopewell	131	131	249	206
Manchester	473	326	669	524
Naples	249	134	383	297
Phelps	489	398	647	597
Richmond	207	67	273	158
Seneca	257	120	478	276
So. Bristol	72	31	158	108
Victor	122	213	297	361
W. Bloomfield	120	59	194	191
Total	5130	a3447	7379	5577
Plurality	1715		1802	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 362; Cuno (S.-L.), 24; aParker (Ship Dem.), 38.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 149; Smith (Pro.), 219; Balkam (S.-L.), 9.

ORANGE.

Blooming Grove	246	127	331	167
Chester	234	184	300	186
Cornwall	472	291	569	312
Crawford	170	233	209	253
Deer Park	1154	1158	1427	1390
Goshen	545	406	520	451
Greenville	72	117	71	142
Hamptonburg	135	120	152	122
Highlands	408	274	460	294
Minisink	127	206	150	207
Monroe	202	155	238	158
Montgomery	721	367	976	373
Mt. Hope	140	104	179	96
Newburg (town)	357	245	515	296
New-Windsor	197	207	276	234

ORANGE—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black.	Porter.
Tuxedo	158	74	266	67
Walkill	294	255	377	256
Warwick	518	607	772	649
Wawayanda	192	210	199	200
Woodbury	246	80	303	74
Total towns	6598	5420	8290	5927
Middletown:				
1st Ward	289	408	438	385
2d Ward	467	376	662	355
3d Ward	218	221	308	196
4th Ward	337	342	465	341
Total city	1311	1347	1873	1277
Newburg (city):				
1st Ward	622	543	865	611
2d Ward	401	348	602	344
3d Ward	401	202	498	180
4th Ward	350	300	489	351
5th Ward	457	233	583	298
6th Ward	361	244	500	269
Total city	2592	1870	3537	2053
Total county	10501	8637	13706	9257
Plurality	1864		4443	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 573; Cuno (S.-L.), 223.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 270; Smith (Pro.), 328; Balkam (S.-L.), 61.

ORLEANS.

Albion	399	330	780	560
Barre	103	43	330	169
Carleton	135	34	431	147
Clarendon	150	83	210	229
Gaines	119	72	336	192
Kendall	97	51	302	149
Murray	261	234	491	407
Ridgeway	408	341	861	596
Shelby	224	241	541	419
Yates	128	38	329	127
Total	2026	1467	4674	2995
Plurality	559		1679	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 286; Cuno (S.-L.), 12.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 40; Smith (Pro.), 227; Balkam (S.-L.), 6.

OSWEGO.

Albion	217	76	410	135
Amboy	101	44	154	93
Boylston	100	28	147	92
Constantia	250	77	428	160
Granby	466	310	698	457
Hannibal	249	107	391	247
Hastings	210	80	299	197
Mexico	363	108	605	222
New-Haven	175	36	337	81
Orwell	168	37	255	74
Oswego (town)	302	146	473	249
Palermo	181	46	326	95
Parish	190	93	295	134
Redfield	79	43	144	101
Richland	427	128	691	287

OSWEGO—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace	Parker	Black	Porter
Sandy Creek	251	78	465	154
Schfoeppel	373	207	566	222
Scriba	243	68	485	170
Volney	603	325	1164	562
West Munroe	73	65	158	119
Williamstown	86	75	152	122
Total towns	5107	2187	8693	3973
Oswego (city):				
1st Ward	392	439	408	438
2d Ward	179	220	189	237
3d Ward	499	346	550	365
4th Ward	321	302	343	321
5th Ward	263	382	243	426
6th Ward	357	208	384	224
7th Ward	215	181	192	197
8th Ward	270	283	250	330
Total city	2496	2361	2559	2538
Total county	7603	4548	11252	6511
Plurality	3055		4741	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 319; Cuno (S.-L.), 16.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 134; Smith (Pro.), 267; Balkam (S.-L.), 7.

OTSEGO.

Burlington	159	113	224	158
Butternuts	161	71	297	158
Cherry Valley	182	142	263	248
Decatur	57	50	87	71
Edmeston	205	101	335	155
Exeter	152	71	252	97
Hartwick	203	143	315	196
Laurens	175	109	270	155
Maryland	244	227	315	315
Middlefield	191	196	275	236
Milford	189	197	297	289
Morris	198	126	317	164
New-Lisbon	152	114	205	159
Oneonta	961	613	1458	1003
Otego	180	131	290	225
Otsego	535	397	749	491
Pittsfield	95	55	184	124
Plainsfield	90	32	205	57
Richfield	314	197	481	235
Roseboom	146	72	195	123
Springfield	130	223	213	265
Unadilla	224	254	350	376
Westford	108	88	124	134
Worcester	257	223	374	367
Total	5308	3945	8075	5894
Plurality	1363		2181	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 369; Cuno (S.-L.), 54.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 159; Smith (Pro.), 338; Balkam (S.-L.), 12.

PUTNAM.

Carmel	328	236	460	269
Kent	150	59	231	71
Patterson	211	43	257	81
Phillipstown	468	339	569	345

PUTNAM—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace	Parker	Black	Porter
Putnam Valley	163	109	233	122
Southeast	387	130	578	156
Total	1707	916	2328	1044
Plurality	791		1284	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 68; Cuno (S.-L.), 2.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 65; Porter (Pop.), 13; Smith (Pro.), 46; Balkam (S.-L.), 6.

QUEENS.

Flushing	1582	2026	2343	1812
Hempstead	2652	2115	3890	1689
Jamaica	2014	1985	2981	1376
Newtown	1572	2799	2254	2193
No. Hempstead	695	584	1147	541
Oyster Bay	1211	1033	1987	1152
Total towns	9726	10542	14602	8763
Long Island City:				
1st Ward	375	1069	637	1226
2d Ward	122	556	262	515
3d Ward	338	748	632	589
4th Ward	665	1226	1222	947
5th Ward	277	577	564	513
Total city	1777	4176	3317	3690
Total county	11503	14718	17919	12553
Plurality		3215	5366	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 236; Cuno (S.-L.), 1,045.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 804; Smith (Pro.), 157; Balkam (S.-L.), 788.

RENSSELAER.

Berlin	272	133	296	162
Brunswick	453	190	694	255
E. Greenbush	278	213	308	248
Grafton	226	37	311	43
Hoosick	928	670	1252	943
Lansingburg	1770	731	2119	846
Nassau	314	172	396	214
No. Greenbush	653	371	764	472
Petersburg	189	152	262	145
Pittstown	461	260	640	300
Prestenkill	183	155	232	166
[3]Rensselaer	913	831	909	902
Sandlake	350	161	421	170
Schagticoke	397	203	525	242
Schodack	443	392	671	564
Stephentown	199	116	283	151
Total towns	8029	4787	10083	5823
Troy:				
1st Ward	309	528	394	502
2d Ward	614	517	707	513
3d Ward	300	201	295	173
4th Ward	561	365	679	386
5th Ward	924	458	984	489
6th Ward	342	533	461	483
7th Ward	414	794	602	797
8th Ward	200	647	255	680
9th Ward	198	756	221	808
10th Ward	452	859	584	928

RENSSELAER—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	---1897.—		---1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black...	Porter..
11th Ward.....	180	633	159	754
12th Ward.....	200	834	243	935
13th Ward.....	692	505	780	561
Total Troy.....	5380	7635	6464	8009
Total county.....	13409	12422	16547	13832
Plurality	987		2715	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 349; Cuno (S. L.), 170.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 282; Smith (Pro.), 297; Balkam (S.-L.), 92.
[3]Name changed from Greenbush by Legislature of 1897.

RICHMOND.

Castleton	1192	1822	1885	1615
Middleton	536	1566	994	1087
Northfield	789	1003	1268	750
Southfield	484	892	771	734
Westfield	597	686	931	552
Total	3598	5972	5849	4738
Plurality		2374	1111	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 193; Cuno (S. L.), 165.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 405; Smith (Pro.), 160; Balkam (S. L.), 137.

ROCKLAND.

Clarkstown	397	578	578	594
Haverstraw	525	909	806	809
Orangetown	959	996	1384	909
Ramapo	843	559	1159	488
Stony Point.....	299	311	289	298
Total	3023	3353	4216	3098
Plurality		330	1118	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 76, Cuno (S.-L.), 19.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 187; Smith (Pro.), 115; Balkam (S.-L.), 20.

ST. LAWRENCE.

Brasher	123	90	355	310
Canton	635	152	1121	424
Clare	24	4	54	9
Clifton	35	12	136	39
Colton	191	39	339	114
De Kalb.....	284	54	578	122
De Peyster.....	98	13	232	25
Edwards	137	38	261	93
Fine	141	27	335	81
Fowler	119	21	310	101
Gouverneur	538	143	1036	378
Hammond	140	51	329	85
Hermon	122	32	264	112
Hopkinton	155	20	414	92
Lawrence	197	48	362	160
Lisbon	354	90	754	171
Louisville	100	53	257	171
Macomb	123	37	275	93
Madrid	192	49	387	89
Massena	178	43	465	191
Morristown	212	44	422	97
Norfolk	86	50	289	203
Oswegatchie	164	55	401	179

ST. LAWRENCE—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	---1897.—		---1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black...	Porter..
Parishville	198	30	546	76
Pierpont	219	25	421	66
Pitcairn	89	13	198	41
Potsdam	582	132	1650	482
Rossie	101	38	199	138
Russell	159	44	449	110
Stockholm	269	54	596	195
Waddington	177	53	389	144
Total towns....	6112	1554	13824	4591
Ogdensburg:				
1st Ward.....	212	113	413	296
2d Ward.....	150	87	347	362
3d Ward.....	200	93	313	186
4th Ward.....	164	128	320	372
Total city.....	726	421	1393	1216
Total county.....	6838	1975	15217	5807
Plurality	4863		9410	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 395; Cuno (S. L.), 47.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 131; Smith (Pro.), 392; Balkam (S. L.), 6.

SARATOGA.

Ballston	201	139	300	220
Charlton	119	96	168	129
Clifton Park.....	297	98	431	148
Corinth	287	135	515	145
Day	60	40	134	64
Edinburgh	91	63	174	115
Galway	167	74	273	120
Greenfield	164	54	330	109
Hadley	94	34	192	33
Half Moon.....	458	298	758	394
Malta	157	52	272	106
Milton	627	529	973	550
Moreau	231	179	413	250
Northumberland .	156	85	231	79
Providence	78	28	132	59
Saratoga	425	349	593	388
Saratoga Springs.	1184	1424	1766	1212
Stillwater	302	385	616	523
Waterford	729	404	895	526
Wilton	179	28	227	22
Total county...	6006	4494	9393	5192
Plurality	1512		4201	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 322; Cuno (S.-L.), 24.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 185; Smith (Pro.), 376; Balkam (S.-L.), 19.

SCHENECTADY.

Duanesburg	335	166	396	237
Glenville	292	210	423	263
Niskayuma	160	65	205	81
Princetown	105	43	151	55
Rotterdam	444	448	649	550
Total towns....	1336	932	1824	1186

SCHENECTADY—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black.	Porter.
Schenectady:				
1st Ward	237	234	280	192
2d Ward	274	247	336	196
3d Ward	291	580	454	631
4th Ward	812	720	1068	727
5th Ward	664	814	812	898
Total city	2278	2595	2950	2644
Total county	3614	3527	4774	3830
Plurality	87		944	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 89; Cuno (S.-L.), 78.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 117; Smith (Pro.), 123; Balkam (S.-L.), 71.

SCHOHARIE.

Blenheim	98	125	136	120
Broome	167	90	231	136
Carlisle	131	139	155	219
Cobleskill	356	547	442	593
Conesville	84	77	128	124
Esperance	170	114	205	130
Fulton	194	320	206	368
Gilboa	236	153	270	197
Jefferson	227	125	261	146
Middleburg	287	396	357	451
Richmondville	234	265	246	270
Schoharie	358	389	376	451
Seward	150	214	189	266
Sharon	214	227	276	349
Summit	143	193	155	227
Wright	168	153	186	184
Total	3217	3527	3819	4231
Plurality		310		412

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 141; Cuno (S.-L.), 6.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 49; Smith (Pro.), 132; Balkam (S.-L.), 4.

SCHUYLER.

Catharine	174	82	265	138
Cayuta	49	53	59	83
Dix	469	358	605	384
Hector	524	244	754	382
Montour	260	94	308	115
Orange	153	135	213	172
Reading	143	126	219	157
Tyrone	212	154	257	195
Total	1985	1248	2680	1626
Plurality	737		1054	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 132; Cuno (S.-L.), 6.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 48; Smith (Pro.), 147; Balkam (S.-L.), 1.

SENECA.

Covert	199	210	284	250
Fayette	278	314	375	414
Junius	79	97	142	128
Lodi	199	135	295	160
Ovid	251	254	284	298
Romulus	270	279	288	307

SENECA—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace	Parker.	Black.	Porter.
Seneca Falls	862	805	1055	905
Tyre	100	96	140	147
Varick	136	114	202	167
Waterloo	636	424	738	511
Total	3010	2728	3803	3282
Plurality	282		521	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 99; Curo (S.-L.), 12.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 49; Smith (Pro.), 85; Balkam (S.-L.), 3.

STEUBEN.

Addison	263	203	451	263
Avoca	283	198	347	267
Bath	988	619	1140	716
Bradford	83	76	107	113
Cameron	171	95	237	167
Campbell	185	61	278	95
Canisteo	269	144	531	264
Caton	123	29	270	59
Cchocton	385	276	515	385
Corning (city)	805	748	1623	780
Corning (town)	113	57	311	123
Dansville	126	80	178	203
Erwin	172	127	321	165
Fremont	74	45	176	98
Greenwood	149	41	200	125
Hartsville	65	34	120	82
Hornby	103	72	157	121
Hornellsville (city)	860	858	1305	1274
Hornellsville (town)	116	84	245	205
Howard	189	76	307	166
Jasper	133	44	276	101
Lindley	169	145	233	133
Prattsburg	280	201	344	293
Pultney	228	113	273	162
Rathbone	128	81	187	104
Thurston	116	60	165	97
Troupsburg	182	55	361	138
Tuscarora	104	69	219	126
Urbana	276	234	399	325
Wayland	254	258	307	404
Wayne	94	101	121	93
West Union	79	46	150	115
Wheeler	120	86	210	157
Woodhull	234	73	407	135
Total county	7919	5489	12471	8056
Plurality	2430		4415	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 801; Cuno (S. L.), 40.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 176; Smith (Pro.), 689; Balkam (S. L.), 19.

SUFFOLK.

Babylon	463	336	860	415
Brookhaven	944	693	1812	865
Easthampton	175	79	413	120
Huntington	727	434	1229	347
Islip	814	513	1314	562
Riverhead	451	244	623	319
Shelter Island	90	41	167	41

SUFFOLK—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black.	Porter.
Smithtown	225	220	349	241
Southampton	771	316	1328	430
Southold	720	420	1140	607
Total county	5380	3296	9235	3947
Plurality	2084		5288	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 558; Cuno (S. L.), 74.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 428; Smith (Pro.), 438; Balkam (S. L.), 67.

SULLIVAN.

Bethel	207	106	353	164
Callicoon	134	249	189	232
Cochecton	123	122	114	139
Delaware	128	245	145	250
Fallsburg	389	281	488	278
Forestburg	67	55	66	48
Fremont	189	199	260	216
Highlands	87	99	123	100
Liberty	398	316	594	341
Lumberland	84	115	106	109
Mamakating	482	176	597	210
Neversink	299	244	316	228
Rockland	400	301	513	325
Thompson	417	391	582	363
Tusten	70	109	110	113
Total county	3474	3008	4556	3116
Plurality	466		1440	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 77; Cuno (S. L.), 9.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 79; Smith (Pro.), 103; Balkam (S. L.), 15.

TIOGA.

Barton	584	336	939	592
Berkshire	143	52	210	79
Candor	358	205	597	367
Newark Valley	230	152	387	237
Nichols	248	39	351	93
Owego	1004	533	1476	838
Richford	170	66	225	134
Spencer	207	95	326	184
Tioga	189	192	305	306
Total county	3133	1670	4816	2837
Plurality	1463		1979	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 269; Cuno (S.-L.), 15.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 48; Smith (Pro.), 238; Balkam (S.-L.), 6.

TOMPKINS.

Caroline	226	108	338	229
Danby	131	56	276	160
Dryden	403	221	669	417
Enfield	140	117	186	188
Groton	337	144	670	292
Ithaca (town)	122	77	202	188
Lansing	209	106	375	299
Newfield	201	137	311	256
Ulysses	305	191	451	273
Total towns	2067	1153	3478	2302

TOMPKINS—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black.	Porter.
Ithaca (city):				
1st Ward	168	174	236	290
2d Ward	412	306	612	407
3d Ward	393	286	578	384
4th Ward	274	121	379	163
Total city	1247	887	1805	1244
Total county	3321	2044	5283	3546
Plurality	1277		1737	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 389; Cuno (S. L.), 25.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 135; Smith (Pro.), 308; Balkam (S. L.), 10.

ULSTER.

Denning	101	76	122	97
Esopus	388	405	642	382
Gardiner	100	212	176	193
Hardenburg	81	58	126	57
Hurley	249	173	298	149
Kingston (town)	35	49	51	66
Lloyd	250	266	390	219
Marbleton	364	263	485	229
Marlborough	340	398	533	348
New-Paltz	217	288	273	252
Oline	288	344	276	317
Plattekill	203	155	279	154
Rochester	242	320	345	293
Rosendale	506	755	640	675
Saugerties	1038	768	1384	790
Shandaken	316	240	384	287
Shawangunk	197	228	318	284
Ulster	154	362	305	340
Wawarsing	715	675	1018	723
Woodstock	245	93	287	98
Total towns	6029	6128	8332	5943
Kingston (city):				
1st Ward	146	347	345	155
2d Ward	282	440	382	282
3d Ward	224	217	271	168
4th Ward	193	370	243	324
5th Ward	129	348	148	323
6th Ward	183	262	257	219
7th Ward	218	292	241	268
8th Ward	201	422	316	287
9th Ward	308	524	526	322
Total city	1884	3222	2729	2348
Total county	7903	9350	11061	8301
Plurality		1447	2760	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 247; Cuno (S. L.), 31.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 135; Smith (Pro.), 308; Balkam (S. L.), 14.

WARREN.

Bolton	159	68	289	62
Caldwell	172	164	212	148
Chester	307	140	389	103
Hague	65	71	154	32
Horicon	149	108	264	62
Johnsburg	379	161	466	166
Luzerne	214	47	261	75
Queensbury	1607	1217	1949	1319

WARREN—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black...	Porter..
Stony Creek.....	135	84	178	80
Thurman	85	74	166	84
Warrensburg	256	276	303	192
Total county...	3520	2400	4631	2314
Plurality	1120		2317	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 150; Cuno (S. L.), 13.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 73; Smith (Pro.), 127; Balkam (S. L.), 6.

WASHINGTON.

Argyle	225	30	445	87
Cambridge	172	70	394	154
Dresden	46	18	107	37
Easton	196	56	412	180
Fort Ann.....	254	104	452	152
Fort Edward.....	443	245	776	476
Granville	457	149	854	338
Greenwich	312	91	845	256
Hampton	38	27	93	63
Hartford	154	34	318	73
Hebron	163	65	350	151
Jackson	61	19	224	63
Kingsbury	662	185	892	378
Putnam	29	18	112	13
Salem	294	173	563	223
White Creek.....	254	96	468	168
Whitehall	378	304	741	494
Total county...	4138	1689	8046	3306
Plurality	2449		4740	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 278; Cuno (S. L.), 7.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 151; Smith (Pro.), 270; Balkam (S. L.), 10.

WAYNE.

Arcadia	653	467	974	645
Butler	237	50	355	114
Galen	405	298	660	513
Huron	98	44	327	143
Lyons	504	408	828	649
Macedon	271	119	416	217
Marion	218	41	416	83
Ontario	201	89	405	165
Palmyra	582	290	691	335
Rose	167	63	323	152
Savannah	222	105	310	165
Sodus	441	292	756	544
Walworth	225	53	399	131
Williamson	298	73	571	130
Wolcott	283	182	525	345
Total county...	4805	2574	7956	4331
Plurality	2231		3625	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 228; Cuno (S. L.), 10.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 91; Smith (Pro.), 228; Balkam (S. L.), 10.

WESTCHESTER.

Bedford	358	268	535	270
Cortlandt	1367	1300	1891	1428
East Chester.....	197	270	272	270
Greenburg	1242	1145	1762	1082

WESTCHESTER—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black...	Porter..
Harrison	75	112	183	126
Lewisboro'	135	54	210	48
Mamaroneck	231	249	373	246
Mt. Pleasant.....	560	588	803	694
Newcastle	209	147	378	144
New-Rochelle ...	1085	764	1375	854
North Castle.....	157	93	231	71
North Salem.....	148	64	232	97
Ossining	820	863	1277	769
Pelham	102	53	169	49
Poundridge	58	30	132	58
Rye	889	863	1358	877
Scarsdale	57	28	111	21
Somers	126	123	202	143
White Plains....	534	520	809	448
Yorktown	207	161	366	150
Total towns....	8557	8195	12673	7850
Mount Vernon:				
1st Ward.....	268	225	400	230
2d Ward.....	309	260	475	191
3d Ward.....	274	180	403	152
4th Ward.....	379	397	602	409
5th Ward.....	231	126	330	63
Total city.....	1461	1188	2210	1045
Yonkers:				
1st Ward.....	379	419	520	350
2d Ward.....	564	534	684	476
3d Ward.....	458	236	512	176
4th Ward.....	403	629	503	626
5th Ward.....	1045	577	1145	568
6th Ward.....	251	831	239	835
7th Ward.....	253	248	314	176
Total city.....	3353	3474	3917	3207
Total county.....	13371	12497	18794	12102
Plurality	874		6692	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 624; Cuno (S.-L.), 558.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 890; Smith(Pro.), 343; Balkam (S.-L.), 461.

WYOMING.

Arcade	151	98	253	188
Attica	261	126	435	279
Bennington	96	104	191	298
Castile	208	80	460	167
Covington	89	7	201	78
Eagle	112	22	245	67
Gainsville	239	123	422	182
Genesee Falls....	59	45	102	81
Java	85	135	213	245
Middlebury	107	40	216	149
Orangeville	83	25	167	93
Perry	305	65	575	171
Pike	209	38	332	64
Sheldon	116	101	218	237
Warsaw	408	188	759	307
Wethersfield	77	58	141	102
Total county..	2605	1255	4930	2708
Plurality	1350		2222	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 226; Cuno (S. L.), 11.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 76; Smith (Pro.), 257; Balkam (S. L.), 5.

YATES.

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	---1897.---		---1896.---	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black...	Porter.
Barrington	153	128	187	150
Benton	278	152	382	192
Italy	118	81	199	82
Jerusalem	294	269	395	301
Middlesex	132	59	221	125
Milo	715	698	1000	631
Potter	181	143	269	206
Starkey	471	221	526	254

YATES—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	---1897.---		---1896.---	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black...	Porter.
Torrey	142	110	185	139
Total county...	2484	1861	3364	2090
Plurality	623		1274	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 153; Cuno (S.-L.), 22.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 38; Smith (Pro.), 145; Balkam (S.-L.), 3.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, NEW-YORK STATE, 1896.

I. (Suffolk and Queens Counties).—Joseph M. Belford, Rep., 27,191; Wm. D. Marvel, Dem., 15,923; Wm. A. Hazard, Dem. (S. M.), 1,700; Joseph P. Jones, Soc.-Lab., 929.

II. (Brooklyn: Wards 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 11 and 20).—Denis M. Hurley, Rep., 18,268; John M. Clancy, Dem. (Sil.), 15,901; Wm. C. Redfield, Dem. (S. M.), 1,561; I. K. Funk, Pro., 103; E. T. Holmes, Soc.-Lab., 152.

III. (Brooklyn: Wards 3, 4, 9, 10, 29 and parts of 22, 23.)—Francis H. Wilson, Rep., 23,813; Chas. F. Brandt, Dem. (Sil.), 16,260; John A. Hennessy, Dem. (S. M.), 1,811; W. B. Waldron, Pro., 153; C. L. Furman, Soc.-Lab., 231.

III. Special election, November 2, 1897 (to fill vacancy, vice Francis H. Wilson, resigned to accept postmastership of Brooklyn).—Wm. A. Prendergast, Rep., 14,557; Edmund H. Driggs, Dem., 16,753; Horatio C. King, Nat. Dem., 3,390; Jacob Gauss, S. L., 328; Irving L. Waldron, Pro., 161.

IV. (Brooklyn: Wards 8, 12, 24, 25, 26; 30, 31, 32 and parts of 22 and 23).—Israel F. Fischer, Rep., 25,810; Thos F. Larkin, Dem. (Sil.), 18,381; Theodore S. Nye, Dem. (S. M.), 1,036; J. E. Ramsey, Pro., 129; A. Klein, Soc.-Lab., 607.

V. (Brooklyn: Wards 18, 21, 27, 28 and parts of 13 and 19).—Chas. G. Bennett, Rep., 22,605; Thos. S. Delaney, Dem. (Sil.), 14,186; Jos. S. Van Wyck, Dem. (S. M.), 805; A. A. Walker, Pro., 78; Geo. Schmidt, Soc.-Lab., 1,677.

VI. (Brooklyn: Wards 14, 15, 16, 17 and parts of 13 and 19).—James R. Howe, Rep., 15,314; Wm. Fickerman, Dem. (Sil.), 14,287; Daniel J. Walsh, Dem. (S. M.), 354; C. H. Parmateer, Pro., 60; G. A. Rosenblath, Soc.-Lab., 941; J. J. Conklin, Pop., 144; O. E. Langer, Ind., 111.

VII. (New-York City: First and part of Second and Third Assembly districts and Richmond County).—Franklin Bartlett, Dem. (S. M.) and Rep., 3,634; J. H. G. Vehslage, Tam., 6,462; John W. Rhines, Pro., 29; John H. Moore, Soc.-Lab., 51.

VIII. (New-York City: Parts of Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth Assembly districts).—J. Murray Mitchell, Rep., Dem. (S. M.), 10,488; James J. Walsh, Tam., 9,219; W. F. Westerfield, Soc.-Lab., 140; J. C. Witter, Pro., 84.

IX. (New-York City: Parts of Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Sixteenth and all of the Twelfth Assembly districts).—Timothy J. Campbell, Dem. (S. M.), Rep., 8,379; Thos. J. Bradley, Tam., 11,002; D. De Leon, Soc.-Lab., 4,371; W. MacElveen, Pro., 26.

X. (New-York City: Parts of Third, Fifth, Seventh, Thirteenth, Twenty-fifth and all of Ninth and Eleventh Assembly districts).—Clarence W. Meade, Rep., 14,245; Calvin Tompkins, Dem. (S. M.), 512; Amos J. Cummings, Tam., 17,446; Wm. Ruddy, Soc.-Lab., 411; F. Hamlin, Pro., 139.

XI. (New-York City: Parts of Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Sixteenth and all of Fourteenth Assembly districts).—Ferdinand Eidman, Rep., 10,435; Thos. O'Connor, Dem. (S. M.), 306; William Sulzer, Tam., 12,195; H. Miller, Soc.-Lab., 2,011; J. E. Hanson, Pro., 42.

XII. (New-York City: Parts of Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh and all of Twentieth Assembly districts).—Chas. A. Hess, Rep., 11,038; Geo. B. McClellan, Tam. and Dem. (S. M.), 12,815; Marion M. Miller, Pop., 831; C. B. Copp, Soc.-Lab., 385; W. S. Hobbs, Pro., 93.

XIII. (New-York City: Parts of Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Assembly districts).—Richard C. Shannon, Rep., 15,413; J. Henry Madden, Dem. (S. M.), 1,029; Thos. W. Smith, Tam., 14,067; J. J. Murphy, Pop., 505; I. Phillips, Soc.-Lab., 594; T. F. Rightmire, Ind. Rep., 419; F. M. Hammond, Pro., 91.

XIV. (New-York City: Parts of Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first and all of Twenty-sixth Assembly districts).—Lemuel E. Quigg, Rep., 27,875; Chas. V. Fornes, Dem. (S. M.), 2,414; John Q. Adams, Tam., 18,553; R. Mortan, Soc.-Lab., 1,235; B. T. Rogers, jr., Pro., 137.

XV. (New-York City: Parts of Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Twen-

ty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fourth and all of Thirtieth, Thirty-second and Thirty-third Assembly districts).—Philip B. Low, Rep. and Dem. (S. M.), 29,602; Wm. H. Burke, Tam., 22,520; A. C. Fisk, Pop., 224; E. K. Thomas, Soc.-Lab., 1,804; O. A. Gage, Pro., 122.

XVI. (Parts of Annexed District and Thirty-fourth and all of Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts and Westchester County)—Wm. L. Ward, Rep., 30,709; Benj. L. Fairchild, Rep., 770; James V. Lawrence, Dem. (S. M.), 1,697; Eugene B. Travis, Tam., 23,456; James H. Hardy, Pro., 461; L. Sanial, Soc-Lab., 1,299.

XVII. (Rockland, Orange and Sullivan counties).—Benamin B. Odell, jr., Rep., 22,622; Robt. A. Widenmann, Dem. (S. M.), 445; David A. Morrison, Dem. (Sil.), 15,500; Joseph Schmitt, Soc.-Lab., 86.

XVIII. (Putnam, Dutchess and Ulster counties).—John H. Ketcham, Rep., 25,531; Henry Metcalf, Dem. (S. M.), 462; Richard E. Connell, Dem. (Sil.), 15,956.

XIX. (Columbia and Rensselaer counties).—A. V. B. Cochrane, Rep., 23,509; Elmer T. Haines, Dem. (S. M.), 389; Geo. G. Miller, Dem. (Sil.), 17,735; Lawrence A. Boland, Soc.-Lab., 135; Nathaniel D. Powers, Pro., 472.

XX. (Albany County).—Geo. N. Southwick, Rep., 22,312; Simeon Holroyd, Dem. (S. M.), 401; Thos. F. Wilkinson, Dem. (Sil.), 17,637; J. C. Sanford, Pro., 231; E. O. Smith, Soc.-Lab., 201.

XXI. (Greene, Schoharie, Otsego, Montgomery and Schenectady counties).—David F. Wilber, Rep., 28,567; Leslie P. Clarke, Dem. (S. M.), 464; John H. Bagley, Dem. (Sil.), 22,267.

XXII. (Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga and St. Lawrence counties).—Lucius N. Littauer, Rep., 32,239; John C. Greene, Dem., 676; James T. Sweetman, Pro., 1,640.

XXIII. (Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Warren and Washington counties).—Wallace T. Foote, jr., Rep., 30,475; Winfield A. Huppuch, Dem., 494; Dr. M. S. Fero, Pro., 452.

XXIV. (Jefferson, Lewis and Orange counties).—Charles A. Chickering, Rep., 27,242; Oscar M. Wood, Dem., 16,248; F. B. Devendorf, Pro., 870.

XXV. (Herkimer and Oneida counties).—James S. Sherman, Rep., 26,996; Cornelius Haley, Dem., Pop., 16,512; W. D. Towsley, 862.

XXVI. (Broome, Chenango, Delaware, Tioga and Tompkins counties).—Geo. W. Ray, Rep., 34,686; Chas. S. Hall, Dem. (S. M.), 513; Alexander D. Wales, Dem., Pop., 20,383; Wm. C. Moulton, Pro., 1,512.

XXVII. (Madison and Onondaga counties).—Theo. L. Poole, Rep., 22,657; James J. Belden, Rep., Dem. (S. M.), 27,427; Chas. N. Corregan, Soc.-Lab., 827; Heman D. Fulton, Pro., 638.

XXVIII. (Cayuga, Cortland, Ontario, Wayne and Yates counties).—Sereno E. Payne, Rep., 33,628; Francis O. Mason, Dem. (S. M.), 468; Robt. L. Drummond, Dem. (Sil.), 19,822.

XXIX. (Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca and Steuben counties).—Chas. W. Gillet, Rep., 27,192; Demerville Page, Dem. (S. M.), 369; Henry W. Bowers, Dem. (Sil.), 17,994.

XXX. (Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming counties).—James W. Wadsworth, Rep., 28,478; Geo. A. Sweet, Dem. (S. M.), 409; Frank P. Hulette, Dem. (Sil.), 19,066; John Ideson, Pop., 397; Freeman Williams, Pro., 1,269.

XXXI. (Monroe County).—Henry C. Brewster, Rep., 25,399; William H. Davis, Dem. (S. M.), 386; Wm. E. Ryan, Dem. (Sil.), 17,109; Wm. J. McPherson, Ind. Rep., 89; Wm. R. Hunt, Pro., 562; F. E. Silverman, Soc.-Lab., 488; H. W. Sneck, Pop., 617.

XXXII. (Buffalo: Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19 and 20).—Rowland B. Mahany, Rep., 18,623; Mark B. Moore, Dem. (S. M.), 313; Chas. Rung, Dem. (Sil.), 14,765; S. Lockwood, Pro., 84; Joseph Otto, Soc.-Lab., 752.

XXXIII. (Buffalo: Wards 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, and remainder of Erie County).—D. S. Alexander, Rep., 27,573; Geo. Wing, Dem. (S. M.), 931; H. W. Richardson, Dem. (Sil.), 14,636; John A. Sayles, Pro., 425; A. Miller, Soc.-Lab., 204.

XXXIV. (Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties).—Warren B. Hooker, Rep., 30,696; Staley N. Wood, Dem. (S. M.), 422; D. F. Allen, Rep., Pop., 3,298; Ancel M. Taylor, Pro., 1,279.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF N. Y. STATE LEGISLATURE, NOV. 2, 1897.

"R.," denotes Republican; "D.," Democrat; "T.," Tammany; "C. U.," Citizens Union; "N. D.," National Democrat; "Pro.," Prohibition; "Pop.," Populist; "S. L.," Socialistic-Labor; "J. D.," Jeffersonian Democracy; "U. D.," United Democracy. [1]Elected.

SENATOR, XXXVTH DISTRICT.

To fill vacancy, vice Joseph Mullin, deceased.

	Jefferson Co.	Lewis Co.	Total.
[1]Elan R. Brown (R.).	6,487	2,856	9,343
Geo. C. McMullin (D.)	4,534	1,884	6,418

ASSEMBLYMEN VOTED FOR.

ALBANY COUNTY.

I. [1]Wm. L. Coughtry (R.), 4,557; Chas M. Friend (D.), 3,572; P. Donnelly (Ind.), 75; H. Elmendorf (Pro.), 88; C. M. Friend (S. L.), 87.

II. [1]James B. McEwan (R.), 5,058; Newton Ketcham (D.), 3,694; Richard G. Coon (S. L.), 81; Peter I. Smith (Pro.), 60.

III. A. L. Dries (R.), 3,183; [1]Geo. T. Kelly (D.), 5,391; Jacob E. Alexander (S. L.), 97; M. L. R. Garvin (Pro.), 21.

IV. [1]Geo. W. Stedman (R.), 4,994; Prescott Hildrette (D.), 4,453; Wm. Garvey (S. L.), 80; C. Adams (Pro.), 55.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

[1]A. W. Litchard (R.), 4,056; H. W. Breckenridge (D.), 3,756; J. C. Averill (Pro.), 486.

BROOME COUNTY.

I. [1]Chas. E. Fuller (R.), 3,349; Frank Langdon (D.), 2,463; F. E. Morey (Pro.), 241.

II. [1]E. L. Vincent (R.), 3,556; A. M. Sperry (D.), 2,592; Geo. F. Hand (Pro.), 342.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

I. [1]George A. Stoneman (R.), 2,923; E. Chamberlain (D.), 1,479; Hiram Webster (Pro.), 224.

II. [1]Gervasse A. Matteson (R.), 3,211; B. F. Willis (D.), 1,672; John A. Stephens (Pro.), 138.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

I. [1]E. Q. Dutton (R.), 3,351; Dr. Ira N. Brown (D.), 1,614; A. J. Sprague (Pro.), 172.

II. [1]Geo. S. Fordyce (R.), 3,025; James W. Mullen (D.), 1,640; R. U. Hudson (Pro.), 153.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

I. [1]Frederick R. Peterson (R.), 2,889; J. Wm. Sonbury (D.), 2,106; John H. Ford (Pro.), 228.

II. [1]S. Frederick Nixon (R.), 3,018; Wm. M. G. Haynes (D.), 1,673; A. J. Evans (Pro.), 273.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

[1]John H. Holbert (R.), 5,322; Andrew Fitzsimmons (D.), 4,924; Emerson Orvis (Pro.), 434.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

[1]Jotham P. Alds (R.), 4,317; Wm. W. Calkins (D.), 2,476; H. H. Tucker (Pro.), 374.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Everett C. Baker (R.), 3,449; [1]E. J. Pickett (D.), 4,099; Geo. W. Annis (Pro.), 87.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

[1]Robert Hoes (R.), 4,863; A. L. Schermerhorn (D.), 3,605; S. F. Phillips (Pro.), 137.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

F. P. Saunders (R.), 2,544; [1]David W. Van Hoesen (D.), 2,961; L. M. Loope (Pro.), 259; Henry Howes (Ind.), 976.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

[1]Delos Axtell (R.), 4,907; Orlando B. Foote (D.), 3,134; J. DeW. Smith (Pro.), 379.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

I. [1]John A. Hanna (R.), 4,325; Robert Hurd (D.), 3,043; V. W. Buck (Pro.), 1,720.

II. [1]Wm. A. Tripp (R.), 4,389; E. E. Perkins (D.), 3,247; M. L. Wallace (Pro.), 217.

ERIE COUNTY.

I. Wm. Franklin (R.), 4,720; [1]Anthony J. Boland (D.), 6,386; B. M. Hurwitz, 47.

II. [1]Henry W. Hill (R.), 8,905; Martin J. Caton (D.), 4,439; Frank Stratton, 154.

III. John Leible (R.), 3,403; [1]Wm. Maloney (D.), 5,545; J. H. Stachewiez, 346.

IV. Wm. Schneider (R.), 2,898; [1]John C. Mohring (D.), 4,307; Emil Roseman, 101.

V. Charles Braun (R.), 2,602; [1]Henry Streifler (D.), 4,216; James W. Sharp, 55.

VI. [1]Nicholas J. Miller (R.), 5,302; Edward McConnell (D.), 4,702; C. A. Faessler, 143.

VII. [1]John K. Patton (R.), 3,142; Frank A. Ten Brook (D.), 2,727.

VIII. [1]E. Freeman Baker (R.), 3,719; Fred. L. Norton (D.), 3,019; Borden J. Cole, 169.

ESSEX COUNTY.

[1]James H. Pierce (R.), 2,494; Willard H. Lamson (D.), 1,764; L. L. Calkins (Pro.), 51.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

[1]Thos. A. Sears (R.), 2,926; O. M. Everett (D.), 1,062; Robert Clark (Pro.), 164.

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES.

[1]Daniel Hays (R.), 4,372; Frank Carson (D.), 3,846; James H. Rice (Pro.), 379; R. Schwemmer (Pop.), 166.

GENESEE COUNTY.

[1]John J. Ellis (R.), 2,536; W. S. Sumner (D.), 1,191; James Bowden (Pro.), 199.

GREENE COUNTY.

John B. Longendyke (R.), 3,453; [1]Sylvester B. Sage (D.), 3,816; David T. Slater (Pro.), 151.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

[1]E. LaG. Smith (R.), 5,242; R. G. Starkweather (D.), 5,224; F. Coleman (Pro.), 275.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

I. [1]W. Zimmermann (R.), 2,954; F. D. Roth (D.), 2,375; Duane Ormsby (Pop.), 237; F. B. Deavendorf (Pro.), 216.

II. [1]C. J. Clark (R.), 3,742; Geo. A. Fuller (D.), 2,210.

KINGS COUNTY.

I. W. L. Sandford (R.), 2,149; [1]Henry S. Griggs (D.), 2,869; N. B. Kilmer (C. U.), 2,779.

II. Samuel Moss (R.), 1,070; [1]John McKeown (D.), 5,159; S. B. Donnelly (N. D. and C. U.), 1,465.

III. Chas. J. McHale (R.), 1,058; [1]Thos. H. Cullen (D.), 4,066; C. A. Weber (N. D. and C. U.), 1,298.

IV. [1]David F. Davis (R.), 5,226; Chas. McKeever (D.), 4,400.

V. [1]Abram C. DeGraw (R., C. U. and N. D.), 2,414; A. A. Weston (D.), 1,966; E. F. Foerster (C., N. D.), 251.

VI. E. H. M. Roehr (R., C. U. and N. D.), 4,205; [1]Wm. R. McGuire (D.), 4,301.

VII. G. H. Parshall (R.), 2,568; [1]F. P. Gallagher (D.), 5,781; E. M. Clarkson (N. D. and C. U.), 2,615.

VIII. Felix J. Kernan (R. and C. U.), 2,537; [1]Thos J. Farrell (D.), 3,479.

IX. Wm. P. Clark (R.), 972; [1]John J. Cain (D.), 3,962; John Wolf (N. D. and C. U.), 1,426.

X. John E. Thorne (R. and N. D.), 4,329; [1]Samuel M. Hubbard (D. and C. U.), 4,360.

XI. Noah B. Tebbetts (R., C. U. and N. D.), 4,339; [1]Joseph A. Guider (D.), 4,494.

XII. Henry E. Abell (R.), 3,095; [1]C. C. Schoneck (D.), 4,048; John Thatcher (C. U. and N. D.), 2,752.

XIII. Frank F. Schultz (R. and C. U.), 4,771; [1]B. J. Wright (D.), 4,998.

XIV. Herman J. Trotte (R.), 1,365; [1]A. F. Schmidt (D.), 5,480; J. E. Stanton (C. U. and N. D.), 1,124.

XV. Joseph Murray (R. and C. U.), 1,675; [1]Harry H. Dale (D.), 3,457.

XVI. [1]E. C. Brennan (R. and C. U.), 5,623; Henry J. Miller (D.), 3,116.

XVII. [1]Henry Marshall (R., C. U. and N. D.), 4,196; D. F. Nicols (D.), 2,012.

XVIII. [1]George Tiffany (R. and C. U.), 5,255; John P. MacCabe (D.), 4,392.

XIX. Fred. A. Meyer (R.), 2,437; [1]F. Schmid (D.), 3,950.

XX. Fred G. Hughes (R., C. U. and N. D.), 4,801; [1]Otto Wicke (D.), 5,009.

XXI. J. A. Livingston (R. and C. U.), 3,298; [1]J. E. Reisert (D.), 4,487; F. Oswald (N. D.), 771.

LEWIS COUNTY.

[1]Addison L. Clark (R.), 2,871; J. H. Gerner (D.), 1,883; G. E. Hufent (Pro.), 100.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

[1]Otto Kelsey (R.), 3,441; Chas. W. Gamble (D.), 2,710; Alva Carpenter (Pro.), 252.

MADISON COUNTY.

[1]Robert J. Fish (R.), 3,984; J. E. Brown (D.), 1,999; S. Meadwing (Pro.), 350.

MONROE COUNTY.

I. [1]James B. Perkins (R.), 4,275; M. S. Mindnich (D.), 3,838; A. J. Taylor (Pro.), 200; F. Kalte (S. L.), 169.

II. [1]James M. E. O'Grady (R.), 5,738; J. B. Y. Warner (D.), 4,361; Julius Wittrup (Pro.), 81; Jesse Freeman (S. L.), 152.

III. [1]W. W. Armstrong (R.), 4,307; Chas. J. Madden (D.), 4,150; L. D. Vosburgh (Pro.), 75; Wm. Richards (S. L.), 74.

IV. Fred E. Gott (R.), 3,541; [1]Jacob S. Haight (D.), 3,822; F. J. Mitchell (Pro.), 131; Martin Goss (S. L.), 106.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

[1]Richard Murphy (R.), 4,977; David M. Kittle (D.), 4,691; S. Billington (Pro.), 349.

NEW-YORK COUNTY.

I. John F. Ward (R.), 790; [1]Daniel E. Finn (T.), 3,233; Martin J. McCoy (C. U.), 694; Michael J. Doyle (N. D.), 178; C. Kampf (S. L.), 34; L. Larsen (Pro.), 10.

II. Isaac E. Bermant (R., J. D. and U. D.), 1,304; [1]James Oliver (T. and N. D.), 4,878; W. D. Kelland (Ind. D.), 49; M. Eckstein (S. L.), 107; D. Miller (Pro.), 18.

III. Andrew H. Scoble (R.), 1,384; [1]D. F. Mullaney (T.), 4,430; W. R. Clendenning (C. U.), 830; B. Lynch (U. D.), 264; F. Faist (S. L.), 59; W. J. McNickle (Pro.), 26

IV. John B. Denny (R.), 855; [1]Patrick H. Roche (T. and N. D.), 3,472; Edward Cotter (C. U. and J. D.), 943; P. H. Murphy (U. D.), 222; H. Balkam (S. L.), 541; E. Seely (Pro.), 10; L. H. Levin (Ind. R.), 906.

V. John H. Dorn (R.), 2,147; [1]Wm. A. Chanler (T. and N. D.), 3,451; Geo. L. Wilcox (C. U.), 2,027; E. Knell (S. L.), 64; G. R. Sall (Pro.), 30.

VI. John Moran (R.), 1,949; [1]T. P. Sullivan (T., J. D. and N. D.), 5,005; Jacob Lutz (C. U.), 829; R. Kuhnel (S. L.), 218; J. Glover (Pro.), 164.

VII. Wm. S. Udell (R.), 1,954; [1]John F. Maher (T. and N. D.), 4,397; John Watson (C. U.), 1,258; J. E. Winans (U. D.), 190; R. Blumenthal (S. L.), 54; F. Smith (Pro.), 46.

VIII. [1]Chas. S. Adler (R., C. U., J. D. and U. D.), 2,399; Philip Wissig (T. and N. D.), 1,841; L. Abelson (S. L.), 447; A. McKeon (Pro.), 5.

IX. C. J. Spero (R.), 1,991; [1]N. T. Phillips (T. and N. D.), 4,550; T. Lynch (U. D.), 72; P. Zoller (S. L.), 107; R. Alexander (Pro.), 48.

X. J. J. Sullivan (R.), 2,247; [1]J. Harburger (T. and N. D.), 3,590; D. Kull, jr. (C. U.), 785; V. A. Schultz (J. D.), 227; P. H. Schmitt (S. L.), 755; C. C. Austen (Pro.), 85.

XI. Michael H. Blake (R.), 1,621; [1]John J. O'Connor (T. and N. D.), 4,054; Geo. Burgess (C. U.), 910; E. B. Meyer (U. D.), 44; E. Lederer (S. L.), 131; W. H. Mastin (Pro.), 23.

XII. David Steckler (R., C. U., J. D. and U. D.), 1,954; [1]Joseph Schulum (T. and N. D.), 3,184; I. Bennett (S. L.), 940; J. Gilkinson (Pro.), 10.

XIII. John J. Flynn (R.), 1,242; [1]P. F. Trainor (T.), 3,866; John M. Wandell (C. U. and J. D.), 997; W. Schneider (N. D. and Ind D.), 148; J. C. Hackett (U. D.), 29; G. Dusch (S. L.), 191; F. A. Victor (Pro.), 8.

XIV. James P. O'Connor (R.), 1,584; [1]Jacob Fritz (T.), 3,968; J. Decker (C. U. and J. D.), 1,320; F. L. Maloney (N. D. and U. D.), 484; E. E. Naugebauer (S. L.), 548; H. W. Wilbur (Pro.), 15.

XV. G. A. McGregor (R.), 1,462; [1]Thos. Smith (T.), 3,641; A. E. Thompson (C. U.), 950; J. T. C. O'Donohue (N. D. and Ind. D.), 785; B. J. Brandes (S. L.), 152; R. W. Seage (Pro.), 24.

XVI. S. S. Koenig (R.), 1,339; [1]Benj. Hoffman (T. and N. D.), 3,391; D. J. Kelt (C. U.), 400; S. Spreng (U. D.), 26; D. De Leon (S. L.), 1,858; C. Mayer (Pro.), 34.

XVII. Lucas A. Waldo (R.), 1,354; [1]John F. Brennan (T. and N. D.), 4,224; John J. Flynn (C. U. and J. D.), 1,238; H. S. Garland (U. D.), 42; C. Fritchy (S. L.), 158; M. T. Lindsay (Pro.), 14.

XVIII. Wm. Rabe (R.), 1,100; [1]Chas. P. Dillon (T. and N. D.), 5,101; G. M. Royce (C. U.), 1,284; D. Cavanagh (J. D.), 328; F. M. Duffy (U. D.), 33; F. E. Kirchner (S. L.), 222; W. G. Hildebrand (Pro.), 20.

XIX. Robert Mazet (R.), 3,147; [1]S. C. Weill (T.), 3,665; P. M. Stewart (C. U., J. D. and N. D.), 3,583. (These figures are unofficial, a contest having been made.)

XX. J. J. Doubleday (R.), 1,431; [1]C. F. Collins (T. and N. D.), 5,024; A. Stewart (U. D.), 58; H. Berger (S. L.), 138; E. N. Garnsey (Pro.), 21.

XXI. Geo. C. Austin (R.), 3,992; [1]Thos. J. Murray (T.), 4,482; Wm. M. Bennett (C. U.), 3,974; J. H. Banton (N. D.), 342; J. Mintz (S. L.), 126; E. H. Mead (Pro.), 27.

XXII. Chas. Shougood (R., U. D. and Ind D.), 1,279; [1]H. Hachemeister (T.), 4,753; Jacob Kelber (C. U., J. D. and N. D.), 1,688; M. Fey (S. L.), 170; E. F. Mone (Pro.), 17.

XXIII. [1]M. J. Lowenthal (R., J. D. and C. U.), 5,495; T. J. Hayden (T. and N. D.), 5,370; J. T. Neir (S. L.), 168; G. Munro (Pro.), 43.

XXIV. Morris H. Hart (R., J. D. and U. D.), 1,491; [1]J. B. Fitzgerald (T. and N. D.), 4,196; Leon Cohen (C. U.), 1,196; H. Pfennig (S. L.), 342; S. S. Williams (Pro.), 20.

XXV. A. S. Washburne (R.), 1,994; Albert W. Orr (T.), 2,560; [1]John A. Weekes, jr. (C. U.), 2,710; A. L. Everett (N. D.), 191; P. J. Hall (U. D.), 35; C. W. Fuess (Pro.), 23.

XXVI. Frank A. Sovak (R.), 2,039; [1]C. E. Sinsheimer (T. and N. D.), 3,590; F.

Rall (U. D.), 36; J. Franz (S. L.), 389; Wm. A. Gove (Pro.), 13.

XXVII. Chas. R. Burke (R.), 1,584; C. A. Malloy (T.), 2,271; [1]F. E. Laimbeer (C. U.), 2,823; Otto Ross (N. D.), 171; E. G. Barton (Pro.), 20.

XXVIII. L. L. Bonheur (R.), 1,178; [1]Joseph I. Green (T. and N. D.), 4,661; R. Bock (S. L.), 605; C. Knappman (Pro.), 14.

XXIX. N. A. Elsberg (R.), 2,557; Julius E. Siegel (T.), 2,851; [1]A. F. Seligsberg (C. U. and N. D.), 3,641; J. T. Brooks (Pro.), 39.

XXX. John J. Ryan (R.), 1,656; [1]Geo. W. Meyers (T. and N. D.), 5,134; J. J. M. Issing (J. D.), 406; C. E. Becherer (C. U.), 1,473; A. Grolinger (S. L.), 525; G. W. Milligan (Pro.), 15.

XXXI. Frank McCabe (R.), 4,181; [1]Albert E. Crabtree (T. and N. D.), 4,747; E. Neppel (S. L.), 91; W. H. Draper (Pro.), 53.

XXXII. Edward Gillespie (R.), 1,808; [1]T. F. Donnelly (T. and N. D.), 5,405; E. A. Johnson (U. D.), 199; S. Weiss (S. L.), 451; T. H. Mackey (Pro.), 18.

XXXIII. C. J. Reilly (R.), 2,222; [1]John J. Eagan (T. and N. D.), 4,233; H. N. Harber (C. U.), 1,164; Otto Uhliger (U. D.), 65; J. Lederer (S. L.), 188; C. N. Mazza (Pro.), 15; I. S. Cherry (Ind. R.), 67.

XXXIV. Alfred B. Hall, jr. (R.), 3,318; [1]L. W. Redington (T., N. D. and U. D.), 7,253; W. G. Kirkland (C. U.), 2,248; J. F. Reilly (J. D.), 1,151; B. Wilcke (S. L.), 350; D. Crandall (Pro.), 31.

XXXV. C. H. Cronin (R. and C. U.), 6,927; [1]R. H. Mitchell (T. and N. D.), 8,389; J. J. Kinneally (S. L.), 556; C. F. Jewell (Pro.), 96.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

I. D. Van Shuler (R.), 2,675; [1]Dow Vroman (D.), 2,764; Geo. Hull (Pro.), 133.

II. B. A. Rowe (R.), 2,003; [1]Henry S. Tompkins (D.), 2,124; A. W. Pierson (Pro.), 116.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

I. [1]John Williams (R.), 5,485; Cornelius Haley (D.), 5,074; E. S. Nuessle (S. L.), 190; Chas. Smith (Pro.), 173.

II. [1]Louis M. Martin (R.), 3,545; D. E. McIlhenny (D.), 2,208; T. C. Brockway (Pro.), 274.

III. [1]John E. Mason (R.), 4,519; John Singleton (D.), 2,800; M. M. Hughes (Pro.), 354.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

I. W. J. Bellen (R.), 3,282; [1]Wm. G. Cottle (McK. League and D), 3,326; James A. Root (S. L.), 178.

II. [1]Edward G. Ten Eyck (R.), 3,498; Wm. H. Gries (McK. League and D.), 3,426; Henry Waack (Pro.), 383; H. E. Ransier (S. L.), 115.

III. [1]Joseph Bondy (R.), 4,422; Fred. W. Fix (D. and McK. League), 4,315; H. P. Schulze (Pro.), 249; C. W. McClinchy (S. L.), 41.

IV. [1]John T. Delaney (R.), 5,293; Cyrus W. Phillips (D. and McK. League), 4,262; E. B. Schwarz (Pro.), 231.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

[1]R. B. Simmons (R.), 4,934; G. G. Smith (D.), 3,559; Powell (Pro.), 389.

ORANGE COUNTY.

I. [1]Louis F. Goodsell (R.), 5,495; Albert S. Embler (D.), 3,836; J. C. Rider (Pro.), 236; J. McGarvey (S. L.), 227.

II. Louis Bedell (R.), 4,851; [1]D. P. Shultz (D.), 4,879; T. W. Smith (Pro.), 123.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

[1]Dennis W. Evarts (R.), 1,815; Harvey L. James (D.), 1,702; J. P. Thorn (Pro.), 275.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

I. [1]Lewis P. Taylor (R.), 3,617; John O'Brien (D.), 2,853; Wm. H. Blakeman (Pro.), 146.

II. [1]Thos. M. Costello (R.), 3,738; B. J. Morgan (D.), 1,883; Azro B. Bond (Pro.), 159; Thos. C. Platt (R.), 1.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

[1]Leland M. Cowles (R.), 5,290; G. H. Clarke (D.), 3,908; Elijah Newell (Pro.), 416.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

[1]Emerson W. Addis (R.), 1,687; James Smith (D.), 913.

QUEENS COUNTY.

I. Harold B. Christensen (R.), 3,490; [1]Geo. L. Glaser (D.), 5,886; Jacob H. Gebhard (Gleason D.), 958; Robert Stott (Pro.), 808.

II. Stewart McKnight (R.), 3,736; [1]Cyrus B. Gale (D.), 3,950.

III. [1]George Wallace (R.), 4,295; Edward N. Townsend (D.), 4,019.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

I. [1]B. O. Brewster (R.), 4,567; Thos. W. Salmon (D.), 3,328; Wm. Waffner (Pro.), 69; F. A. Stanley (S. L.), 125.

II. Wm. L. Thompson (R.), 3,406; [1]Wm. Hutton, jr. (D.), 5,743; J. J. Baineville (Pro.), 59; J. H. Reynolds (S. L.), 70.

III. [1]Michael Russell (R.), 5,311; Gilbert C. Bishop (D.), 3,500; F. Dankhoff (Pro.), 33; J. Wandell (S. L.), 2.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Geo. Garby (R. and C. U.), 4,552; [1]C. J. Kullman (D.), 5,508; J. D. Morgan (J. D.), 697; Zenas W. Bliss (Pro.), 184; R. Engelbrecht (S. L.), 151.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

Frederick L. Whitner (R.), 3,012; [1]Irving Brown (D.), 3,408; D. F. Knapp (Pro.), 79.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

I. [1]Ira C. Miles (R.), 3,589; S. W. Hemingway (D.), 1,120; Chas. Williams (Pro.), 193.

II. [1]Martin V. B. Ives (R.), 3,131; G. P. Stearns (D.), 879; C. F. Simpson (Pro), 215.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

[1]Geo. W. Kavanaugh (R.), 6,801; W. H. Tourtellot (Ind.), 429.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

Chas. F. Veeder (R.), 3,545; [1]John C. Meyers (D.), 3,717; E. C. Bieling (Pro.), 80.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

M. W. Harroway (R.), 3,310; [1]Geo. M. Palmer (D.), 3,484; A. G. Kerr (Pro.), 103.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

[1]Chas. A. Sloane (R.), 1,899; Dr. D. W. Scutt (D.), 1,358; J. W. Arnold (Pro.), 122.

SENECA COUNTY.

[1]Wm. V. Van Rensselaer (R.), 3,052; Wm. H. Kinne (D.), 2,730; Joseph H. Cook (Pro.), 81.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

I. [1]E. D. Cross (R.), 3,937; J. M. Washburn (D.), 3,325; M. C. Plough (Pro.), 378.

II. [1]Hyatt C. Hatch (R.), 3,703; Irving W. Near (D.), 2,499; L. R. Travis (Pro.), 363.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

I. [1]Erastus F. Post (R.), 3,105; Edward O. Ryder (D.), 1,796; E. M. Price (Pro.), 423.

II. [1]Carll S. Burr, jr. (R.), 2,267; David S. Garland (D.), 1,482; W. D. Eccleston (Pro.), 151.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

[1]Geo. McLaughlin (R.), 3,257; John M. Watson (D.), 3,236; Wm. J. Carter (Pro.), 84.

TIOGA COUNTY.

[1]Daniel P. Witter (R.), 3,118; O. S. Randall (D.), 1,692; Joseph Roberts (Pro.), 248.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

[1]Theron Johnson (R.), 3,277; Frank Nelson (D.), 2,048; H. W. Roe (Pro.), 403.

ULSTER COUNTY.

I. [1]Jacob H. Tremper (R.), 4,462; John T. Cummings (D.), 4,244; J. H. Kemble (Pro.), 98.

II. James Lounsbery (R.), 4,152; [1]Chas. J. Ackert (D.), 4,280; Wm. Palen (Pro.), 161.

WARREN COUNTY.

[1]Taylor J. Eldridge (R.), 3,242; Joseph A. Kellogg (D.), 2,702; Elmer J. West (Pro.), 140.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

[1]C. R. Paris (R.), 4,228; J. A. Robinson (D.), 1,566; Erastus Becker (Pro.), 281.

WAYNE COUNTY.

[1]Marvin I. Greenwood (R.), 4,802; John H. Rogers (D.), 2,568; D. J. Cotton (Pro.), 230.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

I. Alfred E. Smith (R.), 4,936; [1]Jared Sandford (D.), 5,724; J. F. Eberhardt (Pro.), 144; W. Pfeiffer (S. L.), 383.

II. Geo. H. Mairs (R.), 4,989; [1]Wm. J. Graney (D.), 5,934; R. S. Collins (Pro.), 176.

III. James K. Apgar (R.), 3,845; John Gibney (D.), 4,006; Wm. H. Bell (Pro.), 304.

WYOMING COUNTY.

[1]Daniel B. Whipple (R.), 2,671; Joel M. Potter (D.), 1,178; Chas. R. Buck (Pro.), 237.

YATES COUNTY.

[1]Miles W. Raplee (R.), 2,247; Thos Carmody (D.), 2,147; W. F. Van Tuyl (Pro.), 151.

Republicans elected, 78; Democrats elected, 69; Ind. Republicans elected, 2; Nat. Democrats elected, 1; total, 150.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK OF 1898.

The numbers indicate the districts represented. The letters denote the political party represented, as "R.," Republican; "D.," Democrat; "I. R.," Independent Republican; "N. D.," National Democrat. The name of place given is the home address.

THE SENATE.

I. Richard Higbie (R.), Babylon.
II. Theodore Koehler (D.), Long Island City.
III. Frank Gallagher (D.), Brooklyn.
IV. George W. Brush (R.), Brooklyn.
V. Michael J. Coffey (D.), Brooklyn.
VI. Peter H. McNulty (D.), Brooklyn.
VII. Patrick H. McCarren (D.), Brooklyn.
VIII. Albert A. Wray (R.), Brooklyn.
IX. Julius L. Wieman (R.), Brooklyn.
X. John F. Ahearn (D.), New-York City.
XI. Timothy D. Sullivan (D.), New-York City.
XII. Samuel J. Foley (D.), New-York City.
XIII. Bernard F. Martin (D.), New-York City.
XIV. Thomas Francis Grady (D.), New-York City.
XV. Frank D. Pavey (R.), New-York City.
XVI. Louis Munzinger (D.), New-York City.
XVII. Charles B. Page (R.), New-York City.
XVIII. Maurice Featherson (D.), New-York City.
XIX. John Ford (R.), New-York City.
XX. Jacob A. Cantor (D.), New-York City.
XXI. Charles Lewis Guy (D.), New-York City.
XXII. James Irving Burns (R.), Yonkers.
XXIII. Clarence Lexow (R.), Nyack.
XXIV. William C. Daley (R.), Chatham.
XXV. Charles Davis (R.), Saugerties.
XXVI. John Grant (R.), Margaretville.
XXVII. Hobart Krum (R.), Schoharie.
XXVIII. Edgar T. Brackett (R.), Saratoga Springs.
XXIX. Myer Nussbaum (R.), Albany.
XXX. Le Grand Cannon Tibbits (R.), Hoosac.
XXXI. George Chahoon (R.), Au Sable Forks.
XXXII. George R. Malby (R.), Ogdensburg.
XXXIII. Walter L. Brown (R.), Oneonta.
XXXIV. Henry J. Coggeshall (R.), Waterville.
XXXV. Elon R. Brown (R.), Watertown.
XXXVI. Horace White (R.), Syracuse.
XXXVII. Nevada N. Stranahan (R.), Fulton.
XXXVIII. William Elting Johnson (R.), Waverly.
XXXIX. Benjamin M. Wilcox (R.), Auburn.
XL. Edwin C. Stewart (R.), Ithaca.
XLI. John S. Sheppard (R.), Penn Yan.
XLII. John Raines (R.), Canandaigua.
XLIII. Cornelius R. Parsons (R.), Rochester.
XLIV. Henry Harrison (R.), Brockport.
XLV. Timothy Edwards Ellsworth (R.), Lockport.
XLVI. Lester H. Humphrey (R.), Warsaw.
XLVII. Charles Lamy (R.), Buffalo.
XLVIII. Simon Seibert (R.), Buffalo.

XLIX. George A. Davis (R.), Lancaster. L. Frank Wayland Higgins (R.), Olean.

Republicans, 36; Democrats, 14; total, 50.

THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY COUNTY—I. William L. Coughtry (R.), Slingerlands; II. James B. McEwan (R.), 183 Clinton-ave., Albany; III. George T. Kelly (D.), 82 State-st., Albany; IV. George W. Stedman (R.), Loudonville.

ALLEGANY COUNTY—Almanzo W. Litchard (R.), Rushford.

BROOME COUNTY—I. Charles E. Fuller (R.), Conklin; II. Edgar L. Vincent (R.), Maine.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—I. George A. Stoneman (R.), Machias; II. Girvease A. Matteson (R.), East Otto.

CAYUGA COUNTY—I. Elias Q. Dutton (R.), Cato; II. George S. Fordyce (R.), Union Springs.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—I. Frederick R. Peterson (R.), 201 Main-st., Jamestown; II. Samuel Frederick Nixon (R.), Westfield

CHEMUNG COUNTY—John H. Holbert (R.), Chemung.

CHENANGO COUNTY—Jotham P. Allds (R.), Norwich.

CLINTON COUNTY—Edmund J. Pickett (D.), Saranac.

COLUMBIA COUNTY—Robert Hoes (R.), Malden Bridge.

CORTLAND COUNTY—David W. Van HOESEN (D.), Cortland.

DELAWARE COUNTY—Delos Axtell (R.), Barbourville.

DUTCHESS COUNTY—I. John A. Hanna (R.), Dover Plains; II. William A. Tripp (R.), Rhinecliff.

ERIE COUNTY—I. Anthony J. Boland (D.), 434 Elk-st., Buffalo; II. Henry W. Hill (R.), 39 School-st., Buffalo; III. William Maloney (D.), 142 Reiman-st., Buffalo; IV. John C. Mohring (D.), 375 Jefferson-st., Buffalo; V. Henry Streifler (D.), 136 Sycamore-st., Buffalo; VI. Nicholas J. Miller (R.), 12 Cayuga-st., Buffalo; VII. John K. Patton (R.), Tonawanda; VIII. E. Freeman Baker (R.), Orchard Park.

ESSEX COUNTY—James H. Pierce (R.), Bloomingdale.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Thomas A. Sears (R.), Bombay.

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES—Daniel Hays (R.), Gloversville.

GENESEE COUNTY—John J. Ellis (R.), Darien Centre.

GREENE COUNTY—Sylvester B. Sage (D.), Catskill.

HERKIMER COUNTY—E. La Grange Smith (R.), Frankfort.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—I. Walter Zimmerman (R.), Brownville; II. Cornelius J. Clark (R.), Carthage.

KINGS COUNTY—I. Henry S. Griggs (D.), 187 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; II. John McKeown (D.), 193 Adams-st., Brooklyn; III. Thomas H. Cullen (D.), 72 Carroll-st., Brooklyn; IV. David F. Davis (R.), 80 Hewes-st., Brooklyn; V. Abram C. De Graw (R.), 79 Broadway, Brooklyn; VI. William R. McGuire (D.), 527 Willoughby-ave., Brooklyn; VII. Francis P. Gallagher (D.), West 8th-st., Coney Island; VIII. Thomas J. Farrell (D.), 59 2d-st., Brooklyn; IX. John J. Cain (D.), 322 Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn; X. Samuel M. Hubbard (D.), 44 Court-st., Brooklyn; XI. Joseph A. Guider (D.), 521 St. Mark's-ave., Brooklyn; XII. Charles C. Schoeneck (D.), 236 7th-st., Brooklyn; XIII. Bartley J. Wright (D.), 68 Dobbin-st., Brooklyn; XIV. August F. Schmid (D.), 43 India-st., Brooklyn; XV. Harry H. Dale (D.), 329 Keap-st., Brooklyn; XVI. Edward C. Brennan (R.), 966 Jefferson-ave., Brooklyn; XVII. Henry Marshall (R.), 546 Madison-st., Brooklyn; XVIII. George Tiffany (R.), 132 Hawthorne-st., Brooklyn; XIX. Frederick Schmidt (D.), 918 Metropolitan-ave., Brooklyn; XX. Otto Wicke (D.), 1,377 Myrtle-ave., Brooklyn; XXI. John E. Reisert (D.), 1,601 Bushwick-ave., Brooklyn.

LEWIS COUNTY—Addison L. Clark (R.), Copenhagen.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY—Otto Kelsey (R.), Geneseo.

MADISON COUNTY—Robert J. Fish (R.), 13 Madison-st., Oneida.

MONROE COUNTY—I. James B. Perkins (R.), Wilder Block, Rochester; II. James M. E. O'Grady (R.), 212 Elwanger & Barry Building, Rochester; III. William W. Armstrong (R.), 813 Powers Building, Rochester; IV. Jacob S. Haight (D.), Lincoln Park.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY — Richard Murphy (R.), Amsterdam.

NEW-YORK COUNTY—I. Daneil E. Finn (D.), 587 Broome-st.; II. James Oliver (D.), 90 Elm-st.; III. Dominick F. Mullany (D.), 71 Charlton-st.; IV. Patrick H. Roche (D.), 87 Market-st.; V. William Astor Chanler (D.), 83 Clinton Place; VI. Timothy P. Sullivan (D.), 167 Mott-st.; VII. John F. Mahar (D.), 110 8th-ave.; VIII. Charles S. Adler (R.), 19 Orchard-st.; IX. N. Taylor Phillips (D.), 324 West 22d-st.; X. Julius Harburger (D.), 63 7th-st.; XI. John J. O'Connor (D.), 411 West 30th-st.; XII. Joseph Schulum (D.), 161 Clinton-st.; XIII. Patrick F. Trainor (D.), 327 West 42d-st.; XIV. Jacob Fritz (D.), 634 East 11th-st.; XV. Thomas Smith (D.), 329 West 51st-st.; XVI. Benjamin Hoffman (D.), 132 Nassau-st.; XVII. John F. Brennen (D.), 935 8th-ave.; XVIII. Charles P. Dillon (D.), 309 Broadway; XIX. Solomon C. Weill (D.), 40 Wall-st.; XX. Cornelius F. Collins (D.), 329 East 30th-st.; XXI. Thomas J. Murray (D.), 73 West 99th-st.; XXII. Henry Hachemeister (D.), 154 East 46th-st.; XXIII. Mark J. Lowenthal (R.), 536 West 126th-st.; XXIV. John B. Fitzgerald (D.), 1,060 Avenue A; XXV. John A. Weekes, jr. (R.), 47 East 20th-st.; XXVI. Charles S. Sinsheimer (D.), 169 East 70th-st.; XXVII. Francis E. Laimbeer (Ind. Rep.), 251 West 50th-st.; XXVIII. Joseph I. Green (D.), 280 Broadway; XXIX. Alfred F. Seligsberg (Nat. Dem.), 1,063 Madison-ave.; XXX. George W. Meyer, jr. (D.), 409 East 84th-st.; XXXI. Albert E. Crabtree (D.), 71 East 114th-st.; XXXII. Thomas F. Donnelly (D.), 151 East 92d-st.; XXXIII. John J. Egan (D.), 2,058 3d-ave.; XXXIV. Lyman W. Redington (D.), 45 Pine-st.; XXXV. Richard H. Mitchell (D.), 1,535 Washington-ave., New-York City.

NIAGARA COUNTY—I. Dow Vroman (D.), North Tonawanda; II. Henry S. Tompkins (D.), La Salle.

ONEIDA COUNTY—I. John Williams (R.), 125 Steuben-st., Utica; II. Louis M. Martin (R.), Clinton; III. John E. Mason (R.), Rome.

ONONDAGA COUNTY—I. William G. Cottle (Ind Rep.), Hart Lot; II. Edward G. Ten Eyck (R.), Fabius; III. Joseph Bondy (R.), 112 Waverly Place, Syracuse; IV. John T. Delaney (R.), 420 Marcellus-st., Syracuse.

ONTARIO COUNTY—Robert B. Simmons (R.), Allen's Hill.

ORANGE COUNTY—I. Louis F. Goodsell (R.), Highland Falls; II. Daniel P. Shultz (D.), Tri States.

ORLEANS COUNTY—Dennis W. Evarts (R.), Manning.

OSWEGO COUNTY—I. Lewis P. Taylor (R.), Oswego Centre; II. Thomas M. Costello (R.), Altmar.

OTSEGO COUNTY—Leland M. Cowles (R.), Unadilla.

PUTNAM COUNTY—Emerson W. Addis (R.), Brewster.

QUEENS COUNTY—I. George L. Glaser (D.), Newtown; II. Cyrus B. Gale (D.), Jamaica; III. George Wallace (R.), Freeport.

RENSSELAER COUNTY—I. Benjamin O. Brewster (R.), 2,362 5th-ave., Troy; II. William Hutton, jr. (D.), 103 3d-st., Troy; III. Michael Russell (R.), 574 Congress-st., Troy.

RICHMOND COUNTY—Charles J. Kullman (D.), Stapleton.

ROCKLAND COUNTY—Irving Brown (D.), Haverstraw.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY—I. Ira C. Miles (R.), Edwards; II. Martin V. B. Ives (R.), Potsdam.

SARATOGA COUNTY — George W. Kavanaugh (R.), Cohoes.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY — John C. Myers (D.), Schenectady.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY — George M. Palmer (D.), Cobleskill.

SCHUYLER COUNTY—Charles A. Sloan (R.), Montour Falls.

SENECA COUNTY—William V. Van Rensselaer (R.), Seneca Falls.

STEUBEN COUNTY—I. Edward D. Cross (R.), Pulteney; II. Hyatt C. Hatch (R.), Atlanta.

SUFFOLK COUNTY—I. Erastus F. Post (R.), Quogue; II. Carll S. Burr, jr. (R.), Commack, Long Island.

SULLIVAN COUNTY—George McLaughlin (R.), Monticello.

TIOGA COUNTY—Daniel P. Witter (R.), Richford.

TOMPKINS COUNTY—Theron Johnson (R.), Dryden.

ULSTER COUNTY—I. Jacob H. Tremper (R.), Kingston; II. Charles J. Ackert (D.), New-Paltz.

WARREN COUNTY—Taylor J. Eldridge (R.), North Creek.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Charles R. Paris (R.), Sandy Hill.

WAYNE COUNTY—Marvin I. Greenwood (R.), Newark.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—I. Jared Sandford (D.), 149 South 9th-ave., Mount Vernon; II. William J. Graney (D.), Dobbs Ferry; III. John Gibney (D.), Sing Sing.

WYOMING COUNTY—Daniel B. Whipple (R.), North Java.

YATES COUNTY—Miles W. Raplee (R.), Dundee.

Republicans, 78; Independent Republicans, 2; Democrats, 69; National Democrat, 1; total, 150.

NEW-YORK STATE ELECTION.

Counties.	CHIEF JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS, 1897.			†PRESIDENT, 1896.			‡GOVERNOR, 1896.		
	Rep. Wallace.	Dem. Parker.	Pro. Baldwin.	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. and Pop. Bryan.	Rep. Black.	Dem. [1]Porter.	Nat. Dem. Griffin.
Albany	17,991	16,765	224	22,263	17,818	21,293	18,600	486
Allegany	4,686	2,979	573	7,079	3,895	7,031	3,870	93
Broome	6,929	5,071	603	10,630	5,461	10,392	5,620	186
Cattaraugus	6,132	3,164	372	9,337	6,088	9,241	6,132	105
Cayuga	6,345	3,294	324	10,024	5,846	9,793	6,028	158
Chautauqua	6,495	3,169	510	14,325	6,581	14,143	6,576	159
Chemung	5,431	4,697	485	7,026	5,259	7,810	5,334	118
Chenango	4,363	2,491	333	6,338	3,973	6,258	3,990	128
Clinton	3,750	3,782	84	6,005	3,074	5,966	3,109	59
Columbia	4,898	3,589	133	6,654	4,373	6,487	4,546	176
Cortland	3,069	2,631	322	4,939	2,574	4,864	2,607	67
Delaware	4,828	3,266	373	7,790	4,450	7,749	4,456	95
Dutchess	8,790	6,202	519	12,127	6,634	11,784	6,808	284
Erie	34,755	34,910	632	45,612	30,187	41,585	33,667	1,860
Essex	2,715	1,563	45	5,365	1,760	5,331	1,779	60
Franklin	2,921	1,092	154	6,118	2,490	6,105	2,504	63
Fulton & Ha'n	4,921	3,182	397	7,704	3,849	7,527	3,978	167
Genesee	2,548	1,195	200	5,190	3,004	5,134	3,038	64
Greene	3,507	3,711	152	4,540	3,688	4,474	3,768	92
Herkimer	5,348	5,133	276	8,096	5,027	7,814	5,247	207
Jefferson	6,576	4,426	493	11,411	6,644	10,919	6,977	336
Kings	55,563	96,124	752	109,135	76,882	103,967	80,285	5,552
Lewis	2,860	1,891	109	4,466	3,042	4,406	3,111	51
Livingston	3,569	2,613	259	5,461	4,101	5,449	4,104	71
Madison	3,995	2,000	340	7,588	3,580	7,326	3,803	134
Monroe	18,183	15,566	485	26,288	17,158	25,180	18,090	468
Montgomery	5,504	4,220	234	7,082	4,759	6,789	5,137	124
New-York	71,386	162,825	854	156,359	135,624	146,668	141,452	8,657

NEW-YORK STATE ELECTION—(Continued).

Counties.	CHIEF JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS, 1897.			†PRESIDENT, 1896.			‡GOVERNOR, 1896.		
	Rep. Wallace.	Dem. Parker.	Pro. Baldwin.	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. and Pop. Bryan.		Rep. Black.	Dem. [1]Porter.	Nat. Dem. Griffin.
Niagara	4,805	4,723	270	8,626	6,441		8,237	6,684	162
Oneida	13,566	9,998	804	18,855	11,093		17,571	12,088	672
Onondaga	16,831	13,851	487	25,032	13,695		23,386	15,171	465
Ontario	5,130	3,447	392	7,506	5,485		7,379	5,577	149
Orange	10,501	8,637	373	14,086	8,971		13,769	9,257	270
Orleans	2,026	1,467	286	4,664	2,993		4,674	2,995	40
Oswego	7,603	4,548	319	11,411	6,401		11,252	6,511	134
Otsego	5,308	3,945	399	8,161	5,820		8,075	5,894	159
Putnam	1,707	916	68	2,364	1,027		2,328	1,044	65
Queens	11,503	14,718	236	18,694	11,980		17,919	12,553	804
Rensselaer	13,409	12,422	349	17,221	13,119		16,547	13,731	282
Richmond	3,598	5,972	193	6,170	4,452		5,849	4,748	403
Rockland	3,023	3,353	76	4,336	3,002		4,216	3,098	187
St. Lawrence	6,838	1,975	395	15,287	5,749		15,217	5,807	131
Saratoga	6,006	4,494	322	9,638	4,987		9,393	5,192	185
Schenectady	3,614	3,527	89	4,903	3,711		4,774	3,829	117
Schoharie	3,217	3,527	146	3,838	4,203		3,819	4,231	49
Schuyler	1,985	1,248	132	2,692	1,619		2,680	1,626	48
Seneca	3,010	2,728	90	3,853	3,213		3,803	3,282	49
Steuben	7,919	5,489	801	12,858	7,971		12,471	8,056	176
Suffolk	5,380	3,296	558	9,388	3,872		9,235	3,947	428
Sullivan	3,474	3,008	79	4,589	3,073		4,556	3,116	79
Tioga	3,133	1,670	269	4,849	2,826		4,816	2,837	48
Tompkins	3,321	2,044	397	5,342	3,506		5,283	3,546	120
Ulster	7,903	9,350	247	11,100	8,140		11,061	8,291	135
Warren	3,520	2,400	150	4,685	2,269		4,631	2,314	73
Washington	4,138	1,689	278	8,139	3,239		8,046	3,306	151
Wayne	4,805	2,574	228	8,039	4,254		7,956	4,331	91
Westchester	13,371	12,997	624	19,337	11,752		18,794	12,102	890
Wyoming	2,605	1,255	226	4,967	2,706		4,930	2,708	76
Yates	2,484	1,861	153	3,370	2,086		3,364	2,090	38
Totals	193,791	554,680	19,653	819,838	561,369		787,516	574,524	26,698

*Theodore F. Cuno, Soc.-Lab., 20,854.
†Palmer, Nat. Dem., 18,950; Levering, Pro., 16,052; Matchett, Soc.-Lab., 17,667.
‡Smith, Pro., 17,449; Balkam, Soc.-Lab., 18,362.
[1]In this column are included the votes cast for Porter on the Populist ticket, as follows: Albany, 753; Allegany, 416; Broome, 61; Chautauqua, 385; Chemung, 49; Chenango, 54; Clinton, 45; Delaware, 59; Dutchess, 55; Erie, 268; Franklin, 23; Fulton, 33; Greene, 21; Herkimer, 101; Livingston, 87; Madison, 30; Monroe, 7; Montgomery, 55; Oneida, 123; Putnam, 13; Queens, 87; Rensselaer, 1; Richmond, 17; St. Lawrence, 197; Schenectady, 25; Seneca, 2; Steuben, 159; Suffolk, 33; Washington, 82; Yates, 140.
VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, 1896.—Timothy L. Woodruff, Rep., 793,845; F. O. Schraub, Dem. (Sil., 565,063; Pop., 4,172), 569,235; F. W. Hinrichs, Nat. Dem., 25,593; C. E. Latimer, Pro., 17,136; F. Bennetts, Soc.-Lab., 18,673.

VOTE FOR JUDGES OF NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, 1897.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

(Part of County of New-York.)

Thomas Allison, R., 63,385; Geo. P. Andrews, C. U. and J. D., 68,870; [1]Charles H. Van Brunt, D. Fus., 276,079; [1]Francis M. Scott, D., 143,554; Enoch K. Thomas, S. L., 10,370; G. Dressler, S. L., 10,239; Wm. F. Mac Rae, U. D., 1,040; Thos. D. Stetson, Pro., 737; Chas. E. Manierre, Pro., 711; scattering, 2,554.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	Rep. Joseph A. Burr.	Dem. [1]Willard Bartlett.	U. D. Ezra N. Tuttle.	Pro. Coleridge A. Hart.	S. L. Peter A. Burrowes.
Part of New-York County	981	2,083	10	43	43
Dutchess County	8,800	6,168	16	528	70
Kings County	52,977	98,281	434	820	3,959
Orange County	10,479	8,596	10	376	240
Putnam County	1,711	906	5	71	2
Queens County	11,109	14,910	237	295	1,034
Richmond County	3,451	5,928	19	190	162
Rockland County	3,016	3,372	2	79	24
Suffolk County	5,281	3,403	4	569	75
Westchester County	13,117	12,691	58	631	578
Totals	110,922	156,338	795	3,602	6,187

VOTE FOR JUDGES OF NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, 1897—(Continued).

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

[1]Pardon C. Williams (no other candidate).—Herkimer County, 10,509; Jefferson County, 11,044; Lewis County, 4,747; Oneida County, 23,614; Onondaga County, 30,498; Oswego County, 12,058; total, 92,470.

[1]Elected.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

[1]Henry A. Childs, R. (only one candidate).—Allegany County, 7,768; Cattaraugus County, 9,297; Chautauqua County, 9,588; Erie County, 70,176; Genesee County, 3,731; Niagara County, 9,488; Orleans County, 3,537; Wyoming County, 3,850; total, 117,435.

SHERIFFS AND COUNTY CLERKS OF NEW-YORK STATE.

(Term of office: Three years. "R," Republican. "D," Democrat.)

County.	County seat.	Sheriff. Elected.	County Clerk. Elected.
Albany	Albany	C. F. Schifferdecker (R)1897	James M. Borthwick(R)1895
Allegany	Belmont	James R. Hodnett (R).1897	Geo. A. Green (R)....1897
Broome	Binghamton	Aug. G. Wales (R)....1896	Frank B. Newell (R).1897
Cattaraugus	Little Valley	Joseph E. Hazard (R).1897	Henry S. Merrill (R).1897
Cayuga	Auburn	James Byer (R).....1895	Geo. W. Benham (R).1897
Chautauqua	Mayville	Edgar J. Griswold (R).1897	James D. Gallup (R).1897
Chemung	Elmira	Johnson Little (R)....1897	Chas. A. Pulford (R).1897
Chenango	Norwich	Zenas Tarble (R).....1897	Jay G. Holmes (R)...1897
Clinton	Plattsburg	C. W. Vaughan (R)..1895	Charles E. Martin (D)1897
Columbia	Hudson	John H. Jessup (R)...1896	Isaac P. Rockefeller(R)1897
Cortland	Cortland Village	Arthur E. Brainerd (R)1897	Herbert T. Bushnell(R)1897
Delaware	Delhi	James D. Lawrence (R)1897	Joshua K. Hood (R)..1897
Dutchess	Poughkeepsie	Myron Smith (R).....1897	Theo. A. Hoffman (R)1897
Erie	Buffalo	Andrew Kilgallon (D).1897	Otto Wende (D).....1897
Essex	Elizabethtown	Joseph Wright (R)....1897	Ashley S. Prime (R).1896
Franklin	Malone	E. A. Whitney (R)....1896	William H. Flack (R).1897
Fulton	Johnstown	Jacob N. Shults (R)..1895	Chas. H. Butler (R)..1895
Genesee	Batavia	Wm. R. Neal (R)....1896	Carlos A. Hull (R)...1897
Greene	Catskill	Geo. W. Holdridge (D)1897	Cyrus E. Bloodgood(D)1897
Hamilton	Lake Pleasant	H. F. Wheelock (R)..1895	Elmer Ostrander (R)..1895
Herkimer	Herkimer	J. W. Baker (D).....1897	D. W. Richardson (R).1897
Jefferson	Watertown	Samuel B. Kellogg (R)1896	Frank D. Pierce (R)..1897
Kings	Brooklyn	Frank D. Creamer (D)1897	William P. Wuest (D).1897
Lewis	Lowville	Geo. Denslow (R).....1896	Milton H. Holt (R)...1897
Livingston	Geneseo	Wm. A. Miller (R)....1897	Wm. E. Humphrey(R)1895
Madison	Morrisville	Austin B. Carpenter(R)1896	Chas. L. Hunt (R)....1897
Monroe	Rochester	John U. Schrosk (R)..1896	Paul S. Maine (R)....1897
Montgomery	Fonda	George Jones (R).....1897	Isaac E. Smith (R)...1897
New-York	N. Y. City	Thomas J. Dunn (D).1897	William Sohmer (D)..1897
Niagara	Lockport	John F. Kenney (R)..1896	Samuel H. Pettit (R).1895
Oneida	Utica and Rome	Wm. A. Reese (R)....1897	Geo. D. French (R)...1897
Onondaga	Syracuse	Stephen Thornton (R).1897	Geo. J. Yaeckel (R)..1897
Ontario	Canandaigua	George A. Peel (R)...1897	Frederick R. Hoag (R)1897
Orange	Goshen	Selah E. Strong (R)..1897	Wm. G. Taggart (R).1897
Orleans	Albion	Carroll Phippany (R)..1895	Wm. N. Dean (R)....1895
Oswego	Oswego	Wm. H. Enos (R)....1896	John S. Parsons (R)..1897
Otsego	Cooperstown	Chas. N. Merrill (R)..1896	John B. Conkling (R).1896
Putnam	Carmel	John P. Donohue (R).1897	Edward C. Weeks (R)1896
Queens	Jamaica	Wm. C. Baker (R)...1897	John H. Sutphin (D)..1897
Rensselaer	Troy	Egbert T. Defriest (R)1897	R. H. Van Alstyne (R)1895
Richmond	Richmond	Augustus Acker (D)..1897	John H. Elsworth (R)1896
Rockland	New City	C. V. A. Blauvelt (D).1897	Cyrus M. Crum (R)..1895
St. Lawrence	Canton	Chas. C. Caldwell (R).1897	James E. Johnson (D)1897
Saratoga	Ballston Spa	Emmor J. Caldwell (R)1897	Edward F. Grose (R).1896
Schenectady	Schenectady	Wm. G. Caw (R).....1896	James B. Alexander(R)1897
Schoharie	Schoharie	Walter Ferris (D).....1896	Martin A. Akeley (D).1897
Schuyler	Watkins	Isaac L. Tolbert (R)..1897	P. Halsey Hawes (R).1896
Seneca	Ovid	Albert C. Clark (R)..1897	C. D. Becker (R).....1895
Steuben	Bath	James Faucett (R)....1897	L. S. Larrison (R)....1895
Suffolk	Riverhead	Benj. B. Wood (R)....1896	Wm. R. Duvall (R)..1897
Sullivan	Monticello	James A. Fulton (R).1897	Geo. O. Fraser (R)...1896
Tioga	Owego	Leonard D. Myers (R).1895	F. W. Richardson (R)1897
Tompkins	Ithaca	Sam'l J. McKinney (R)1896	Leroy H. Van Kirk(R)1897
Ulster	Kingston	Ira M. Black (D).....1897	Wm. T. Brodhead (D).1897
Warren	Lake George	Joseph B. Mills (R)..1897	Archibald R. Noble(R)1897
Washington	Argyle	John M. Hulett (R)...1897	Rodney Van Wormer(R)1897
Wayne	Lyons	De Witt C. Wheeler(R)1897	Ledyard S. Cuyler (R).1896
Westchester	White Plains	Wm. V. Molloy (R)..1897	Leverett F. Crumb (R)1895
Wyoming	Warsaw	James A. McFarline(R)1896	Edward M.Jennings(R)1897
Yates	Penn Yan	J. Robert Miller (D)..1897	John E. Watkins (R).1897

GREATER NEW-YORK VOTE FOR MAYOR, CONTROLLER AND PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL.

BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Assembly Districts.	*MAYOR, 1897.			†CONTROLLER, 1897.			‡PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL, 1897.			¹PRESID'T, 1896.		Registra., 1897.....
	Rep.	C. U.	Tam.	Rep.	C. U.	Tam.	Rep.	C. U.	Tam.	Rep.	Dem.	
	Tracy....	Low.....	Van Wyck..	Fitch....	Fairchild..	Coler....	Appleton....	Schumann..	Guggenheimer.	McKinley.	Bryan...	
1 ..	849	708	3233	880	614	3181	876	652	3244	1916	3232	5546
2 ..	834	891	4845	946	680	4694	902	718	4845	2668	4346	7637
3 ..	1300	1150	4332	1396	927	4214	1397	992	4315	3217	4386	8056
4 ..	743	1714	3745	897	1271	3582	854	1262	3817	2812	4052	7623
5 ..	1827	2682	3049	2139	2192	2923	2115	2312	3048	4993	2992	8649
6 ..	1661	1192	4742	1792	934	4666	1748	997	4748	3485	4474	8914
7 ..	1716	1732	4282	1910	1312	4132	1908	1407	4283	3951	4576	8826
8 ..	1182	1021	1916	1362	732	1856	1320	746	1944	2519	1859	5145
9 ..	1664	2015	4232	1907	1626	4100	1867	1742	4225	4244	4247	9221
10 ..	1538	1591	3555	1867	1092	3409	1714	1261	3555	3863	3241	8207
11 ..	1386	1282	3892	1522	1018	3786	1503	1074	3892	3305	3829	7785
12 ..	824	1104	3222	891	838	3155	867	861	3251	2613	2973	6621
13 ..	1182	1104	3776	1294	917	3698	1262	931	3768	2871	3733	7168
14 ..	1117	1823	4158	1357	1409	4018	1274	1536	4159	3396	4245	8572
15 ..	1321	1671	3777	1540	1252	3650	1505	1357	3796	3348	3881	7803
16 ..	1197	1118	3557	1347	758	3488	1310	779	3577	3342	3320	7610
17 ..	1192	1395	4096	1319	1133	3947	1288	1206	4054	3020	4142	7661
18 ..	1016	1670	4820	1181	1367	4682	1097	1484	4828	2975	4879	8641
19 ..	2516	4101	3662	3274	3197	3493	2979	3434	3756	7643	3356	11641
20 ..	1147	1502	4772	1258	1206	4579	1246	1289	4725	3075	5036	8664
21 ..	3440	5046	4245	4150	3968	3953	3967	4194	4339	8724	3812	14402
22 ..	965	1733	4745	1220	1341	4550	1061	1463	4801	3410	4461	8605
23 ..	3146	2713	4602	3498	2039	4367	3444	2190	4638	6287	4131	11957
24 ..	914	1774	3978	1207	1409	3811	1028	1462	4071	3463	3624	7860
25 ..	1817	3179	2482	2185	2700	2366	2023	2870	2506	6274	2155	8640
26 ..	863	1857	3425	1075	1436	3290	972	1509	3523	3091	3190	7470
27 ..	1378	3163	2307	1788	2699	2151	1650	2813	2285	5671	1785	7723
28 ..	895	1734	4050	1158	1313	3888	1014	1398	4172	3466	3764	8166
29 ..	1589	4644	2853	2396	3750	2566	1904	3785	3265	7806	1661	9936
30 ..	1422	2268	4659	1732	1710	4476	1565	1878	4738	4518	4410	9925
31 ..	3035	4728	3835	3746	3393	3479	3627	3653	4043	8240	2883	13037
32 ..	1501	2230	4935	1755	1671	4687	1652	1787	5042	4512	4810	10706
33 ..	1541	2034	4131	1806	1378	3795	1722	1455	4227	4446	3836	9241
34 ..	2923	3593	6422	3293	2562	6156	3251	2825	6466	7489	6393	15639
35 ..	3368	4437	7472	4351	3178	7114	3823	3533	7592	8241	6454	17716
An 1	121	98	283	145	60	279	136	65	288	1465	1456	3771
An 2	704	513	1579	815	326	1581	819	332	1593			
T'ls	55834	77210	143666	66399	59408	137762	62690	63252	145419	156359	135624	324784

*George (J. D.), 13,076; Gleason (Ind. D.), 318; Sanial (Soc.–Lab.), 9,796; Cruikshank (U. D.), 389; Wardwell (Pro.), 650.

†Dayton (J. D.), 24,221; Boyd (U. D.), 347; Fiebiger (Soc.–Lab.), 10,204; Walker (Pro.), 667.

‡O'Neill (J. D.), 14,604; Overton (U. D.), 457; Matchett (Soc.–Lab.), 10,535; Crawford (Pro.), 760.

¹Palmer (N. D.), 5,541; Levering (Pro.), 682; Matchett (Soc.–Lab.), 10,025.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH VOTE.

Wards.	*MAYOR, 1897.			†CONTROLLER, 1897.			‡PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL, 1897.			¹PRESID'T, 1896.	
	Rep.	Cit. U.	Dem.	Rep.	Cit. U.	Dem.	Rep.	Cit. U.	Tam.	Rep.	Dem.
	Tracy....	Low.....	Van Wyck..	Fitch....	Fairchild...	Coler....	Appleton....	Schuman...	Guggenheimer.	McKinley.	Bryan...
1	830	2,036	1,306	1,044	1,684	1,311	1,145	1,651	1,315	2,881	1,441
2	128	268	1,097	138	225	1,097	149	230	1,099	461	1,157
3	777	1,410	1,268	950	1,118	1,342	964	1,150	1,332	2,990	1,333
4	395	768	1,416	463	597	1,426	481	616	1,426	1,266	1,458
5	326	643	2,349	407	480	2,366	415	452	2,370	1,071	2,333
6	936	1,906	3,835	1,124	1,509	3,852	1,199	1,500	3,859	2,929	3,926
7	1,684	3,242	2,639	2,144	2,502	2,755	2,249	2,509	1,673	5,025	2,644
8	1,290	2,365	3,188	1,624	1,803	3,247	1,622	1,849	3,258	3,693	3,483
9	1,230	2,757	3,390	1,615	2,126	3,495	1,625	2,114	3,486	4,185	3,202

BROOKLYN BOROUGH VOTE—(Continued).

Wards.	*MAYOR, 1897.			†CONTROLLER, 1897.			‡PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL, 1897.				¹PRESID'T, 1896.	
	Rep.	Cit.U.	Dem.	Rep.	Cit.U.	Dem.	Rep.	Cit.U.	Tam.		Rep.	Dem.
	Tracy	Low	Van Wyck	Fitch	Fairchild	Coler	Appleton	Schumann	Guggenheimer		McKinley	Bryan
10	891	2,027	3,710	1,150	1,494	3,794	1,176	1,481	3,813		2,864	3,990
11	928	1,475	1,967	1,091	1,107	2,036	1,130	1,091	2,016		2,623	1,887
12	469	992	2,867	556	802	2,865	572	812	2,872		1,341	3,379
13	1,177	1,556	1,917	1,440	1,138	1,890	1,460	1,082	1,911		3,045	2,038
14	546	714	3,021	604	552	3,039	604	567	3,052		1,467	3,080
15	1,306	1,451	2,629	1,597	974	2,642	1,630	973	2,632		3,233	2,325
16	1,003	1,715	2,855	1,264	1,228	2,910	1,195	1,291	2,897		3,398	2,465
17	1,733	2,606	4,123	2,134	1,878	4,200	2,143	1,924	4,206		4,577	4,531
18	540	721	1,892	696	487	1,921	692	530	1,913		1,584	1,766
19	1,532	2,716	2,134	2,061	1,966	2,185	1,976	2,131	2,180		4,687	2,105
20	1,291	2,334	1,585	1,622	1,834	1,631	1,685	1,845	1,598		3,832	1,555
21	2,125	3,631	3,698	2,725	2,700	3,802	2,669	2,847	3,790		6,271	3,640
22	2,510	4,376	3,891	3,210	3,150	3,974	3,290	3,208	3,978		6,298	4,194
23	3,314	6,455	2,242	4,324	4,590	2,818	4,667	4,801	2,315		9,799	2,131
24	1,069	1,668	1,635	1,327	1,262	1,714	1,380	1,270	1,679		2,808	1,615
25	2,220	3,369	2,157	2,713	2,440	2,264	2,796	2,556	2,228		5,572	2,396
26	1,929	3,037	2,913	2,358	2,308	2,986	2,398	2,342	2,992		5,182	3,238
27	930	1,620	2,605	1,172	1,260	2,626	1,143	1,313	2,626		3,072	2,343
28	2,384	4,846	3,637	3,105	3,678	3,668	3,102	3,847	3,631		7,672	3,712
29	708	1,184	1,474	902	882	1,520	946	873	1,504		1,908	1,298
30	688	992	1,129	812	753	1,149	834	763	1,153		1,754	1,015
31	467	375	1,193	537	298	1,187	579	300	1,208		1,040	830
32	255	401	423	311	313	443	331	313	423		677	342
Totals	37,611	65,656	76,185	47,220	49,138	78,155	48,187	50,231	77,435		109,135	76,882

*George (J. D.), 6,938; Sanial (Soc.-Lab.), 3,593; Wardwell (Pro.), 507; Cruikshank (N. D.), 184; Gleason (Ind. D.), 133.
†Boyd (N. D.), 342; Walker (Pro.), 625; Fiebiger (Soc.-Lab.), 3,834.

‡Overton (N. D.), 306; Crawford (Pro.), 721; Matchett (Soc.-Lab.), 3,926.
¹Palmer (N. D.), 3,715; Levering (Pro.), 463; Matchett (Soc.-Lab.), 3,481.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

	*MAYOR.			†CONTROLLER.			‡PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL.				PRESID'T, 1896.	
	Rep.	C.U.	Tam.	Rep.	C.U.	Dem.	Rep.	C. U.	Tam.			
	Tracy	Low	Van Wyck	Fitch	Fairchild	Coler	Appleton	Schumann	Guggenheimer		McKinley	Bry
Flushing	1,390	1,022	1,631	1,494	722	1,598	1,443	731	1,624		2,481	1,710
Hempstead	378	283	629	544	116	629	496	179	639		996	568
Jamaica	1,425	1,480	1,519	1,763	739	1,573	1,857	737	1,543		3,064	1,303
Long Island City	1,226	1,955	3,097	1,744	1,382	3,048	1,619	1,486	3,131		3,537	3,600
Newtown	1,230	1,136	2,399	1,530	658	2,454	1,503	687	2,459		2,393	2,082
Totals	5,649	5,876	9,275	7,075	3,617	9,302	6,918	3,820	9,396		12,471	9,263

*George (J. D.), 1,006; Gleason (Ind. D.), 567; Sanial (Soc.-Lab.), 921; Cruikshank (U. D.), 34; Wardwell (Pro.), 83.
†Dayton (J. D.), 1,306; Boyd (U. D.), 44; Fiebiger (Soc.-Lab.), 950; Walker (Pro.), 104.
‡O'Neill (J. D.), 1,076; Overton (U. D.), 70; Matchett (Soc.-Lab.), 984; Crawford (Pro.), 107.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Castleton	854	1,021	1,489	1,023	674	1,486	1,007	674	1,509		1,992	1,453
Middletown	434	504	1,218	534	301	1,234	507	326	1,260		1,076	1,032
Northfield	619	617	791	743	367	811	720	360	822		1,337	728
Southfield	395	291	801	458	182	784	451	169	797		810	706
Westfield	477	365	572	565	194	588	582	178	598		532	533
Totals	2,779	2,798	4,871	3,323	1,718	4,903	3,267	1,707	4,986		6,170	4,452

*George (J. D.), 583; Gleason (Ind. D.), 5; Sanial (Soc.-Lab.), 157; Cruikshank (U. D.), 8; Wardwell (Pro.), 119.
†Dayton (J. D.), 743; Boyd (U. D.), 10; Fiebiger (Soc.-Lab.), 152; Walker (Pro.), 153.
‡O'Neill (J. D.), 566; Overton (U. D.), 13; Matchett (Soc.-Lab.), 155; Crawford (Pro.), 156.

NEW-YORK COUNTY TICKET VOTE, 1897.

SHERIFF—Thomas L. Hamilton (R.), 62,590; Edward F. McSweeney (C. U. and J. D.), 65,197; Thomas J. Dunn (T. and N. D.), 157,705; Thomas F. Smith (U. D.), 1,003; Patrick Campbell (S. L.), 10,651; Patrick H. Lynch (Pro.), 809.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—W. M. W. Olcott (R.), 70,102; Austen G. Fox (C. U. and J. D.), 64,711; Asa Bird Gardiner (T. and N. D.), 150,186; Alfred L. Manierre (Pro.), 721; Leon A. Malkiel (S. L.), 10,430; James A. Gray (U. D.), 1,223.

COUNTY CLERK—John R. O'Beirne (R.), 68,015; Benjamin E. Hall (C. U. and J. D.), 65,063; Wm. Sohmer (T. and N. D.), 152,517; Chas. Reilly (U. D.), 1,086; Henry Stahl (S. L.), 10,356; John E. Hanson (Pro.), 745.

REGISTER—Geo. W. Von Schack (R.), 63,623; Paul Goepel (C. U.), 56,002; Isaac Fromme (T. and N. D.), 153,329; Richard H. Adams (J. D.), 11,158; Julius Bernstein (U. D.), 1,365; Henry Lightbourn (S. L.), 10,487; Chas. E. Latimer (Pro.), 762.

KINGS COUNTY OFFICIALS VOTED FOR, 1897.

SHERIFF—Walter B. Atterbury (R.), 44,586; Jacob Neu (C. U. and N. D.), 53,865; Frank D. Creamer (D. and J. D.), 85,583; Edward H. Kerwin (U. D.), 638.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY — Henry A. Powell (R.), 48,756; Josiah T. Marean (D. and J. D.), 85,365; John A. Taylor (N. D.), 48,981.

COUNTY CLERK—Henry Trenchard, jr. (R.), 48,033; John R. Sutton (C. U. and N. D.), 50,118; Wm. P. Wuest (D. and J. D.), 85,158.

REGISTER—Theodore B. Willis (R.), 45,203; Wm. J. McKelvey (C. U. and N. D.), 53,891; Henry F. Haggerty (D and J. D.), 84,540; Robert Stewart (U. D.), 5,930.

TREASURER—John G. Turnbull (R.), 47,460; Jacob S. Van Wyck (C. U. and N. D.), 50,707; John W. Kimball (D. and J. D.), 84,688.

VOTE FOR BOROUGH CANDIDATES, 1897.

PRESIDENT OF BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN—Louis Stern (R.), 57,866; Augustus W. Peters (T.), 139,158; Robert J. Hoguet (C. U. and J. D.), 61,168; Chas. E. Thompson (S. L.), 9,623; Francis T. Higgins (U. D.), 1,167; John McKee (Pro.), 655.

JUDGES OF CITY COURT—Elisha K. Camp (R.), 62,147; Henry C. Botty (R.), 62,765; Joseph Fettretch (C. U. and J. D.), 66,023; S. Stanwood Menken (C. U. and J. D.), 66,339; John H. McCarthy (T.), 155,771; Edward F. O'Dwyer (T.), 152,513; Rudolph Katz (S. L.), 10,656; Richard Pohle (S. L.), 10,451; Louis Levene (U. D.), 1,164; James H. Hardy (Pro.), 734; Thomas H. Eason (Pro.), 714.

CORONERS FOR BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN—Moses T. Jackson (R.), 57,197; Theodore K. Tuthill (R.), 57,307; Gustav Scholer (R.), 57,004; Geo. W. Kram (R.), 56,973; W. H. Terry (C. U. and J. D.), 61,297; Cyrus J. Strong (C. U. and J. D.), 60,940; Alfred E. Thayer (C. U. and J. D.), 61,040; Levi F. Warner (C. U. and J. D.), 60,704; Edward W. Hart (T. and N. D.), 138,569; E. P. Fitzpatrick (T. and N. D.), 139,038; Antonio Zucca (T. and N. D.), 137,521; Jacob E. Bausch (T. and N. D.), 138,736; H. Schleuter (S. L.), 9,611; W. Dorfman (S. L.), 9,598; J. Levitch (S. L.), 9,590; R. Mortan (S. L.), 9,550; R. Newman (U. D.), 1,029; John J. Brennan (U. D.), 1,022; R. F. Murphy (U. D.), 1,017; David Lloyd (U. D.), 1,015; W. R. I. Dalton (Pro.), 634; F. B. Carpenter (Pro.), 597; J. H. Yarnall (Pro.), 589; A. W. Palmer (Pro.), 588; blank 31,624.

PRESIDENT OF BOROUGH OF THE BRONX—Alonzo Bell (R.), 6,256; John E. Eustis (C. U.), 3,758; Louis F. Haffen (T. and N. D.), 15,654; Chas. Sperle (S. L.), 798; Chas. R. Durham (Pro.), 1,150.

CORONERS OF BOROUGH OF THE BRONX—John P. Gustaveson (R.), 6,532; Rufus R. Randall (R.), 6,839; Anthony McOwen (T. and N. D.), 13,922; Thos. M. Lynch (T.), 12,941; Patrick J. Byrne (C. U.), 4,850; Emory L. Ernhout (C. U.), 4,617; Joseph H. Sauter (S. L.), 855; Franz Leib (S. L.), 835; G. A. Crump (Pro.), 141; Charles Shirmer (Pro.), 121.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN—Geo. H. Roberts, jr. (R.), 46,383; F. W. Hinrichs (C. U. and N. D.), 50,773; Edward M. Grout (D. and J. D.), 85,921; Henry Nichols (U. D.), 516; Benjamin Hanford (S. L.), 3,840; Isaac K. Funk (Pro.), 639.

CORONERS OF BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN—Joseph Meyer (R.), 46,516; Henry D. Lippmann (R.), 46,859; Geo. R. Kuhn (C. U. and N. D.), 49,908; Herbert F. Williams (C. U. and N. D.), 48,775; George W. Delap (D. and J. D.), 83,550; Anthony J. Burger (D. and J. D.), 84,485; F. M. Burke (N. D.), 674.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS—Felix Fritsche (R.), 6,341; James A. Renwick (C. U.), 2,171; Frederick Bowley (D.), 9,278; F. W. Dunton (N. D.), 3,660; Chas. Berg, 104; James Davren, 229.

CORONERS OF BOROUGH OF QUEENS—Benjamin C. Strong (R., C. U. and Ind. R.), 9,614; Robert C. Haslam (R.), 7,037; Samuel S. Guy, jr. (R., C. U., N. D. and Ind. R.), 9,823; Samuel D. Nutt (C. U. and Ind. R.), 2,262; Philip T. Cronin (D. and N. D.), 10,892; L. Douff, jr. (D.), 9,660; L. E. Wise (D.), 9,567.

PRESIDENT OF BOROUGH OF RICHMOND—George Cromwell (R., C. U. and Ind. D.), 5,405; John L. Feeny (D.), 5,446; C. O. Fransecky (S. L.), 137; Robert Scott (Pro.), 95.

GREATER NEW-YORK OFFICIALS.

Mayor—Robert A. Van Wyck (Tam.); term, 4 years; salary, $15,000.

Controller—Bird A. Coler (Tam.); term, 4 years; $10,000.

President of the Council—Randolph Guggenheimer (Tam.); term, 4 years; salary, 5,000.

COUNCIL.

(Salary, $1,500 each. Term, 4 years.)

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Ist District—Thomas F. Foley (Tam.), John T. Oakley (Tam.), Martin Engel

(Tam.). IId District—Charles F. Allen (Tam.), Frank J. Goodwin (Tam.), Patrick J. Ryder (Tam.). IIId District—George B. Christman (Tam.), Harry C. Hart (Tam.), John J. Murphy (Tam.). IVth District—Stewart M. Brice (Tam.), Herman Suizer (Tam.), Eugene A. Wise (Tam.). Vth District—Adolph C. Hottenroth (Tam.), William J. Hyland (Tam.), Bernard C. Murray (Tam.).

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

VIth District—Francis F. Williams (R. and C. U.), Charles H. Francisco (R. and C. U.), Conrad H. Hester (D. and J. D.). VIIth District—Adam H. Leich (R. and C. U.), Henry French (D.), Charles H. Ebbetts (D.). VIIIth District—John J. McGarry (D.), William A. Doyle (D.), Martin F. Conly (D.).

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Eastern District—Joseph Cassidy (D.). Western District—David L. Van Nostrand (D.).

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Benjamin Bodine (D.), and Joseph F. O'Grady (D.).

ALDERMEN ELECTED.

(Term, 2 years. Salary, $1,000.)

"R.," Republican; "Tam.," Tammany; "D.," Democrats; "C. U.," Citizens Union; "N. D.," National Democrats; "J. D.," Jefferson Democrats. *Nat. Dem. indorsement.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Dist.
1. Jeremiah Kennefick (Tam.).
2. Jeremiah Cronin (Tam.)*.
3. Joseph E. Welling (Tam.)*.
4. Bernard Glick (Tam.)*.
5. Joseph A. Flynn (Tam.).
6. Frederick F. Fleck (Tam.).
7. Patrick H. Keahon (Tam.)*.
8. Louis Minsky (Tam.)*.
9. Henry Siefke (Tam.)*.
10. John P. Koch (Tam.)*.
11. William H. Gledhill (Tam.)*.
12. James J. Smith (Tam.)*.
13. Charles Metzger (Tam.).
14. James P. Hart (Tam.).
15. Robert Muh (Tam.).
16. Emil Neufeld (Tam.)*.
17. Dennis J. Harrington (Tam.).
18. James E. Gaffney (Tam.)*.
19. John S. Geager (Tam.).
20. Thomas F. Woods (Tam.)*.
21. John S. Roddy (Tam.).
22. Michael Ledwith (Tam.).
23. Collin H. Woodward (R., C. U. & J. D.).
24. Frank Dunn (Tam.)*.
25. P. Tecumseh Sherman (C. U.).
26. E. F. McEneaney (Tam.)*.
27. Joseph Oatman (C. U.).
28. John T. McCall (Tam.)*.
29. Homer Folks (C. U.)*.
30. George A. Burrell (Tam.)*.
31. Elias Goodman (R.).
32. William F. Schneider (Tam.)*.
33. T. F. McCaul (Tam.)*.

BOROUGH OF BRONX.

34. Lawrence W. McGrath (Tam.)*.
35. Henry Geiger (Tam.)*.

Annex—Frank Gass (Tam.)*.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

1. John L. Burleigh (R., C. U. & N. D.).
2. James J. Bridges (D. and J. D.).
3. Moses J. Wafer (D. and J. D.).
4. David S. Stewart (R., C. U. & N. D.).
5. James F. Elliott (D.).
6. John Diemer (R. and C. U.).
7. William Keegan (D., J. D., and U. D.).
8. Francis P. Kenney (D., J. D. & U. D.).
9. Frank Hennessy (D., J. D. and U. D.).
10. Francis J. Byrne (D., J. D., N. D. and U. D.).
11. Stephen W. McKeever (D. and J. D.).
12. Matthew E. Dooley (D. and J. D.).
13. Hector McNeille (R., C. U. and N. D.).
14. Edward S. Scott (D. and J. D.).
15. Jacob J. Velton (D. and J. D.).
16. William Wentz (R. and C. U.).
17. Jacob D. Ackerman (R. and C. U.).
18. Jas. H. McInness (R., C. U. & N. D.).
19. Bernard Schmitt (D. and J. D.).
20. John T. Lang (D. and J. D.).
21. Elias Helgans (D.).

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

1. Joseph Geiser (D.).
2. William T. James (R. and C. U.).

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

1. John J. Vaughn, jr. (D.).

PRESIDENTS OF BOROUGHS.

(Term, four years.)

MANHATTAN—Augustus W. Peters (Tam.); salary, $5,000.

BRONX—Louis F. Haffen (Tam.); salary $5,000.

BROOKLYN—Edward M. Grout (Dem.); salary, $5,000.

QUEENS—Frederick Bowley (Dem.); salary, $3,000.

RICHMOND—John L. Feeny (Dem.); salary, $3,000.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

NEW-YORK COUNTY.

Sheriff—Thomas J. Dunn (Tam.).
County Clerk—William Sohmer (Tam.).
Register—Isaac Fromme (Tam.).
District-Attorney — Asa Bird Gardiner (Tam.).

KINGS COUNTY.

Sheriff—Frank D. Creamer (Dem.).
County Clerk—William P. Wuest (Dem.).
Register—Henry F. Haggerty (Dem.).
Treasurer—John W. Kimball (Dem.).
District-Attorney — Josiah T. Marean (Dem.).

QUEENS COUNTY.

Sheriff—Wm. C. Baker (Rep.).
County Clerk—John H. Sutphin (Dem.).

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Sheriff—Augustus Acker (Dem.).
County Clerk—John R. Ellsworth (R.).

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.

The Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition will be held in Omaha, Neb., from June 1 to November 1, 1898. The exposition had its origin in resolutions adopted by the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress at Omaha, in 1895, representing twenty-four States and Territories. It is controlled by an organization known as the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, with a capital of $1,000,000. The management is vested in a directory of fifty members, with an Executive Committee of six department managers. Each department is divided into appropriate

bureaus, in charge of experts in their respective branches. In addition to the stock subscriptions, revenues aggregating not less than $1,000,000 from various sources have been assured. Under an act of Congress the enterprise is granted recognition as a national and international exposition, with privileges for the admission of foreign exhibits free of duty, the right to strike memorial medals through the United States Mints, and all other privileges heretofore granted to international expositions. The Government will have a large building and place therein a Government exhibit. The bill carried an appropriation of $200,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued official orders covering the regulations under which foreign exhibitors may participate. By direction of President McKinley, the State Department has extended invitations to the rulers of foreign nations soliciting them to participate.

Nebraska has appropriated $100,000, Illinois $45,000, Montana $30,000, and Colorado, Utah, Iowa and other Western States have made appropriations and are preparing extensive exhibits. The city of Omaha has contributed $30,000, through its Park Commission, and will doubtless increase this sum to a total of $100,000 by expenditures for beautifying and improving the Exposition grounds and approaches thereto before the opening day of the Exposition, while Douglas County, of which Omaha is the seat, will issue $100,000 in Exposition bonds.

The great buildings of the Exposition include the Agriculture, Fine Arts, Electricity and Machinery, Mines and Mining, Manufactures and the Auditorium. There are various smaller buildings in course of construction. The grounds are within the city limits, on the north side. A large number of National bodies will hold annual meetings in Omaha this year. The principal officers are: Gurdon W. Wattles, president; Alvin Saunders, resident vice-president; Herman Kountze, treasurer; John A. Wakefield, secretary; Carroll S. Montgomery, general counsel. Executive Committee—Zachary T. Lindsey, chairman and manager Department of Ways and Means; Edward Rosewater, manager Department of Publicity and Promotion; Freeman P. Kirkendall, manager Department of Buildings and Grounds; Edward E. Bruce, manager Department of Exhibits; Abram L. Reed, manager Department of Concessions and Privileges; William N. Babcock, manager Department of Transportation. State Vice-Presidents—Arkansas, W. G. Vincenheller, Little Rock; California, George W. Parsons, Los Angeles; Colorado, Henry P. Steele, Denver; Idaho, B. P. Shawhan, Payette; Iowa, George F. Wright, Council Bluffs; Kansas, C. A. Fellows, Topeka; Louisiana, C. Harrison Parker, New-Orleans; Minnesota, Frank H. Peavey, Minneapolis; Missouri, John Doniphan, St. Joseph; Montana, W. H. Sutherlin, White Sulphur Springs; Nebraska, William Neville, North Platte; Nevada, William J. Westerfield, Reno; North Dakota, C. A. Lounsberry, Fargo; Oregon, B. S. Cook, Salem; South Dakota, Thomas H. Wells, Hot Springs; Texas, Robert Bornefeld, Galveston; Utah, Lewis W. Shurtliff, Ogden City; Washington, George W. Thompson, Tacoma; Wyoming, Frank P. Graves, Laramie; Alaska, James Sheakley, Sitka; Arizona, Charles R. Drake, Tucson; New-Mexico, L. Bradford Prince, Santa Fe; Oklahoma, Eugene Wallace, Oklahoma City.

DEPTHS OF THE OCEAN.

The greatest known depths of the different oceans that have been reliably sounded are the following, the data having been obtained from the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department. (Six feet equals a fathom).

Location of soundings.	Latitude	Longitude.	Depth in fathoms.
	° ′	° ′	
N. Atlantic Ocean	19 39 N.	66 26 W.	4,561
S. Atlantic Ocean.	19 55 S.	24 50 W.	3,284
North Sea.....	58 12 N.	9 30 E.	442
Baltic Sea.....	58 37 N.	18 30 E.	233
Mediterranean Sea	35 45 N.	21 46 E.	2,405
Black Sea.....	42 55 N.	33 18 E.	1,431
Caribbean Sea....	19 0 N.	81 10 W.	3,427
Indian Ocean.....	11 22 S.	116 50 E.	3,393
N. Pacific Ocean.	44 55 N.	152 26 E.	4,655
S. Pacific Ocean..	24 37 S.	175 08 W.	4,428
Behring Sea.....	54 30 N.	175 32 W.	2,146
Sea of Japan.....	38 30 N.	135 0 W.	1,640
China Sea.....	17 15 N.	118 50 E.	2,350
Sulu Sea.....	8 32 N.	121 55 E.	2,549
Celebes Sea.....	4 16 N.	124 02 E.	2,794
Banda Sea.....	5 24 S.	130 37 E.	2,799
Flores Sea.....	7 43 S.	120 26 E.	2,799
Arctic Ocean.....	78 05 N.	2 30 W.	2,469
Antarctic Ocean..	62 26 S.	95 44 E.	1,975

In many respects the North Pacific Ocean resembles the North Atlantic. A great warm current, much like the Gulf Stream and of equal magnitude, called the Black Stream or Japan current, runs northward along the eastern shore of Asia. Close to the east coast of Japan it flows through a marine valley, which holds the deepest water in the world. It was sounded at a depth of five and a quarter miles by the United States steamer Tuscarora in 1875, while surveying for a projected cable route between the United States and Japan. The heavy sounding-weight took more than an hour to sink to the bottom. But trial was made of a chasm yet more profound, where the lead did not fetch up at all. In November, 1895, a depth of 29,400 feet was attained without touching the bed of the ocean, in latitude 23 degrees 40 min. S.; longitude 175 degrees 10 min. W.

THE FLOODS.

The floods that swept down the Mississippi Valley in the spring of 1897 were declared to be the most remarkable in the history of the continent. Not only was there the highest recorded water in all the tributaries of the Mississippi during the latter part of March and the middle of April, but the Mississippi River itself had been so dyked and leveed, and its aforetime outlets so stopped up, that the stream rose to 49.75 feet, or one and a quarter feet above the highest record of any previous year. The back waters, where the levees were broken, flooded

lands not before in history known to have been flooded. From Marion, Ark., to Greenville, Miss., a distance of more than two hundred and fifty miles by river, at least fifty towns and villages were under water, and a territory extending from one hundred miles north of Memphis to two hundred miles south and from five to forty miles wide, was submerged. Hundreds of thousands of acres of cultivated lands were submerged, and from 50,000 to 60,000 people had their property destroyed and business suspended.

On April 7 President McKinley sent a special message to Congress urging prompt, generous and intelligent action for the relief of the sufferers. A joint resolution was introduced in both houses of Congress on the same day, and passed by each, appropriating $200,000 to be used for the purchase of subsistence stores and the distribution of them to the relief of the destitute. The President signed the bill on April 17.

The estimated losses by the floods were: Louisiana, $1,750,000; Mississippi, $8,500,000; Arkansas, $4,250,000. The Commission reported that the flood of the Mississippi was the highest of which there is any record. The total length of the levees on both sides of the river was 1,377 miles, and there were in all thirty-eight breaks by the flood, aggregating eight and seven-tenths miles. An interesting feature of the breakages is that none of the levees built by the United States Government were broken, but the breaks occurred in those portions which had been built by States or municipalities or private persons.

On April 27 a cloudburst swept over Oklahoma, and on the following morning a wall of water from six to eight feet high and a mile wide broke over West Guthrie, crushing houses, sweeping away property and drowning many persons.

SEAGOING VESSELS: DIMENSIONS, RECORDS, ETC.

*LARGEST WAR VESSELS.

Nation.	Vessel.	Dimensions. Length. ft. in.	Breadth. ft. in.	Draught. ft. in.	Displ'm't. tons.
United States	Alabama (B)	368.00	72. 3	25.00	11,525
United States	Brooklyn (A)	400. 6	64.00	26.00	9,250
United States	New-York (A)	380. 6½	64.10	26. 6	8,200
United States	Columbia (C)	412.00	58. 2	22. 6½	7,475
Austria	Tegetthoff (B)	286.11	71. 1	24.10	7,390
Brazil	Nictheroy (Cr)	400.00	48.00	22.00	7,080
Chili	Esmeralda	436.00	53. 2	22. 3	7,020
China	Unnamed	40.00	47.00	18. 6	4,500
Denmark	Helgoland (T)	257. 6	59. 2	18. 8	5,347
France	Bouvet (T)	401. 2	70. 3	27. 6	12,200
Germany	Fr'd'h der Grosse	377. 4	67.00	25. 8	11,130
Great Britain	Majestic (B)	390.00	75.00	27. 6	14,900
Greece	Hydra	320.00	51.10	18.00	4,885
Italy	Italia	400. 6	74.00	31. 2	14,387
Japan	New ship	438.00	75. 6	27. 3	14,850
Netherlands	K. der Nederl'n.	269.00	49. 3	20.00	5,400
Norway	Harold Haarfagre	280.00	48. 6	16. 6	3,500
Portugal	New ship	360.00	47. 3	17. 6	4,100
Russia	Rossia	480.00	68. 6	25.00	14,000
Spain	Pelayo	330.00	66.00	24.11	9,900
Sweden	Thor	270. 4	47.10	16. 6	3,300
Turkey	Mesoodieh	331. 5	59.00	25.11	9,120

(A) signifies armored cruiser; (B) battle-ship; (C) commerce destroyer; (Cr) cruiser; (T) turret-ship.

*Although only one large vessel of each foreign naval power is noted, in several cases there are two or more of the same dimensions.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Name.	Nation.	Dimensions. Length. ft. in.	Breadth. ft. in.	Draught. ft. in.	Displ'm't. tons.
Great Eastern	British	680.00	83.00	30.00	12,000
K'r Wilhelm der Grosse	German	649.00	66.00	26.00	14,000
St. Louis	American	535. 5	63.00	26. 8	11,629
St. Paul	American	535. 5	63.00	26. 8	11,629
New-York	American	517.00	63. 3	22.00	10,803
Teutonic	British	565. 8	57. 8	25. 5	9,952
Campania	British	620.00	65. 3	26.00	12,950

RECORDS OF FAST TRIPS OF STEAMSHIPS.

St. Paul, American Line—N. Y. to Southampton, August 14, 1896, 6d. 31m.

Northwest, Northern Ss. Co.—Duluth to Two Harbors, 26 miles, July 12, 1897, 1h. 13m., or 21.37 miles an hour.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, N. G. Lloyd—N. Y. to Southampton, November 29, 1897, 5d. 17h. 8m .; average, 22.35 knots.

Fuerst Bismarck, N. G. Lloyd—N. Y. to Southampton, Sept. 23, 1893, 6d. 10h. 55m.

Lucania, Cunard—N. Y. to Queenstown, October 26, 1894, 5d. 7h. 28m.

STEAMSHIP RECORDS—(Continued).

La Touraine, French—N. Y. to Havre, July, 1892, 6d. 14h. 26m.

Friesland, Red Star—N. Y. to Antwerp, August 17, 1894, 8d. 22h. 13m.

Teutonic, White Star—Queenstown to N. Y., August, 1891, 5d. 16h. 31m.

Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg-American—N. Y. to Southampton, September 23, 1893, 6d. 10h. 55m.

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS OF THE WORLD.

Name.	Location.	Altitude.
Mount Everest (Himalayas)	India	29,002
Mount Dapsang	Thibet	28,278
Aconcagua	Chili	22,422
Chimborazo	Ecuador	21,422
Sorato	Bolivia	21,286
Illimani	Bolivia	21,149
Demavend	Persia	21,000
Hindoo-Koosh	Afghanistan	20,600
Arequipa	Peru	20,320
Logan	Canada	19,500
Antisana	Ecuador	19,150
Cotopaxi	Ecuador	18,880
Kilima-Njaro	East Africa	18,715
Misti	Peru	18,538
Elbrooz (Caucasus)	Russia	18,526
Mount St. Elias	Alaska	18,100
Popocatapetl	Mexico	17,784
Mount Roa	Hawaii	16,000
Pichinca	Ecuador	15,924
Brown (Rocky)	Brit. America	15,900
Mont Blanc (Alps)	Savoy	15,810
Mount Whitney	California	14,893
Fairweather	Alaska	14,500
Ranier	Washington	14,528
Shasta	California	14,440
Ararat	Armenia	14,320
Long's Peak (Rocky)	Colorado	14,271
Pike's Peak	Colorado	14,147
Mount Ophir	Sumatra	13,800
Fremont's Peak (Rocky)	Wyoming	13,576
St. Helen's	Washington	13,400
Logan's Peak (Uintah)	Utah	13,250
Peak of Teneriffe	Canary Isl'ds	12,182
Mount Hood	Oregon	11,934
Black Mount (Rocky)	Colorado	11,626
Miltsin (Atlas)	Morocco	11,500
Perdu (Pyrenees)	Spain	10,950
Etna	Sicily	10,874
Lebanon	Syria	10,533
Monte Corno	Naples	9,523
Mount Bross	Colorado	9,468
Mezzovo (Pindus)	Greece	8,950
Sneehattan	Norway	8,115
Clingman's Peak (Black)	No. Carolina	6,941
Sinai	Arabia	6,541
Washington	N. Hampshire	6,288
Mount Marcy	New-York	5,462
Hecla	Iceland	5,110
Mansfield (Green)	Vermont	4,430
Ben-Nevis	Scotland	4,368
Peaks of Otter	Virginia	4,260
Vesuvius	Naples	3,948
Round Top (Catskills)	New-York	3,804

TROOPS ENGAGED IN WARS OF UNITED STATES.

Wars.	Years.	Total troops.
Revolution	1775–1783	309,781
Northwest Indians	1790–1795	8,983
With France	1798–1800	*4,593
With Tripoli	1801–1805	*3,330
Creek Indians	1813–1814	13,781
War of 1812	1812–1815	556,622
Seminole Indians	1817–1818	7,911
Black Hawk Indians	1831–1832	6,465
Creek Indians	1836–1837	13,418
Cherokee troubles	1836–1837	9,494
Florida Indians	1835–1843	41,122
Aroostook troubles	1838–1839	1,500
Mexican	1846–1848	112,230
Apache, Navajo & Utah	1849–1855	2,561
Seminole Indians	1856–1858	3,687
Civil War	1861–1865	2,778,304

*Naval forces.

NEW-YORK CANALS.

The canals of the State were opened for traffic for the season of 1897 on May 9, and were closed on December 1. For data of previous years see Almanacs of 1896 and 1897.

FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS.

HAWAII: ANNEXATION TREATY.

On June 16, 1897, President McKinley sent to the United States Senate the following treaty for the annexation of the Republic of Hawaii to the United States, accompanying it with a message, and a report of the Secretary of State briefly reviewing the negotiation which led to the signing of said treaty:

The United States of America and the Republic of Hawaii, in view of the natural dependence of the Hawaiian Islands upon the United States, of their geographical proximity thereto, of the preponderant share acquired by the United States and its citizens in the industries and trade of said islands, and of the expressed desire of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii that those islands should be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof and under its sovereignty, have determined to accomplish by treaty an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare. To this end, the high contracting parties have conferred full powers and authority upon their respectively appointed plenipotentiaries, to wit, the President of the United States, John Sherman, Secretary of State of the United States; the President of the Republic of Hawaii, Francis March Hatch, Lorin A. Thurston and William A. Kinney.

Article I.—The Republic of Hawaii hereby cedes absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies; and it is agreed that all the territory of and appertaining to the Republic of Hawaii is hereby annexed to the United States of America under the name of the Territory of Hawaii.

Article II.—The Republic of Hawaii also

cedes and hereby transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government or Crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipments and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining. The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition. Provided: That all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

Article III.—Until Congress shall provide for the Government of such islands, all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing Government in said islands shall be vested in such persons or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, and the President shall have power to remove said officers and fill the vacancies so occasioned. The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may be hereafter concluded between the United States and such foreign nations.

The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, not enacted for the fulfilment of the treaties so extinguished, and not inconsistent with this treaty, nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States, nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

Article IV.—The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian postal savings bank, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States, but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed $4,000,000. So long, however, as the existing Government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued as hereinbefore provided, said Government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

Article V.—There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States, and no Chinese by reason of anything herein contained shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

Article VI.—The President shall appoint five Commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall as soon as reasonably practicable recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Territory of Hawaii as they shall deem necessary or proper.

Article VII.—This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate on the one part, and by the President of the Republic of Hawaii, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in accordance with the Constitution of the said Republic, on the other; and the ratifications hereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and have hereunto affixed their seal.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington, this sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

JOHN SHERMAN,
FRANCIS MARCH HATCH,
LORIN A. THURSTON,
WILLIAM A. KINNEY.

The President's Message was, in part, as follows: "The incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands into the body politic of the United States is the necessary and fitting sequel to the chain of events which from a very early period of our history has controlled the intercourse and prescribed the association of the United States and Hawaiian Islands. The predominance of American interests in that neighboring territory was first asserted in 1820, by sending to the islands a representative agent of the United States. It found further expression by the signature of a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with the King in 1826, the first international compact negotiated by Hawaii. It was signally announced in 1843, when the intervention of the United States caused the British Government to disavow the seizure of the Sandwich Islands by a British naval commander, and to recognize them by treaty as an independent State, renouncing forever any purpose of annexing the islands or exerting a protectorate over them.

"In 1851 the cession of the Hawaiian Kingdom to the United States was formally offered, and although not then accepted, this Government proclaimed its duty to preserve alike the honor and dignity of the United States and the safety of government of the Hawaiian Islands. From this time until the outbreak of the war in 1861 the policy of the United States toward Hawaii, and of the Hawaiian sovereign toward the United States, were exemplified by continued negotiations for annexation or for a reserved commercial union. The latter alternative was at length accomplished by the reciprocity treaty of 1875, the provisions of which were renewed and expanded by the convention of 1884, embracing the perpetual cession to the United States of the harbor of Pearl River, in the Island of Oahu. In 1888 a proposal for the joint guarantee of the neutrality of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States, Germany and Great Britain was declined, on the announced ground that the relation of the United States to the islands was sufficient for the end in view. In brief, from 1820 to 1893 the course of the United States toward the Hawaiian Islands has consistently favored their autonomous welfare, with the ex-

clusion of all foreign influence save our own, to the extent of upholding eventual annexation as the necessary outcome of that policy.

"Not only is the union of the Hawaiian territory to the United States no new scheme, but it is the inevitable consequence of the relation steadfastly maintained with that mid-Pacific domain for three-quarters of a century. Its accomplishment, despite successive denials and postponements, has been merely a question of time. While its failure in 1893 may not be a cause of congratulation, it is certainly a proof of the disinterestedness of the United States, the delay of four years having abundantly sufficed to establish the right and the ability of the Republic of Hawaii to enter, as a sovereign contractant, upon a conventional union with the United States, thus realizing a purpose held by the Hawaiian people and proclaimed by successive Hawaiian governments through some seventy years of their virtual dependence upon the benevolent protection of the United States. Under such circumstances, annexation is not a change; it is a consummation.

"The report of the Secretary of State exhibits the character and course of the recent negotiation and the features of the treaty itself. The organic and administrative details of incorporation are necessarily left to the wisdom of the Congress, and I cannot doubt, when the function of the constitutional treaty-making power shall have been accomplished, the duty of the National Legislature in the case will be performed with the largest regard for the interests of this rich insular domain and for the welfare of the inhabitants thereof."

On the following day ex-Queen Liliuokalani presented the Secretary of State a formal protest against the treaty and urged upon the Senate to decline to ratify it.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on July 14 made a favorable report urging the ratification of the treaty without amendment. Only seven of the eleven members were present. Senators Davis, Cullom, Foraker, Clark and Morgan cast their votes for the resolution of ratification. Senators Daniel and Turpie did not take a positive stand in opposition to the treaty, but expressed the opinion that it was neither expedient nor consistent with the vast importance of the subject that the treaty should be pressed to immediate consideration.

Both houses of the Hawaiian Legislature ratified the treaty by unanimous vote on September 10.

The Japanese Minister at Washington submitted a protest against the treaty in a letter to Secretary Sherman on June 15, in which he said: "My Government cannot view without concern the prospects of a sudden and complete change in the status of Hawaii, whereby the rights of Japan and of Japanese subjects may be imperilled. While, therefore, they confidently rely upon the United States to maintain toward them a just and friendly attitude in this as in all other matters, they feel that, under the circumstances, they cannot be regarded as spectators merely, without interest in the important change which it has been so possitively asserted is about to take place in the relations of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. For this reason, if it is really true that a treaty of annexation is about to be concluded, I feel that I am justified in inquiring from you, Mr. Secretary, what provision has been made therein for the preservation and maintenance of the rights acquired and enjoyed by Japan in her intercourse with Hawaii under the solemn sanctions of law and of treaty?"

Secretary Sherman sent this letter on the following day to the Japanese Minister:

"Sir: Replying to your note of the 15th inst., just received, I have to say that the governments of Hawaii and the United States, by their duly authorized representatives, have signed a treaty annexing the Hawaiian Islands to this country. This has been done in pursuance of the policy long since adopted by the United States, and the treaty will, I understand, be submitted to the Senate of the United States by the President for ratification. As to your inquiry as to the provision made therein concerning the treaties which may be in existence between Japan and the present Hawaiian Government, my understanding is that the Government of the United States does not take upon itself any obligations of the Hawaiian Government arising from treaties or conventions made by it with other governments. It is believed that there is nothing in the proposed treaty prejudicial to the rights of Japan, and certainly the United States has no disposition to disturb the friendly relations which have long existed between the Government of Japan and this country."

Three days later the Japanese Minister, under instructions of the Emperor of Japan, filed the formal protest, citing the following as the reasons for such protest:

"First—The maintenance of the status quo of Hawaii is essential to the good understanding of the Powers which have interests in the Pacific.

"Second—The annexation of Hawaii would tend to endanger the residential, commercial and industrial rights of Japanese subjects in Hawaii, secured to them by treaty and by the Constitution and laws of that country.

"Third—Such annexation might lead to the postponement by Hawaii of the settlement of claims and liabilities already existing in favor of Japan under treaty stipulations.

"With reference to the mischievous suggestion or report, which has been so industriously circulated in this country and elsewhere, that Japan has designs against the integrity or sovereignty of Hawaii, I am further instructed by the Imperial Government to state most emphatically and unequivocally that Japan has not now and never had such designs, or designs of any kind whatever, against Hawaii.

"Permit me to add, in conclusion, Mr. Secretary, that in making this protest, and in asking full and careful consideration for it, the Imperial Government are actuated by what they regard as an imperative duty, and not in the remotest degree by a desire to embarrass the United States. They prize most highly the cordial relations which have always existed between our countries, and they confidently trust that their representations on this occasion will be received in that spirit of justice and fair dealing which has so not-

ably characterized the intercourse of Japan and the United States."

On December 16 the Japanese Minister at Washington presented the reply of his Government to Secretary Sherman's pote, in which the protest was withdrawn. It was suggested, in addition, that the purpose of the Japanese authorities was to secure specific assurances from the United States that, in case Hawaii should be annexed, all Japanese interests would be fully protected.

JAPAN-HAWAII DISPUTE.

The significant growth of the Japanese population in Hawaii led to unpleasant complications between the two countries early in 1897. A treaty made in 1871 guaranteed to Japanese subjects all the rights of the most favored nations. In 1895 an act was passed excluding all immigrants from Hawaii not having $50 in coin, except contract laborers who were duly to be sent back. It was claimed later that the Japanese companies or their agents had resorted to the device of making temporary loans to immigrants to secure their landing, and that many immigrants, practically paupers, had been thrust upon the community. The influx of "Japanese laborers" rose to the number of about a thousand a month, and it was claimed that there were many infractions of the spirit of the law, and that the Mikado's object was to secure political control of the islands in the near future. The next step taken by the Hawaiian Government was to prohibit the landing of 535 out of 670 so-called immigrants arriving on a Japanese steamer, and the Supreme Court decided that the Collector at Honolulu had jurisdiction in the matter; but after a reinvestigation made in the presence of the Japanese representative the number of refusals was reduced to 413, and these were promptly returned to Japan at the expense of the company bringing them out. A later and similar case was that where 163 out of 316 were rejected. The Japanese residents in Hawaii then appealed to their home Government for redress, and the Japanese Minister entered a vigorous protest against the action of the Honolulu authorities, with demands for indemnity. These protests, etc., were emphasized by the appearance of the Japanese warship Naniwa in the harbor of Honolulu. Next, Hawaii proposed to submit the dispute to arbitration, which was accepted by Japan in July. The subjects of arbitration included that relating to immigration; the increase of duty upon saki (a liquor largely imported and consumed by the Japanese on the islands) from 15 cents to $1 a gallon, and questions of minor importance.

HAWAII STATISTICS.

The numerical strength of the principal elements of the population of Hawaii in 1897 was as follows:

Nativity.	Population.	Males.	Females.
Hawaiians	31,019	16,399	14,620
Japanese	24,407	19,212	5,195
Chinese	21,616	19,167	2,449
Portuguese	15,100	8,202	6,898
Part Hawaiians.	8,485	4,249	4,236
American	3,086	1,975	1,111
British	2,250	1,406	844
Miscellaneous ..	3,057	1,907	1,150
Totals	109,020	72,517	36,503

The population of Americans is comparatively small, but the official figures show that the commercial interests of citizens of the United States are larger than those of all other countries. Of a total invested capital of $32,146,601 in sugar plantations the proportion held by United States citizens and others of American origin is $25,516,474; the total value of American property in the islands is estimated at $43,731,544, while the total amount of foreign capital other than American is only about $9,000,000.

BEHRING SEA SEAL FISHERIES.

On April 8, 1897, President McKinley appointed John W. Foster and Charles S. Hamlin a commission to consider and report how best to protect the seal fisheries of Behring Sea. It had been represented to the President that as the rules for the prevention of poaching were not satisfactory or efficient, more efficacious measures should be devised against pelagic sealing. The Commission was authorized to report wherein the existing rules, adopted in pursuance of the provisions of the Paris award, were inadequate to insure the protection of the seals, and what further rules should be agreed to by the United States and Great Britain to prevent poaching.

The modus vivendi of 1891 provided that for the purpose of preserving the seal species in Behring Sea, England should prohibit seal killing in that part of the sea lying eastward of the line of demarkation, described in Article I of the treaty between the United States and Russia, and that she should use her best efforts to insure the observance of this prohibition by British subjects and vessels. This country agreed to prohibit seal killing under the same conditions in excess of 7,500 to be taken for the subsistence of the natives in that region. Persons or vessels violating the agreement were to be seized and handed over to the country to which they belonged and punished.

In July Secretary of State Sherman sent to the American Ambassador at London, important and exhaustive instructions for his guidance in urging upon the British Government a compliance with the provisions of the Behring Sea award. The instructions were prepared as a reply to a note received from Lord Salisbury, the Premier of the British Government. Lord Salisbury's letter was a reply to the proposals of the President for a modus vivendi for the suspension of all killing of seals for the season of 1897, and for a joint conference of the Powers concerned, with a view to the necessary measures being adopted for the preservation of the fur seal in the Northern Pacific.

Mr. Sherman noted that the President was greatly disappointed that the proposals should be rejected, especially as such rejection was based upon unsubstantial and inadequate reasons. He analyzed at some length reports made by Dr. Jordan and Professor Thompson to the British Government, upon which Lord

Salisbury based his rejection of the proposals, and declared that in view of the explicit language used in these reports "it is not easy to understand how Lord Salisbury can reconcile his refusal to entertain the proposals of the President with the interests of his own countrymen, to say nothing of the friendly relations which he desires to maintain with the United States, Russia and Japan." Mr. Sherman then noted the operations of the pelagic fleet in Behring Sea since the Paris regulations had been in force, as follows:

1894—Thirty-seven vessels, 31,585 seals taken, or an average of 853 per vessel.

1895—Fifty-nine vessels, 44,169 seals taken, or an average of 748 per vessel.

1896—Sixty-seven vessels, 29,500 seals taken, or an average of 440 per vessel.

It thus appears that nearly double the number of vessels in 1896 were not able to take as many seals as were taken in 1894, and the catch per vessel fell off nearly one-half. Mr. Sherman next reviewed the manner in which the waters embraced in the award area had been patrolled, in order to see that the regulations were not violated by the sealing vessels, and criticised the British patrol as not being adequate. He continued thus:

"The obligations of an international award, which are equally imposed on both parties to its terms, cannot properly be assumed or laid aside by one of the parties only at its pleasure. Such an award, which in its practical operation is binding only on one party in its obligations and burdens and to be enjoyed mainly by the other party in its benefits, is an award which, in the interest of public morality and good conscience should not be maintained. Having in view the expressed object of the arbitration at Paris and the declared purpose of the arbitrators in prescribing the regulations when it became apparent, as it did after the first year's operation of them, and with increased emphasis each succeeding year, that the regulations were inadequate for the purpose, it was the plain duty of the British Government to acquiesce in the request of that of the United States for a conference to determine what further measures were necessary to secure the end had in view by the arbitration.

"A course so persistently followed for the last three years has practically accomplished the commercial extermination of the fur seals, and brought to naught the patient labors and well-meant conclusions of the Tribunal of Arbitration. Upon Great Britain must therefore rest, in the public conscience of mankind, the responsibility for the embarrassment in the relations of the two nations which must result from such conduct. One of the evil results is already indicated in the growing conviction of our people that the refusal of the British Government to carry out the recommendations of that tribunal will needlessly sacrifice an important interest of the United States. This is shown by the proposition seriously made in Congress to abandon negotiations and destroy the seals on the islands as the speedy end to a dangerous controversy, although such a measure has not been entertained by this Department. We have felt assured that, as it has been demonstrated that the practice of pelagic sealing, if continued, will not only bring itself to an end, but will work the destruction of a great interest of a friendly nation, Her Majesty's Government would desist from an act so suicidal and so unneighborly, and which certainly could not command the approval of its own people.

"The President therefore cherishes the hope that even at this late day the British Government may yet yield to his continued desire, so often expressed, for a conference of the interested Powers, and in delivering to Lord Salisbury a copy of this instruction you will state to him that the President will hail with great satisfaction any indication on the part of Her Majesty's Government of a disposition to agree upon such a conference."

UNITED STATES-RUSSIA-JAPAN CONFERENCE.

Both Russia and Japan made arrangements for the conference and appointed delegates. Subsequently the Canadian Government requested the withdrawal of Great Britain from the Conference if Russia and Japan were to be represented, and on October 6 the officials of the British Foreign Office communicated to Colonel John Hay, the United States Ambassador at London, that their Government declined to take part in any conference with the representatives of Russia and Japan. The British Government, however, asserted its willingness to confer with the United States alone on the subject, but insisted that Russia and Japan were not interested in the Behring Sea seals to a degree entitling them to a representation at the conference. On October 12 Secretary Sherman sent a reply in which he expressed astonishment that Great Britain should withdraw, inasmuch as in the verbal negotiations between Ambassador Hay and Lord Salisbury, and in the written correspondence, specific reference was made to the participation of Russia and Japan. In view of the differences which had arisen, Secretary Sherman suggested a conference in accordance with Lord Salisbury's proposition—that is, between experts of Great Britain, Canada and the United States. Lord Salisbury accepted this solution on October 15.

The Russia-Japan-United States Conference assembled at Washington on October 23, with the following as delegates: Russia—Pierre Botkine, M. De Routkowsky, M. De Wollant, Chargé d'Affaires, Russian Legation. Japan—Shiro Fujita, Professor Kakichi Mitsukuri. United States—John W. Foster, Charles S. Hamlin, President David Starr Jordan. The Conference ended its sittings on October 28, first agreeing to a proposition calculated to bring about a complete change in the sealing question. Its special features contemplated an absolute suspension of all pelagic sealing, and a restriction of such sealing within narrow limits.

UNITED STATES-ENGLAND-CANADA CONFERENCE.

On November 5, acting upon the proposition of Lord Salisbury, Canada selected Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, delegates to a tripartite conference to be conducted by the experts

representing the United States, England and Canada. The convention began at Washington on November 10, with the following experts present: Professor Jordan, United States; Professor Thompson, England, and Professor Macoun, Canada. The other representatives present were John W. Foster and Charles S. Hamlin, United States; Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies. These last-named five representatives were privileged only to ask questions and exchange views incidental to the taking of expert testimony. This conference ended its sittings on November 21, and a protocol was signed by the two secretaries—Mr. Venning, on behalf of Canada; Mr. Clark, on behalf of the United States—and Mr. Hamlin, the chairman of the Conference, which set forth the circumstances under which the meeting was held, with the minutes of the proceedings, and to some extent showing the circumstances leading up to the agreement. A few days later the Canadian Government sent its reply to the proposition of the United States that the Canadians should stop killing seals for a year beginning January 1, 1898, to the effect that it was not possible to comply with the proposal, as every British subject has a right to engage in pelagic sealing unless prohibited by imperial decree, which could only be issued by authority of Imperial Parliament, and the Parliament would not meet till February. The reply also suggested that the proposed joint commission be appointed and meet at once, when, on conclusion of negotiations on the questions at issue, the necessary legislation could be secured from the British Parliament and the suspension of pelagic sealing go into effect in the spring. It was stated that the United States had offered to pay the Canadian Government a lump sum of money to extinguish pelagic sealing, but that the Canadian Premier refused the proposition.

CLAIMS AWARD.

The arbitrators appointed to adjust the claims of Canadian sealers for losses sustained by the seizure of their vessels made an award on December 22, 1897, of $464,000, with two reserved cases—those of the Black Diamond for $5,000, and the Ada for $1,000. In 1894 the United States offered $400,000, and Canada claimed $450,000 as a settlement. Afterward a compromise was reached, and the amount was placed at $425,000, but Congress refused to vote this sum.

SEAL-CATCH STATISTICS.

The official statistics of the catch of seals for the season of 1897 were made public at the conference of Russia, Japan and the United States, and they showed two features most important in sustaining the American contention: That the catch had fallen off about one-half, showing conclusively that the seal herd was being rapidly wiped out; and, second, that the catch of seals from the American islands in Behring Sea was about 15 to 1 as between the Canadian sealers under the British flag and American sealers. The same proportion was shown to exist throughout the waters of the North Pacific. In detail, the figures for the season were: Total catch of seals in the North Pacific for the season, 38,700, against 73,000 in 1896. The total catch of seals in 1897 is divided as follows: Taken by British vessels, 30,800; by American vessels, 4,100; by Japanese vessels, 3,800. The catch in Behring Sea was 16,650 for 1897, against 29,500 in 1896. Of the catch in Behring Sea, British vessels took 15,600 and American vessels 1,050. The figures make no distinction between British and Canadian vessels, as practically all the sealing is done by Canadian vessels, which, however, are nominally classed as British.

In view of the statement of experts that the season was a better one for the taking of seals than in 1896, the conclusion to be drawn from the figures is that the seal herd has been greatly reduced by indiscriminate slaughter.

THE CUBAN REVOLT.

The principal features of the insurrection in Cuba in the first three months of 1897 were the communication to the United States Senate on January 5 by Mr. Olney, the Secretary of State, regarding the power of the President of the United States in the matter of recognition of the Cuban Republican Government; the campaign of General Weyler in the eastern provinces and his complete failure to take advantage of the shock caused to the insurgents by the loss, in December, 1896, of their boldest leader, General Antonio Maceo, and the serious doubt he aroused as to the ability of the Spanish commanders to cope with the forces against them; also the capture of the insurgent General Juan Ruis Rivera, on March 28. In connection with the latter incident Senator Allen, of Nebraska, on April 1, introduced in the United States Senate a resolution protesting against the alleged purpose of the Spanish authorities in Cuba to try General Rivera by summary court martial, upon which there was an exciting debate. In the meanwhile Mr. Sherman, Secretary of State, made a verbal protest to the Spanish Minister at Washington, and a few days later there was made public the reply from the Spanish Government that General Rivera would not be executed, but would be treated as a prisoner of war.

On January 25, in response to a resolution of the Senate, President Cleveland submitted a list of American citizens, either native born or naturalized, who had been arrested in Cuba since the beginning of the insurrection, together with the action taken in each case. The total arrests were seventy-four; of these seven had been tried, and appeals were taken in the cases of Sanguilly and Someillah from the sentences imposed. Seven were correspondents of American newspapers who had been arrested and banished. Another case was that of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, a physician resident in Guanabacoa, who had died in the prison at that place, his friends claiming that his death was due to inhuman treatment by his jailers. On February 21 Secretary Olney directed the American Minister at Madrid to demand of the Spanish Government a full inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Dr. Ruiz. Later, in April, President McKinley appointed William J. Calhoun, of Illinois,

special counsel to Consul General Lee, with directions to investigate the case, and he went to Havana for that purpose. The report was that, although no positive or direct proof was found that the doctor died from an actual assault, his death was due to congestion of the brain.

After Mr. McKinley became President notice was served upon the Spanish Government that the United States recognized a state of civil war in Cuba which demanded a treatment of prisoners taken in action by either side different from that followed by General Weyler. It was also stated that American citizens pursuing lawful occupations in a lawful way would be held to be entitled to the protection of the law. On May 17 President McKinley sent a message to Congress suggesting an appropriation to be used in relieving the distress of American citizens resident in Cuba, and a week later a bill making an appropriation of $50,000 became a law.

On April 20 the Queen Regent of Spain signed a decree instituting certain reforms of government in Cuba. It provided among other things a Council of Administration, a sort of parliament for the government of the island, subject to certain supervisory authority of the Crown; also a scheme to permit Cuba to revise her own tariff schedules. The decree was the direct result of the announcement by General Weyler that the western part of the island was completely pacified. This was proved later to be a mere theory of General Weyler.

Following the assassination of Senor Canovas, Prime Minister of Spain, Senor Sagasta was made Prime Minister on October 2. Six days later General Weyler was recalled and Captain-General Blanco was chosen to succeed him. General Blanco reached Havana on October 30 and at once assumed control of affairs and instituted several changes in the conduct of the campaign against the insurgents.

On November 27 the Spanish Government officially published a decree tendering to Cuba and Porto Rico a system of autonomy. The scheme provided that the Spanish Parliament or Cortes should be the central executive power, and that the government in the colony should be the colonial parliament, the colonial chambers, legislative assemblies, and the Governor-General. It was proposed that the Council of Administration should consist of thirty-five members, eighteen of whom to be elected, and the others nominated by the mother country. The Governor-General is to exercise the supreme command, is given complete liberty to appeal to the officials of his secretariat, to issue and execute laws and decrees, negotiate international treaties and conventions, etc. It is proposed that the secretaries of the Cuban autonomous government shall be five, viz.: Justice and Interior, Finance, Public Instruction, Public Works and Communications, and Industry and Commerce, all to be appointed by the Governor-General.

On December 14 Governor-General Blanco issued a proclamation granting complete amnesty to all political exiles, going to the extent of encouraging the return of all who emigrated from Cuba voluntarily and those who considered themselves obliged to remain in exile for a purely political motive, reason, cause or act, and giving guarantees of protection and assistance to life and property.

CRETE.

Disorders broke out afresh on the Island of Crete on February 1, 1897, arising from the hatred existing between the Christians and their Turkish rulers. Four days later the Mahometans and Christians had a pitched battle in the city of Canea, when the city was set on fire and fully 300 Christians were killed. On February 8 the union of Crete and Greece was proclaimed by the people at Halepa, and the Greek fleet reached Canea on the same day. On February 11 the Greek Government formulated a notification to the Powers that the ties of race and religion compelled her to intervene on behalf of the Christians of Crete. The Greek forces attacked and captured the Turkish garrisons on February 17, and the foreign Powers landed their naval forces at Canea and Sitia later. On February 20 the United States Senate adopted a resolution of sympathy for the Greeks and Cretans. On February 23 a mass-meeting of sympathizers was held in Chickering Hall, New-York City. On the same day King George of Greece issued a proclamation enjoining the Cretans to pacify themselves and to confide in the efforts of Greece to uphold and maintain the rights of the Hellenic people. On February 24 the Governor's palace at Canea was burned; the Powers ordered Greece to withdraw her army of occupation, and Queen Olga of Greece returned her Russian insignia. King George replied to the demands of the Powers on the following day that it was impossible to withdraw the troops from Crete.

On February 25 Lord Salisbury, Premier of Great Britain, presented a scheme of autonomy for Crete, which Turkey opposed. The Cretans rejected it three days later, and pleaded for union with Greece. The Greek Government, on March 8, sent word to the Powers that it was doubtful that autonomy could fulfil their aim, and requested that the Cretans be permitted to declare their preference of government. On May 21 the Cretan insurgents were advised by the Greek Government to accept autonomy on condition that the Turkish troops should be previously withdrawn from the island. On the same day the Mussulmans telegraphed to the Sultan that autonomy under the conditions existing on the island of Crete "cannot fail to perpetuate race wars, and will only briefly postpone the revival of the annexation question with all its disastrous consequences." The withdrawal of the Greek troops followed, and on May 23 the last detachment of the Greek expeditionary force embarked for Greece. Then followed the war between Turkey and Greece

CONTENTS AND INDEX.

Page.

Agricultural Statistics....129
Alabama: Area....255
Election tables....257
Party platforms....42
Population....138
State officials....244
Alaska: Area....255
Population....138
Territory officials....244
Ambassadors of United States....185
American Flag, the....256
Arbitration: Senate defeats treaty....84
Arizona: Area....255
Election tables....298
Officers of Territory....244
Party platforms....42
Population....138
Arkansas: Area, etc....255
Election tables....258
Party platforms....43
Population....138
State officials....244
Army: Officers, etc....172 et seq.
Astronomical tables....1-7
Banking statistics....136, 137
Behring Sea seal fisheries....333
Conferences....333, 334
Claims award....335
Statistics of catch....335
Boycott: Law against....149
Building and Loan Ass'ns of U. S....137
Calendar: For 1898....8-19
Hebrew calendar....3
California: Area....255
Election tables....259
Party platforms....43
Population....138
State officials....244
Catholic Summer School....225
Cemeteries: National....154
Census of 1890....145
Census in different decades....138
Chronological cycles....7
Civil Service laws....150-152
Civil War statistics....202
Colleges and Universities....192 et seq.
Colorado: Area....255
Election tables....260
Party platforms....44
Population....138
State officials....244
Commercial Congress (International)....93
Commercial Statistics: See "Foreign Trade."
Congregational Church officials....218
Congress: See "U. S. Government."
Connecticut: Area....255
Election tables....260
Party platforms....44
Population....138
State officials....245
Constitution of United States....20-26
Consuls of the United States....186 et seq.
Copyright law....172
Corea: Empire proclaimed....86
Crete Revolution....336
Cuban Revolution....335
Delaware: Area....255
Constitution....88
Election tables....261
Party platforms....45
Population....138
State officials....245
Democrats: National Party platform....30
Democrats: Sound Money platform....34

Page.

Denmark: Cabinet change....86
Diplomatic service of U. S....184 et seq.
Divorce laws in States....157
Eclipses for 1898....1
Educational statistics....201
Electoral College votes....254
Election of U. S. Senators....159
Elections in various States....257 et seq.
Episcopal Church bishops, etc....215
Erie Canal: Opening and closing dates....330
Festival dates, etc....6
Financial statistics: 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137. Also see "Gold," "Money" and "Silver."
Flag, American....256
Floods of 1897....328
Florida: Area....255
Election tables....261
Party platforms....46
Population....138
State officials....245
Flowers: State emblems....191
Foreign coins: Values, etc....130
Foreign Legations in U. S....184
Foreign Nations: Heads of....253
Indebtedness....125
Area, population, etc....125
Foreign trade of U. S....125 et seq.
Foreign events of 1897....85-88
Georgia: Area....255
Election tables....262
Party platforms....46
Population....138
State officials....245
Gold: Certificates issued....133
Coinages of U. S. Mint....133, 134
Denominations, weights, etc....132
Prices: Highest and lowest....134
World's production, 1895....134
Good Roads, National League....226
Greater New-York law....90-93
Greater N. Y. election....324 et seq.
Greater New-York officials....327
Greater N. Y. population....148
Greece-Turkey war....85
Hawaii: Annexation treaty....330
Japan dispute....333
Census statistics....333
Holidays, legal....166
Idaho: Area....255
Election tables....263
Party platforms....47
Population....138
State officials....245
Illinois: Area....255
Election tables....264
Party platforms....47
Population....138
State officials....245
Immigration statistics....125
Indian schools, etc....154
Indian Territory: Area, etc....255
Officials....246
Party platform....48
Population....138
Indiana: Area....255
Election tables....266
Party platforms....48
Population....138
State officials....246
Internal revenue statistics....131
Interest laws of States....147
Iowa: Area....255
Election tables....267
Party platforms....49

Page.
Population ....
State officials....246
Japan: Coin laws.... 86
Judiciary of U. S. Courts....169 et seq.
Kansas: Area....255
Election tables....268
Party platforms....50
Population 138
State officials....246
Kentucky: Area....255
Election tables....269
Party platforms.... 50
Population 138
State officials....246
Labor Laws....149, 150
Life Saving Corps....227
Louisiana: Area....255
Election tables....271
Party platforms.... 51
Population 138
State officials....246
Madagascar: Queen exiled.... 87
Maine: Area....255
Election tables....272
Party platforms.... 52
Population 138
State officials....247
Marine Corps of U. S....177
Marriage laws of the States....158
Maryland: Area....255
Election tables....272
Party platforms.... 52
Population 138
State officials....247
Massachusetts: Area....255
Election tables....273
Party platforms.... 53
Population 138
State officials....247
Metric weights and measures....137
Michigan: Area....255
Election tables....273
Party platforms.... 55
Population 138
State officials....247
Militia of the States....226–227
Minnesota: Area....255
Election tables....275
Party platforms.... 55
Population 138
State officials....247
Mississippi: Area....255
Election tables....276
Party platforms.... 56
Population 138
State officials....247
Mississippi River floods....328
Missouri: Area....255
Election tables....277
Party platforms.... 56
Population 138
State officials....248
Monetary systems of the world....132
Money: See "Gold" and "Silver."
Foreign: Values of....130
Kinds in use....136
Paper money outstanding....135
Savings banks' deposits....135
Montana: Area 255
Election tables....278
Party platforms.... 57
Population 138
State officials....248
Mountains: Largest in the world....330
Municipal League: National....226
National Banks statistics....136, 137
National Educational Association.... 41
National Guard of States....226–227
Naturalization laws....152
Page.
Naval Academy....177
Naval militia of the States....227
Navy, laws for entering the.... 177
Navy, principal officers of the....176
Navy, vessels of the....178–180
Nebraska: Area....255
Election tables....279
Party platforms.... 57
Population 138
State officials....248
Nevada: Area....255
Election tables....280
Party platforms.... 58
Population 138
State officials....248
New-Hampshire: Area....255
Election tables....280
Party platforms.... 59
Population 138
State officials....248
New-Jersey: Area....255
Constitutional amendments.... 88
Election tables....281
Party platforms.... 60
Population 138
State officials....248
New-Mexico: Area....255
Election tables....298
Party platforms.... 62
Population 138
Territory officials....249
New-York: Area....255
Assemblymen: Vote for....315 et seq.
Congressmen: Vote for....314
Constitution 203
County Clerks and Sheriffs....323
Election tables....299 et seq.
Greater New-York law....90–93
Greater N. Y. election returns.324 et seq.
Greater New-York officials....327
Laws, new.... 89
Legislature, members of....319–321
Party platforms.... 62
Population 138
State officials....249
Tax assessments....146
Nicaragua: New law.... 87
Nicknames of cities....163
North Carolina: Area....255
Election tables....282
Party platforms.... 66
Population 138
State officials....250
North Dakota: Area....255
Election tables....283
Party platforms.... 67
Population 138
State officials....250
Ocean mail service law....137
Ocean: Depths of....328
Ohio: Area....255
Election tables....284
Party platforms.... 67
Population 138
State officials....250
Oklahoma: Area....255
Election tables....299
Party platforms.... 69
Population 138
Territory officials....251
Oregon: Area....255
Election tables....285
Party platforms.... 69
Population 138
State officials....251
Pacific Railroads, debts of....124
Passport regulations....156
Patent Office statistics....256

Page.
Pennsylvania: Area....255
Election tables....286
Party platforms....69
Population....138
State officials....251
Pension statistics, etc....135
Peru: Silver coinage suspended....87
Political miscellany of States....88-90
Politics: Election returns of States... 257 et seq.
National Democrats....211, 212, 213
Party platforms....27-77
Polling precincts of States....146
Prohibition Nat'l and State Com's...213
Republican League, National....208
Republican National Committee....209
Republican State committees....210
Silver party platform....38
Silver party committees....211
Votes for President....140
Voting qualifications....148
Population of States....138, 145
Population of largest cities....148
Populists: National platform....36
Postal laws and regulations....163-165
President: Electoral vote....254
Popular vote....140
Salary....168
Vote for each since 1789....142
Law as to succession....26
Prohibition Party: National platform....39
Rainfall in United States....167
Railroad statistics....202
Reciprocity law....121
Reform Bureau....227
Religious societies: Baptist societies and officers....217
Christian Endeavor Society....220
Church Service Society....217
Congregational societies and officers..218
Episcopal societies and officers....215
Methodist societies and officers....214
Presbyterian societies and officers....216
Roman Catholic Hierarchy....215
Swedenborgian Society....219
Statistics of bodies....220
Young Men's Christian Ass'n....219
Young People's Christian Union....220
Republican League, Nat'l platform....40
Republican National platform....27
Rhode Island: Area....255
Election tables....288
Party platforms....70
Population....138
State officials....251
Rivers of the world, largest....26
Seal fisheries, see "Behring Sea."
Shipping statistics....145
Ships: Largest in the world....329
Silver: Certificates outstanding....133
Coinage of U. S. Mints....133, 134
Denominations, weights, etc....133
Highest and lowest prices....134
World's production in 1895....134
Silver Party: Platform....38
Societies: National bodies and officers..228
American Institute of Civics....226
Colonial Dames of America....225
Colonial Wars, Society of....224
Educational Ass'n, National....41
Founders and Patriots of America....224
Founders' Kin Alliance....225
Free Masons, Order of....220-222
Grand Army of the Republic....222
Indian Wars Veterans....224
Military Order Loyal Legion, U. S..223
National Education Association....41
Nat'l League for Prot. of Am. Inst'ns.226
Page.
National bodies and officers..228 et seq.
Naval Architects and Marine Eng'rs.230
Naval Veterans, Nat'l Ass'n of....180
Naval Order of U. S....223
Odd Fellows, Order of....222
Reform Bureau....226
Smithsonian Institution....103
Soldiers' Homes....169
Sons of American Revolution....223
Sons of the Revolution....223
U. S. Daughters, Allied Council....225
University Extension....225
War of 1812 Society....224
Society Islands: Revolt....87
South Carolina: Area....255
Election tables....288
Party platforms....71
Population....138
State officials....251
South Dakota: Area....255
Election tables....289
Party platforms....72
Population....138
State officials....251
Spain: Cabinet changes....87
Sports: Athletics....233
Baseball....231
Bicycling....233
Canoing....234
Chess....235
Cricket....235
Fly-casting....236
Football....236
Golf....236
Lawn tennis....237
Oxford-Cambridge rowing records: See Almanac for 1897.
Pacing....242
Rowing....238
Skating....239
Swimming....239
Trotting....242
Turf....240
Yachting....243
State Government officials....244 et seq.
States: Admission to Union, date of...139
Election tables....257 et seq.
Interest laws....147
Indebtedness....139
Nicknames of....139
Officials of States....244 et seq.
Origin of....139
Population....138, 145
Settlement dates....139
Steamships: Records of fast trips....329
Tariff bill....94-121
Imports and duties collected, 1893–1897....227
Tennessee: Area....255
Election tables....290
Party platforms....72
Population....138
State officials....252
Texas: Area....255
Election tables....291
Party platforms....72
Population....138
State officials....252
Trade-mark laws....153
Trans-Mississippi Exposition....327
Treasury debt statement....122-124
Tribune Fresh-Air Fund....227
U. S. Government officials....168 et seq.
Agricultural Department officials....169
Appropriations by 53d and 54th Congresses....122
Bureau of American Republics....169
Congress, acts and resolutions..77 et seq.

Page.
Congress, extra session convened..... 83
Congress, allotment from each State.144
Congress, votes of States for members.143
Congress, members of.....181 et seq.
Congress: Political complexion.....144
Constitution 20–26
Debt statements.....122–124
Diplomatic service.....184 et seq.
Egypt: Tribunal of.....169
Executive officers.....168
Expenditures, revenue, etc., 1861–1896.123
Immigration officials.....168
Indian Commission.....169
Interior Department officials.....168
Interstate Commerce Commission.....169
Judiciary and courts.....169 et seq.
Labor Bureau officers.....169
Navy Department officials.....176
Postoffice Department officials.....168
President: See "President."
Printing Bureau.....169
State Department officials.....168
Soldiers' Home Commissioners.....169
Treasury: Debt statement.....124
Treasury Department officials.....168
War Department officials.....172 et seq.
United States Ambassadors, Consuls, etc.....185 et seq.
U. S. Attorneys.....171
U. S. Senate: Members of.....181
U. S. Senators: Election of...159 et seq.
University Extension movement.....226
Uruguay: Rebellion..... 87
Utah: Area.....255
Election tables.....293
Party platforms..... 73
Population 138
State officials.....252
Vessels, largest 329
Vermont: Area.....256
Election tables.....294
Party platforms..... 74
Population 138
State officials.....252
Virginia: Area.....256
Election tables.....294
Party platforms..... 74
Population 139
Page.
State officials.....252
Voting, qualifications for.....148
Wars of U. S.: Troops engaged.....330
Washington: Area.....256
Election tables.....295
Party platforms..... 75
Population 139
State officials.....252
Weather Bureau and signals.....166
West Virginia: Area.....256
Election tables.....296
Party platforms..... 76
Population 139
State officials.....253
Wisconsin: Area.....256
Election tables.....297
Party platforms..... 76
Population 139
State officials.....253
Woman Suffrage laws.....158
Wyoming: Area.....256
Election tables.....298
Party platforms..... 77
Population 139
State officials.....253

SUB-INDEX OF 1897 ALMANAC.

(Articles in 1897 Almanac and Year Book not incorporated in the one of this year. For sub-indexes of previous years see Almanac of 1896 and 1897.)

Subjects. Page.
Bayard (T. F.), censure of..... 82
Bond issue of U. S..... 80
Cuba Revolution, history of.....117
Historical incidents.....105
Italian shipping law.....104
Mexico–U. S. treaty.....119
Monetary system of U. S.....284
Rowing: Oxford–Cambridge races since 1829 177
Sugar bounty decision and claims.....114
Utah Constitutional Convention.....108
Venezuela–Great Britain controversy...193
Wars of the U. S.: Dates of Indian and others 106

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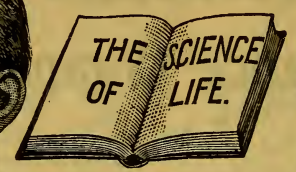

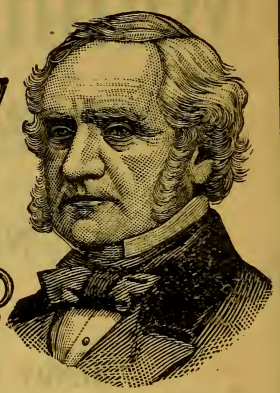

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New-York, Dec. 13, 1897. HENRY ROMEIKE.

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HENRY ECKFORD RHOADES, Editor.

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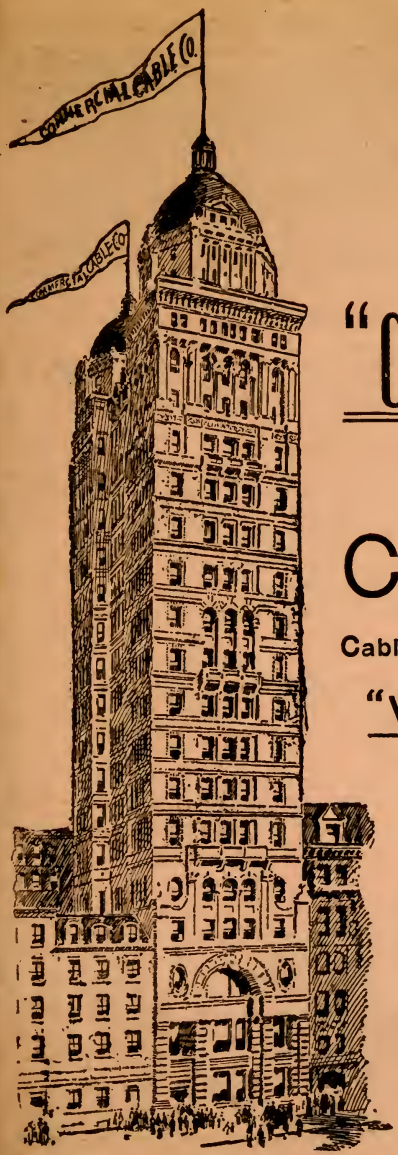

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THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC

FOR 1899.

HENRY ECKFORD RHOADES, Editor.

THE AMERICAN FLAG OR NATIONAL ENSIGN.

The official National ensign contains 45 stars in a blue field, arranged in 6 rows—the 1st, 3d and 5th rows having 8 stars each, and the others having 7 stars each. The garrison flag of the Army is made of bunting, 36 feet fly and 20 feet hoist; thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter, next the staff, is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of States, on blue field, over one-third length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The storm flag is 20 feet by 10 feet, and the recruiting flag 9 feet 9 inches by 4 feet 4 inches.

The "American Jack" is the "union" of the flag, its name originating with the "union" of the English flag at the blending of St. Andrew's Saltier with St. George's Cross.

The "narrow pennant" or "whip" has the union composed of thirteen white stars in horizontal line on a blue field, one-fourth the length of the pennant, the remaining three-fourths of a red and a white stripe, each of the same breadth at any part of the taper, with the red uppermost.

The Revenue Marine Service flag, created by Act of Congress, March 2, 1799, was originally prescribed to "consist of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field." The sixteen stripes represented the number of States which had been admitted to the Union at that time, and no change has been made since. Prior to 1871 it bore an eagle in the union of the pennant, which was then substituted by thirteen blue stars in a white field, but the eagle and stars are still retained in the flag.

June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the "Stars and Stripes," is celebrated as Flag Day in many of the States, especially by the children of the public schools.

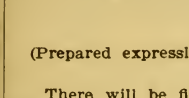
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

(Prepared expressly for The Tribune Almanac by Henry Meier, Taneytown, Md.)

ECLIPSES.

There will be five eclipses this year, three of the sun and two of the moon, as follows:

I. A partial eclipse of the sun, January 11, not visible in the United States.
II. A partial eclipse of the sun, June 8, not visible in America.
III. A total eclipse of the moon, June 23, not visible in the United States.
IV. An annular eclipse of the sun, December 2, visible in the Antarctic regions.
V. A partial eclipse of the moon, December 16, visible throughout the United States as follows:



	Eclipse begins.	Middle greatest eclipse.	Eclipse ends.
Boston	7:00 p. m.	8:41 p. m.	10:22 p. m.
New-York	6:49 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	10:11 p. m.
Philadelphia	6:44 p. m.	8:25 p. m.	10:06 p. m.
Chicago	5:55 p. m.	7:36 p. m.	9:17 p. m.
Washington	6:37 p. m.	8:18 p. m.	9:59 p. m.
Charleston	6:25 p. m.	8:06 p. m.	9:47 p. m.
New-Orleans	5:45 p. m.	7:26 p. m.	9:07 p. m.
St. Louis	5:44 p. m.	7:25 p. m.	9:06 p. m.
Eastern standard time	6:45 p. m.	8:26 p. m.	10:07 p. m.
Central standard time	5:45 p. m.	7:26 p. m.	9:07 p. m.
Mountain standard time	4:45 p. m.	6:26 p. m.	8:07 p. m.
Pacific standard time	*3:45 p. m.	5:26 p. m.	7:07 p. m.

Size of the eclipse, 11.95 digits, the moon's apparent diameter being taken as 12 digits.

*Moon rises with eclipse on.

SUPERIOR PLANETS EAST OR WEST OF THE SUN.

WEST.

Mars until January 20.
Jupiter until April 24 and after November 8.
Saturn until June 10 and after December 16.
Uranus until May 25 and after November 27.
Neptune from June 15 to December 16.

EAST.

Mars after January 20.
Jupiter from April 24 to November 8.
Saturn from June 10 to December 16.
Uranus from May 25 to November 27.
Neptune until June 15 and after December 16.

TABLE I.

MEAN TIME OF SIDEREAL NOON, OR MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF VERNAL EQUINOX AT WASHINGTON, D. C., FOR 1899.

(For other places, add 9.83 seconds for each hour of longitude east of Washington, and subtract the same for each hour west of Washington.)

Day.	Jan. Eve.	Feb. Eve.	March. Eve.	April. Morn.	May. Morn.	June. Morn.	July. Morn.	August. Morn.	Sept. Morn.	Oct. Eve.	Nov. Eve.	Dec. Eve.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	5:14:37	3:12:44	1:22:38	11:20:45	9:22:48	7:20:55	5:22:57	3:21:04	1:19:11	11:17:18	9:15:25	7:17:27
2	5:10:41	3:08:48	1:18:42	11:16:49	9:18:52	7:16:59	5:19:01	3:17:08	1:15:15	11:13:22	9:11:29	7:13:31
3	5:06:45	3:04:52	1:14:46	11:12:53	9:14:56	7:13:03	5:15:05	3:13:12	1:11:19	11:09:26	9:07:33	7:09:36
4	5:02:49	3:00:56	1:10:51	11:08:57	9:11:00	7:09:07	5:11:10	3:09:16	1:07:23	11:05:30	9:03:37	7:05:40
5	4:58:53	2:57:00	1:06:55	11:05:02	9:07:04	7:05:11	5:07:14	3:05:20	1:03:27	11:01:34	8:59:41	7:01:44
6	4:54:57	2:53:04	1:02:59	11:01:06	9:03:08	7:01:15	5:03:18	3:01:25	0:59:31	10:57:38	8:55:45	6:57:48
7	4:51:01	2:49:08	0:59:03	10:57:10	8:59:12	6:57:19	4:59:22	2:57:29	0:55:35	10:53:42	8:51:49	6:53:52
8	4:47:06	2:45:12	0:55:07	10:53:14	8:55:17	6:53:23	4:55:26	2:53:33	0:51:40	10:49:46	8:47:53	6:49:56
9	4:43:10	2:41:16	0:51:11	10:49:18	8:51:21	6:49:27	4:51:30	2:49:37	0:47:44	10:45:51	8:43:57	6:46:00
10	4:39:14	2:37:21	0:47:15	10:45:22	8:47:25	6:45:31	4:47:34	2:45:41	0:43:48	10:41:55	8:40:01	6:42:04
11	4:35:18	2:33:25	0:43:19	10:41:26	8:43:29	6:41:36	4:43:38	2:41:45	0:39:52	10:37:59	8:36:06	6:38:08
12	4:31:22	2:29:29	0:39:23	10:37:30	8:39:33	6:37:40	4:39:42	2:37:49	0:35:56	10:34:03	8:32:10	6:34:12
13	4:27:26	2:25:33	0:35:27	10:33:34	8:35:37	6:33:44	4:35:46	2:33:53	0:32:00	10:30:07	8:28:14	6:30:16
14	4:23:30	2:21:37	0:31:31	10:29:38	8:31:41	6:29:48	4:31:50	2:29:57	0:28:04	10:26:11	8:24:18	6:26:20
15	4:19:34	2:17:41	0:27:36	10:25:42	8:27:45	6:25:52	4:27:55	2:26:01	0:24:08	10:22:15	8:20:22	6:22:25
16	4:15:38	2:13:45	0:23:40	10:21:47	8:23:49	6:21:56	4:23:59	2:22:05	0:20:12	10:18:19	8:16:26	6:18:29
17	4:11:42	2:09:49	0:19:44	10:17:51	8:19:53	6:18:00	4:20:03	2:18:10	0:16:16	10:14:23	8:12:30	6:14:33
18	4:07:46	2:05:53	0:15:48	10:13:55	8:15:57	6:14:04	4:16:07	2:14:14	0:12:20	10:10:27	8:08:34	6:10:37
19	4:03:51	2:01:57	0:11:52	10:09:59	8:12:02	6:10:08	4:12:11	2:10:18	0:08:25	10:06:31	8:04:38	6:06:41
20	3:59:55	1:58:01	0:07:56	10:06:03	8:08:06	6:06:12	4:08:15	2:06:22	0:04:29	10:02:36	8:00:42	6:02:45
21	3:55:59	1:54:06	0:04:00	10:02:07	8:04:10	6:02:16	4:04:19	2:02:26	Eve.	9:58:40	7:56:46	5:58:49
22	3:52:03	1:50:10	Morn.	9:58:11	8:00:14	5:58:21	4:00:23	1:58:30	11:52:41	9:54:44	7:52:51	5:54:53
23	3:48:07	1:46:14	11:56:08	9:54:15	7:56:18	5:54:25	3:56:27	1:54:34	11:48:45	9:50:48	7:48:55	5:50:57
24	3:44:11	1:42:18	11:52:12	9:50:19	7:52:22	5:50:29	3:52:31	1:50:38	11:44:49	9:46:52	7:44:59	5:47:01
25	3:40:15	1:38:22	11:48:16	9:46:23	7:48:26	5:46:33	3:48:35	1:46:42	11:40:53	9:42:56	7:41:03	5:43:05
26	3:36:19	1:34:26	11:44:21	9:42:27	7:44:30	5:42:37	3:44:40	1:42:46	11:36:57	9:39:00	7:37:07	5:39:10
27	3:32:23	1:30:30	11:40:25	9:38:32	7:40:34	5:38:41	3:40:44	1:38:50	11:33:01	9:35:04	7:33:11	5:35:14
28	3:28:27	1:26:34	11:36:29	9:34:36	7:36:38	5:34:45	3:36:48	1:34:55	11:29:06	9:31:08	7:29:15	5:31:18
29	3:24:31	———	11:32:33	9:30:40	7:32:42	5:30:49	3:32:52	1:30:59	11:25:10	9:27:12	7:25:19	5:27:22
30	3:20:36	———	11:28:37	9:26:44	7:28:46	5:26:53	3:28:56	1:27:03	11:21:14	9:23:16	7:21:23	5:23:26
31	3:16:40	———	11:24:41	———	7:24:51	———	3:25:00	1:23:07	———	9:19:21	———	5:19:30

TABLE II.

TIMES OF UPPER MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF POLARIS, OR NORTH STAR, 1899.

Surveyors and civil engineers may obtain the variation of the magnetic needle for any place in the United States by directing their compass to the North Star (Polaris) when it is upon the meridian, as given in the table below, for the upper culmination; or 11 hours 58 minutes 2 seconds, before or after, when the star is on the lower meridian. Exact local time is used in the table, and the timepiece used must be correct, and the bearing of the star taken promptly on time, and that bearing will be the true variation of the needle. An error of only a few seconds in the timepiece will vitiate the bearing found; therefore, it will be much better to take the bearing when the star is furthest east or west, at its greatest elongation, as observations made upon it then are not affected

materially by small errors of timepieces. To use this table for other places than Washington, D. C., add 9.83 seconds for each hour of longitude east of Washington, and subtract 9.83 seconds for each hour west of it. From February 1 to August 1 use the lower culmination. (For table to find the time of greatest elongation of Polaris, see Page 1, Table I, Almanac of 1897.)

Day.	Jan. Eve.	Feb. Eve.	March. Eve.	April. Eve.	May. Morn.	June. Morn.	July. Morn.	August. Morn.	Sept. Morn.	Oct. Morn.	Nov. Eve.	Dec. Eve.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	6:37:03	4:34:40	2:44:11	0:42:07	10:44:16	8:42:45	6:45:16	4:43:56	2:42:29	0:44:48	10:39:02	8:40:52
2	6:33:06	4:30:43	2:40:15	0:38:11	10:40:21	8:38:50	6:41:22	4:40:01	2:38:34	0:40:52	10:35:06	8:36:56
3	6:29:09	4:26:46	2:36:18	0:34:15	10:36:25	8:34:55	6:37:27	4:36:06	2:34:39	0:36:57	10:31:10	8:32:59
4	6:25:12	4:22:49	2:32:22	0:30:19	10:32:30	8:31:00	6:33:33	4:32:11	2:30:43	0:33:01	10:27:14	8:29:03
5	6:21:15	4:18:52	2:28:25	0:26:23	10:28:35	8:27:05	6:29:38	4:28:16	2:26:48	0:29:06	10:23:18	8:25:06
6	6:17:19	4:14:56	2:24:29	0:22:28	10:24:41	8:23:10	6:25:43	4:24:21	2:22:53	0:25:10	10:19:22	8:21:10
7	6:13:22	4:10:59	2:20:32	0:18:32	10:20:46	8:19:15	6:21:48	4:20:26	2:18:58	0:21:15	10:15:25	8:17:13
8	6:09:25	4:07:02	2:16:36	0:14:36	10:16:50	8:15:20	6:17:53	4:16:31	2:15:02	0:17:19	10:11:29	8:13:17
9	6:05:28	4:03:05	2:12:39	0:10:40	10:12:55	8:11:25	6:13:58	4:12:36	2:11:07	0:13:24	10:07:33	8:09:20
10	6:01:31	3:59:08	2:08:43	0:06:44	10:08:59	8:07:30	6:10:03	4:08:41	2:07:12	0:09:28	10:03:37	8:05:23
11	5:57:34	3:55:11	2:04:46	0:02:48	10:05:03	8:03:35	6:06:08	4:04:46	2:03:17	0:05:32	9:59:41	8:01:26
12	5:53:37	3:51:14	2:00:50	Morn.	10:01:07	7:59:39	6:02:13	4:00:51	1:59:22	0:01:36	9:55:45	7:57:30
13	5:49:40	3:47:18	1:56:53	11:54:56	9:57:11	7:55:43	5:58:18	3:56:56	1:55:26	Eve.	9:51:48	7:53:34
14	5:45:44	3:43:21	1:52:57	11:51:00	9:53:16	7:51:47	5:54:24	3:53:01	1:51:31	11:49:48	9:47:52	7:49:38
15	5:41:47	3:39:24	1:49:00	11:47:05	9:49:20	7:47:51	5:50:29	3:49:05	1:47:35	11:45:52	9:43:55	7:45:42
16	5:37:50	3:35:28	1:45:04	11:43:09	9:45:24	7:43:55	5:46:35	3:45:10	1:43:40	11:41:57	9:39:59	7:41:46
17	5:33:53	3:31:31	1:41:08	11:39:14	9:41:28	7:39:59	5:42:40	3:41:15	1:39:44	11:38:01	9:36:03	7:37:50
18	5:29:57	3:27:35	1:37:12	11:35:18	9:37:32	7:36:03	5:38:45	3:37:20	1:35:49	11:34:05	9:32:06	7:33:54
19	5:26:00	3:23:38	1:33:16	11:31:23	9:33:36	7:32:07	5:34:50	3:33:25	1:31:54	11:30:10	9:28:10	7:29:58
20	5:22:03	3:19:42	1:29:20	11:27:27	9:29:40	7:28:11	5:30:55	3:29:30	1:27:58	11:26:14	9:24:13	7:26:02
21	5:18:06	3:15:45	1:25:24	11:23:31	9:25:44	7:24:15	5:27:00	3:25:35	1:24:03	11:22:18	9:20:17	7:22:07
22	5:14:09	3:11:49	1:21:28	11:19:35	9:21:49	7:20:21	5:23:05	3:21:40	1:20:08	11:18:22	9:16:20	7:18:11
23	5:10:12	3:07:52	1:17:32	11:15:40	9:17:55	7:16:27	5:19:11	3:17:45	1:16:13	11:14:26	9:12:23	7:14:14
24	5:06:15	3:03:56	1:13:36	11:11:44	9:14:00	7:12:34	5:15:16	3:13:50	1:12:18	11:10:30	9:08:27	7:10:17
25	5:02:18	2:59:59	1:09:39	11:07:48	9:10:06	7:08:40	5:11:21	3:09:55	1:08:23	11:06:34	9:04:30	7:06:20
26	4:58:21	2:56:02	1:05:43	11:03:52	9:06:11	7:04:46	5:07:26	3:06:00	1:04:28	11:02:38	9:00:33	7:02:22
27	4:54:24	2:52:05	1:01:47	10:59:56	9:02:17	7:00:53	5:03:31	3:02:05	1:00:33	10:58:42	8:56:37	6:58:24
28	4:50:27	2:48:08	0:57:51	10:56:00	8:58:23	6:56:59	4:59:36	2:58:10	0:56:37	10:54:46	8:52:41	6:54:26
29	4:46:30	———	0:53:55	10:52:06	8:54:28	6:53:05	4:55:41	2:54:15	0:52:41	10:50:50	8:48:45	6:50:28
30	4:42:33	———	0:49:59	10:48:12	8:50:34	6:49:11	4:51:46	2:50:20	0:48:44	10:46:54	8:44:49	6:46:30
31	4:38:36	———	0:46:03	———	8:46:40	———	4:47:51	2:46:25	———	10:42:58	———	6:42:32

HEBREW CALENDAR.

Year.	Jewish month. No.	Jewish month. Name.	Greg'n date.	Duration in days.	Year.	Jewish month. No.	Jewish month. Name.	Greg'n date.	Duration in days.	Year.	Jewish month. No.	Jewish month. Name.	Greg'n date.	Duration in days.
5659	5	Shebat.....	Jan. 12	30	5659	10	Tamuz.....	June 9	29	5660	2	Hesvan.....	Oct. 5	29
5659	6	Adar.....	Feb. 11	29	5659	11	Ab.....	July 8	30	5660	3	Kislev.....	Nov. 3	30
5659	7	Nisan.....	Mar. 12	30	5659	12	Elul.....	Aug. 7	29	5660	4	Tebeth.....	Dec. 3	29
5659	8	Yiar.....	Apr. 11	29	5660	1	Tishri.....	Sept. 5	30	5660	5	Shebat.....	Jan. 1	30
5659	9	Sivan.....	May 10	30										

The year 5659 is an ordinary year containing 353 days. The year 5660 is embolismic and contains 384 days; it is the 17th year of the 298th cycle.

AZIMUTH TABLE OF POLARIS, OR NORTH STAR, 1899.

The azimuths in the annexed table, applied properly to the magnetic bearing of Polaris at the time of its greatest elongation east or west, will give the true variation of the magnetic needle from a true north direction, and will be of great use to all surveyors and engineers. When the elongation is east the azimuth will be east and vice versa. At the present time the line of "No Variation" of the needle runs southeasterly from near Toledo, Ohio, to a point on the Atlantic coast about fifty miles southwest of Cape Fear, N. C. East of that line the north end of the needle points west of a true north, and west of that line east of the true north. The country may therefore be divided into eastern and western magnetic regions. In the "Eastern Region" the bearing of Polaris at its western elongation, if eastward, added to the azimuth, gives the desired variation west; but if westward, the bearing taken from the azimuth gives the variation west. The bearing of Polaris at its eastern elongation will be eastward, and the azimuth subtracted therefrom gives the variation west. In the "Western Region" the bearing or Polaris at its eastern elongation, if westward, added to the azimuth, gives the variation east; but if eastward, the bearing taken from the azimuth gives the variation east. The bearing of Polaris at its western elongation will be westward, and diminished by the azimuth gives the variation east. The azimuths in the table, given for two-degree zones, are practically sufficient for all the United States except Alaska. For intermediate latitudes, and dates, the azimuths may be found by proportion sufficiently correct, or exactly by the formula, log-sine azimuth equal log-sine Polar Distance of Polaris, minus log-cosine latitude. The surveyor or engineer is on the line of "No Variation" when the bearing of Polaris at greatest elongation is the same as the azimuth.

Month.	Date.	Polar Distance of Polaris.	Azimuth of Polaris at its Greatest Elongation East or West. For Latitudes and Dates given below.							
			29° North.	31° North.	33° North.	35° North.	37° North.	39° North.	41° North.	43° North.	45° North.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
January ..	1	1 13 25	1 23 57	1 25 39	1 27 33	1 29 38	1 31 56	1 34 29	1 37 17	1 40 24	1 43 50
January ..	11	24	23 56	25 38	27 32	29 37	31 55	34 28	37 16	40 23	43 49
January ..	21	24	23 56	25 38	27 32	29 37	31 55	34 28	37 16	40 23	43 49
February .	1	25	23 57	25 39	27 33	29 38	31 56	34 29	37 17	40 24	43 50
February .	11	26	23 58	25 40	27 34	29 39	31 57	34 30	37 18	40 25	43 52
February .	21	28	24 0	25 42	27 36	29 41	31 59	34 32	37 21	40 27	43 54
March	1	30	24 2	25 45	27 39	29 44	32 2	34 35	37 24	40 30	43 57
March	11	32	24 4	25 48	27 42	29 47	32 5	34 38	37 27	40 33	44 1
March	21	35	24 7	25 51	27 45	29 50	32 8	34 41	37 30	40 37	44 5
April	1	38	24 11	25 54	27 48	29 54	32 12	34 45	37 34	40 41	44 9
April	11	42	24 16	25 58	27 52	29 58	32 16	34 49	37 38	40 45	44 13
April	21	45	24 20	26 2	27 56	30 2	32 20	34 53	37 42	40 50	44 18
May	1	48	24 23	26 6	28 0	30 6	32 25	34 58	37 47	40 55	44 23
May	11	50	24 26	26 9	28 3	30 9	32 28	35 1	37 51	40 59	44 27
May	21	53	24 28	26 11	28 5	30 11	32 30	35 4	37 53	41 1	44 29
June	1	54	24 30	26 13	28 7	30 13	32 32	36 6	37 55	41 3	44 31
June	11	55	24 31	26 14	28 8	30 14	32 33	35 7	37 56	41 4	44 32
June	21	56	24 32	26 15	28 9	30 15	32 34	35 8	37 57	41 5	44 33
July	1	56	24 32	26 15	28 9	30 16	32 35	35 9	37 58	41 6	44 34
July	11	56	24 31	26 14	28 8	30 15	32 34	35 8	37 57	41 5	44 33
July	21	55	24 30	26 13	28 7	30 14	32 33	35 7	37 56	41 4	44 32
August ...	1	53	24 29	26 12	28 6	30 12	32 31	35 5	37 54	41 2	44 30
August ...	11	51	24 27	26 10	28 4	30 9	32 28	35 2	37 51	40 59	44 27
August ...	21	49	24 24	26 7	28 1	30 6	32 25	34 59	37 48	40 56	44 24
September	1	46	24 21	26 4	27 58	30 3	32 22	34 55	37 45	40 52	44 20
September	11	43	24 17	26 0	27 54	29 59	32 18	34 51	37 41	40 47	44 15
September	21	39	24 13	25 56	27 49	29 55	32 13	34 46	37 36	40 42	44 10
October ..	1	35	24 8	25 51	27 44	29 50	32 8	34 41	37 30	40 37	44 4
October ..	11	32	24 4	25 47	27 40	29 45	32 4	34 36	37 25	40 32	43 59
October ..	21	28	23 59	25 42	27 35	29 41	31 59	34 31	37 21	40 27	43 54
November	1	24	23 55	25 38	27 31	29 37	31 55	34 27	37 16	40 22	43 49
November	11	20	23 51	25 34	27 27	29 32	31 50	34 22	37 12	40 17	43 44
November	21	17	23 47	25 30	27 23	29 28	31 46	34 18	37 7	40 12	43 39
December .	1	14	23 44	25 26	27 20	29 24	31 42	34 14	37 2	40 8	43 34
December .	11	11	23 41	25 23	27 17	29 21	31 39	34 11	36 58	40 5	43 30
December .	21	9	23 39	25 21	27 14	29 19	31 37	34 9	36 56	40 2	43 28
December .	31	1 13 8	1 23 37	1 25 19	1 27 12	1 29 17	1 31 35	1 34 7	1 36 54	1 40 0	1 43 26

MOVABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday	January 29	Palm Sunday	March 26
Sexagesima Sunday	February 5	Good Friday	March 31
Quinquagesima Sunday	February 12	Easter Sunday	April 2
Shrove Tuesday	February 14	Rogation Sunday	May 7
Ash Wednesday	February 15	Ascension Thursday	May 11
Quadragesima Sunday	February 19	Whit-Sunday (Pentecost)	May 21
Mid-Lent Sunday	March 12	Trinity Sunday	May 28
Passion Sunday	March 20	Corpus Christi	June 1
Advent Sunday	December 3		

RISING, SETTING AND MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF PLANETS, 1899.

Month.	Day	Venus.			Mars.			Jupiter.			Saturn.		
		In Meridian.	New-Orleans.. Ris's Mo.	New-York..... Ris's Mo.	In Meridian.	New-Orleans.. Ris's Eve.	New-York..... Ris's Eve.	In Meridian.	New-Orleans.. Ris's Mo.	New-York..... Ris's Mo.	In Meridian.	New-Orleans.. Ris's Mo.	New-York..... Ris's Mo.
		H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
January	1	9:27	4:04	4:23	1:52	5:58	6:24	7:33	1:58	2:14	10:23	5:13	5:39
January	11	9:09	3:47	4:08	12:58	5:00	5:25	6:55	1:23	1:37	9:49	4:39	5:05
January	21	9:00	3:41	4:03	12:02	4:00	4:25	6:20	0:49	1:04	9:14	4:04	4:31
February	1	8:57	3:41	4:04	Eve.	Sets.	Sets.	5:40	0:09	12:25	8:35	3:25	3:52
February	11	8:39	3:44	4:09	10:05	6:12	6:40	5:04	Eve.	Eve.	7:59	2:49	3:16
February	21	9:04	3:49	4:14	9:20	5:10	5:47	4:25	10:24	10:39	7:23	2:13	2:40
March	1	9:09	3:52	4:16	8:48	4:25	5:01	3:54	9:42	9:57	6:53	1:43	2:10
March	11	9:17	3:57	4:17	8:12	3:52	4:28	3:13	9:00	9:15	6:15	1:05	1:32
March	21	9:24	3:58	4:15	7:41	3:14	3:50	2:31	8:12	8:27	5:37	12:27	12:54
April	1	9:30	3:56	4:08	7:11	2:42	3:16	1:44	7:28	7:42	4:55	Eve.	12:12
April	11	9:36	3:53	4:01	6:46	2:10	2:43	1:00	6:43	6:56	4:15	10:35	Eve.
April	21	9:41	3:48	3:52	6:22	1:43	2:14	0:16	Sets.	Sets.	3:35	9:44	10:11
May	1	9:46	3:40	3:38	6:01	1:16	1:45	Eve.	5:57	5:45	2:54	9:02	9:29
May	11	9:50	3:36	3:29	5:40	12:52	1:19	10:47	5:07	4:55	2:12	8:21	8:48
May	21	9:56	3:32	3:20	5:21	12:27	12:52	10:05	4:22	4:10	1:31	7:34	8:01
June	1	10:03	3:28	3:11	5:00	12:04	12:27	9:18	3:41	3:29	0:44	6:52	7:18
June	11	10:11	3:27	3:05	4:41	Eve.	Eve.	8:36	2:55	2:43	0:02	Sets.	Sets.
June	21	10:22	3:32	3:04	4:23	10:52	11:06	7:56	2:13	2:01	Eve.	5:16	4:50
July	1	10:34	3:38	3:09	4:05	10:28	10:40	7:16	1:34	1:22	10:33	4:30	4:04
July	11	10:47	3:50	3:17	3:47	10:05	10:14	6:38	12:54	12:42	9:51	3:43	3:17
July	21	11:01	4:04	3:32	3:30	9:42	9:48	6:01	12:16	12:03	9:09	3:01	2:35
August	1	11:15	4:22	3:53	3:11	9:17	9:19	5:21	Eve.	Eve.	8:24	2:20	1:53
August	11	11:27	4:40	4:15	2:54	8:54	8:53	4:46	10:21	10:08	7:44	1:35	1:08
August	21	11:37	4:58	4:39	2:38	8:32	8:28	4:11	9:45	9:32	7:04	12:55	12:28
September	1	11:47	5:19	5:06	2:21	8:08	8:02	3:34	9:07	8:53	6:22	Eve.	Eve.
September	11	11:54	5:37	5:29	2:06	7:47	7:38	3:01	8:33	8:18	5:43	10:53	10:26
September	21	Eve.	Sets.	Eve.	1:52	7:27	7:14	2:29	7:59	7:44	5:06	10:16	9:49
October	1	0:06	5:59	5:55	1:38	7:07	6:51	1:57	7:25	7:09	4:29	9:39	9:12
October	11	0:12	5:54	5:45	1:26	6:50	6:31	1:26	6:53	6:35	3:53	9:03	8:35
October	21	0:20	5:51	5:36	1:15	6:33	6:12	12:55	6:20	6:02	3:17	8:26	7:59
November	1	0:31	5:51	5:30	1:03	6:17	5:52	12:21	5:44	5:25	2:38	7:47	7:20
November	11	0:42	5:54	5:28	0:54	6:04	5:37	Mor.	Ris's	Ris's	2:03	7:12	6:45
November	21	0:57	6:03	5:33	0:46	5:53	5:23	11:20	6:00	6:20	1:28	6:37	6:09
December	1	1:13	6:16	5:44	0:39	5:43	5:13	10:50	5:31	5:53	12:54	6:02	5:35
December	11	1:28	6:31	6:00	0:32	5:36	5:04	10:19	5:01	5:24	12:19	5:27	5:00
December	21	1:43	6:50	6:20	0:26	5:30	4:58	9:48	4:31	4:55	Mor.	Ris's	Ris's
December	31	1:56	7:10	6:44	0:20	5:25	4:54	9:17	4:01	4:25	11:11	6:03	6:31

PLANETS BRIGHTEST OR BEST SEEN.

Mercury, January 11, May 9, September 5 and December 23, rising shortly before the Sun; also March 24, July 22 and November 15, setting soon after the Sun.
Venus, January 5.
Mars, January 8.
Jupiter, April 25.
Saturn, June 11.
Uranus, May 27.
Neptune, December 17.

MORNING STARS.

Rising After Midnight.

Mercury, January 1 to February 3; April 17 to June 6; August 24 to September 21, and from December 10 to December 31.
Venus until September 11.

EVENING STARS.

Rising Before Midnight.

Mercury, from March 7 to April 5; from June 21 to August 12; from October 24 to November 30.
Venus after November 1.

EMBER DAYS.

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after

- 1st Sunday in Lent.....February 22, 24 and 25
- Pentecost.....May 24, 26 and 27
- September 14.....September 20, 22 and 23
- December 13.....December 20, 22 and 23

TIDE TABLES.

To find the time of high water for any place given in the table below, apply the correction opposite the place to the times of high water for its respective port given for every day on the twelve calendar pages of this Almanac. Add the correction to time of high water when it is plus, and subtract it when it is minus. Example: To find time of high water at Rockland, Me., on January 6, 1899.

Time of high water at Boston, January 6..... 6:09 p. m.
Correction for Rockland, Me. (see below).....—0:26

Time of high water at Rockland, Me., January 6..... 5:43 p. m.

Corrections to times of high water at Boston for:	Cor-rec-tion.	Corrections to times of high water at New-York for:	Cor-rec-tion.	Corrections to times of high water at Charleston for:	Cor-rec-tion.
	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Eastport, Me.....	—0 35	Block Island, R. I....	—1 2	Dover, Del.....	— 8 46
West Quoddy H'd, Me	—0 49	Stonington, Conn....	+0 49	Sea Breeze, N. J..	—10 17
Machiasport, Me.....	—0 40	New-London, Conn...	+1 6	New-Castle, Del...	— 8 1
Indian Harbor, Me...	—0 55	Norwich, Conn.....	+1 47	Wilmington, Del...	— 7 46
Mt. Desert Nar., Me..	—0 28	Middletown, Conn....	+5 1	Gray's F.,S. R., Pa	— 6 15
S.W. H, Mt. D. I., Me	—0 44	Hartford, Conn.....	+6 58	Phila., Wash.-ave.	— 6 7
Bass H., Mt. D. I.,Me	—0 45	Duck Island, Conn...	+2 23	Trenton, N. J.....	— 2 59
Rockland, Me.....	—0 26	New-Haven, Conn...	+3 5	Rehoboth, Del.....	+ 0 28
Oceanville, D. I., Me.	—0 36	Stamford, Conn.....	+3 4	Ocean City, Md....	+ 0 5
Bangor, Me.....	+1 12	City I., L. I. S., N. Y.	+3 7	Cape Chas. L., Va.	+ 0 13
Boothbay, Me.....	—0 43	College P, E. R., N.Y	+3 21	Old Point Com., Va	+ 0 55
Bath, Me.....	+0 31	Flushing, E. R., N. Y	+3 40	Newport News, Va	+ 1 4
Gardiner, Me.....	+2 56	Pot Cove, Ast., N. Y.	+3 2	Petersburg, Va....	+ 9 11
Augusta, Me.....	+3 37	B'ckwell's I. L., N. Y	+1 50	Richmond, Va.....	+ 9 25
Portland, Me.....	—0 34	E. 41st-st., N. Y. C...	+1 37	Yorktown, Va.....	+ 1 22
Portsmouth, N. H....	—0 15	E. 27th-st., N. Y. C..	+1 23	Pt. L., P. R., Md.	+ 5 7
Isle of Shoal L., N. H	—0 20	Brooklyn N. Y., N. Y	+0 40	Alexandria, P.R.,Va	— 0 11
Newburyport, Mass..	—0 15	Brooklyn Bridge, N.Y	+0 20	Wash. N. Y., D. C.	+ 0 18
Gloucester, Mass.....	—0 36	E. 110th-st., N. Y. C.	+2 6	Crisfield, C. B., Md	+ 4 59
Salem, Mass.....	—0 11	High Bridge, N. Y. C	+2 21	Cambridge, C.B.Md	— 3 56
Nahant, Mass.....	—0 18	Kings Bridge, N. Y.C	+0 56	Oxford, Md.....	— 3 23
Boston Light, Mass...	—0 18	Willets Point, N. Y..	+3 7	Annapolis, Md.....	— 2 38
Plymouth, Mass.....	—0 9	Glen Cove, L.I.S.,N.Y	+3 6	Balt., Fells, Pt.,Md	— 0 50
Wellfleet, C. C., Mass	—0 11	Oyster B., L.I. S.,N.Y	+3 6	Elkton, Md.....	+ 2 10
Provincetown, Mass..	—0 1	N'thp't H.,L.I.S.,N.Y	+3 5	Pt. Dep., S. R., Md	+ 2 41
Siasconset,Nantuck. I	+0 1	Trum'n B.,L.I.S.,N.Y	+2 11	Virginia Beach, Va	0 0
Nantucket Har.,Mass	+0 55	Sag Har., L.I. S.,N.Y	+2 19	Hatteras Inlet, N.C	— 0 47
Edgartown, Mass....	+0 44	Montauk Pt. L., N. Y	—0 1	Cape Lookout, N.C	— 1 5
No Mans L'd I., Mass	—4 6	Bellport, N. Y.....	+2 39	Beauford, N. C....	— 0 12
Vineyard Hav'n,Mass	+0 11	Fire Island Inlet,N.Y	—0 56	Carolina Beach,N.C	— 0 14
Falmouth, Mass.....	—1 8	Rockaway Inlet, N.Y	—0 35	Wilmington, N. C..	+ 1 47
Tarpaulin Cove, Mass	—3 41	Coney Island, N. Y...	—0 42	B'nerman's B., N.C	— 4 1
Cuttyhunk L., Mass..	—4 1	Tottenville, S. I., N.Y	—0 21	White Hall, N. C..	— 3 58
Woods Hole, Mass....	—2 55	Fort Tom., S. I., N.Y	—0 23	Georgetown, S. C..	+ 1 16
Bird Island L., Mass.	—3 43	Sing Sing, H. R.,N.Y	+1 49	Bluff Pt. W. R.,S.C	+ 0 21
New-Bedford, Mass..	—3 40	Albany, H. R., N. Y.	+9 33	Port Royal, S. C...	+ 0 36
Newport, R. I.....	—3 48	Eliz'port, N. B., N. J	+0 10	Beaufort, S. C.....	+ 0 49
Bristol, R. I.....	—3 34	Long Branch, N. J...	—0 37	Savannah, Ga.....	+ 0 53
Pawtuxet, R. I.....	—3 21	Atlantic City, N. J...	—0 28	Warsaw Sound, Ga	+ 0 4
Providence, R. I.....	—3 23	Cape May City, N. J.	—0 16	St. Andrew S., Ga.	+ 0 23

A TABLE OF ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN BRIGHT STARS.

To ascertain when any star or constellation found in the following table will be in the upper meridian, add the numbers opposite in the left-hand column of figures to the time of "Sidereal Noon" found in these pages. For the rising of a star subtract the number opposite in the right-hand column of figures from its meridian passage. For the setting of a star add the same number to its meridian passage. Those marked (....) revolve in a circle of perpetual apparition and do not rise or set north of the latitude of New-York (40° 42' 40"), for which latitude the semi-diurnal arcs are calculated. The civil day begins at midnight, and consequently hours after midnight, or 12 hours from noon, is morning of the succeeding day; or more than 24 hours from noon is evening of the next day. This table is arranged in the order of culmination. Stars

having an asterisk (*) in the last column are seen only in Florida and Texas, when passing the meridian.

Name of Star.	For Meridian Passage		For Rising and Setting.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
α Andromedæ (Alpheratz)	0	3	7	52
β Cassiopeiæ (Caph)	0	4	.	.
γ Pegasi (Algenib)	0	8	6	51
α Phœnices	0	20	2	25
α Cassiopeiæ (Schedir)	0	35	.	.
β Ceti (Diphda)	0	38	4	53
γ Cassiopeiæ	0	51	.	.
η Ceti	1	3	.	.
β Andromedæ (Merach)	1	4	8	29
θ¹ Ceti	1	19	5	30
α Ursæ Minoris (Polaris)	1	22	.	.
α Eridani (Achernar)	1	34	*	
ζ Ceti	1	46	5	22
β Arietis	1	49	7	14
α Piscium (El Rischa)	1	57	6	7
γ Andromedæ (Almaadi)	1	58	9	21
α Arietis	2	1	7	26
γ Ceti	2	38	6	9
ο Ceti (Mira)	2	11	5	48
α Ceti (Menkar)	2	57	6	13
β Persei (Algol)	3	1	9	10
α Persei	3	16	.	.
η Tauri (The Seven Stars)	3	41	7	29
α Tauri (Aldebaran)	4	30	6	58
α Aurigæ (Capella)	5	9	10	14
β Orionis (Rigel)	5	10	5	31
γ Orionis (Bellatrix)	5	18	6	21
β Tauri (El Nath)	5	20	7	52
δ Orionis (Mintaka)	5	27	5	59
ε Orionis (Anilam)	5	31	5	56
α Columbæ (Phæt)	5	36	3	37
κ Orionis (Saiph)	5	43	5	26
α Orionis (Betelgeuze)	5	50	6	26
β Aurigæ (Menkalina)	5	52	9	53
μ Geminorum	6	16	7	24
ξ Canis Majoris	6	15	4	1
β Canis Majoris (Mirzam)	6	17	4	55
α Argus (Canopus)	6	22	*	
γ Geminorum (Alhena)	6	32	6	59
ε Geminorum (Mebusta)	6	38	7	36
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	6	41	5	1
ε Canis Majoris (Adhara)	6	55	4	7
δ Geminorum (Wasat)	7	14	7	22
η Canis Majoris (Aludra)	7	19	4	5
α² Geminorum (Castor)	7	28	8	11
α Canis Minoris (Procyon)	7	34	6	19
β Geminorum (Pollux)	7	39	7	50
γ Argus	8	5	1	31
ε Argus	8	19	*	
ζ Argus (Naos)	7	59	2	58
ι Argus	9	14	*	
α Hydræ (Alphard)	9	23	5	31
ε Leonis	9	40	7	31
μ Leonis	9	47	7	42
α Leonis (Regulus)	10	3	6	44
γ¹ Leonis (Al Gieba)	10	14	7	14
η Argus	10	41	*	

Name of Star.	For Meridian Passage.		For Rising and Setting.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
β Ursæ Majoris (Merak)	10	54	.	.
α Ursæ Majoris (Dubke)	10	57	.	.
θ Leonis	11	7	6	57
δ Leonis (Zozma)	11	9	7	17
β Leonis (Denebola)	11	44	6	54
γ Ursæ Majoris (Phad)	11	49	.	.
α¹ Crucis (Acrux)	12	21	*	
γ Crucis	12	21	*	
β Corvi	12	29	4	35
β Crucis	12	39	*	
ε Ursa Majoris (Alioth)	12	47	.	.
δ Virginis	12	47	6	14
ε Virginis	12	57	6	40
α Virginis (Spica)	13	20	5	23
ζ Ursæ Majoris (Mizar)	13	18	.	.
η Ursæ Majoris (Benet'ch)	13	44	.	.
β Centauri (Agena)	13	57	*	
α Bootes (Arcturus)	14	11	7	12
α Centauri (Bengula)	14	33	*	
α² Libræ	14	45	5	4
β Ursæ Minoris (Kochab)	14	51	.	.
β Libræ	15	12	5	29
α Coronæ Borealis (Al'ca)	15	30	7	44
α Serpentis (Unuk)	15	39	6	23
δ Scorpii	15	54	4	37
β¹ Scorpii	16	0	4	49
α Scorpii (Antares)	16	23	4	20
β Herculis (Rutilicus)	16	26	7	20
α Herculis	17	10	6	51
γ Aræ	17	14	*	
α Aræ	17	21	*	
λ Scorpii	17	23	3	18
β Draconis (Rastoban)	17	28	.	.
θ Scorpii	17	27	2	27
α Ophiuchi (Ras Alhague)	17	30	6	45
γ Draconis (Etanin)	17	54	.	.
μ₁ Sagittarii	18	8	4	43
ε Sagittarii	18	14	3	35
α Lyræ (Vega)	18	34	8	54
β Lyræ	18	46	8	17
σ Sagittarii	18	49	4	19
α Aquilæ (Altair)	19	46	6	30
α² Capricorni (Giedi)	20	12	5	15
α Pavonis	20	16	*	
α Cygni (Deneb)	20	38	9	56
α Cephei (Alderamin)	21	16	.	.
β Aquarii	21	26	5	39
β Cephei (Alphirk)	21	27	.	.
ε Pegasi (Enif)	21	39	6	33
α Aquarii	22	1	5	57
α Gruis	22	2	1	21
ζ Pegasi	22	36	6	36
α Pisces Australis (Fo'h't)	22	52	4	0
β Pegasi (Scheat)	22	55	7	44
α Pegasi (Markab)	23	0	6	52
γ Cephei (Er Rai)	23	35	.	.

CONJUNCTIONS OF PLANETS AND OTHER PHENOMENA, 1899.

Mo.	Aspect.	Wash'n mean time. D. H. M.	Distance apart. ° ′	Mo.	Aspect.	Wash'n mean time. D. H. M.	Distance apart. ° ′
Jan.	☌ ☿ ♅	4 1 eve.	☿ 4 32 N.	July	☌ ☿ ☾	5 9 26 eve.	☿ 0 59 S.
"	☌ ♃ ☾	6 6 9 eve.	♃ 6 6 N.	"	☌ ☿ ♆	6 5 eve.	☿ 0 46 N.
"	☌ ♅ ☾	8 6 0 eve.	♅ 2 58 N.	"	☌ ♂ ☾	12 9 51 eve.	♂ 6 28 N.
"	☌ ☿ ☾	8 9 15 eve.	☿ 7 16 N.	"	☌ ♃ ☾	16 1 7 eve.	♃ 5 53 N.
"	☌ ♄ ☾	9 1 45 eve.	♄ 3 11 N.	"	☌ ♅ ☾	18 10 10 eve.	♅ 2 19 N.
"	☌ ☿ ☾	10 1 52 mo.	☿ 2 56 N.	"	☌ ♄ ☾	19 9 2 eve.	♄ 2 26 N.
"	☍ ♂ ☉	18 6 eve.	♂ 180 0 E.	"	☿ gr. elong. E	22 7 mo.	☿ 27 0 E.
"	☌ ☿ ♈	25 3 0 eve.	☿ 3 1 N.	"	□ ♃ ☉	24 8 mo.	♃ 90 0 E.
"	☌ ♂ ☾	25 7 5 eve.	♂ 6 11 N.				
				Aug.	☌ ☿ ☾	5 7 21 mo.	☿ 3 39 N.
Feb.	☌ ♃ ☾	3 6 20 mo.	♃ 5 55 N.	"	☌ ♂ ☾	10 2 40 eve.	♂ 6 1 N.
"	☌ ♅ ☾	5 5 1 mo.	♅ 2 46 N.	"	☌ ♃ ☾	13 0 29 mo.	♃ 5 27 N.
"	☌ ♄ ☾	6 3 5 mo.	♄ 2 53 N.	"	☌ ♅ ☾	15 6 15 mo.	♅ 2 12 N.
"	☌ ☿ ☾	6 8 16 eve.	☿ 4 18 N.	"	☌ ♄ ☾	16 4 57 mo.	♄ 2 17 N.
"	☌ ♂ ☾	21 11 40 mo.	♂ 5 5 N.	"	☌ ☿ ♈	21 12 0 eve.	☿ 5 24 S.
"	♃ stationary.	24 4 mo.		"	□ ♅ ☉	27 10 0 mo.	♅ 90 0 E.
Mar.	☌ ♃ ☾	2 0 58 eve.	♃ 5 45 N.	Sep.	☌ ☿ ☾	4 9 20 eve.	☿ 6 44 N.
"	☌ ♅ ☾	4 0 23 eve.	♅ 2 30 N.	"	☿ gr. elong. W	5 2 0 mo.	☿ 18 1 W.
"	☌ ♄ ☾	5 2 13 eve.	♄ 2 33 N.	"	☌ ♂ ☾	8 7 23 mo.	♂ 4 54 N.
"	☌ ☿ ☾	8 8 45 mo.	☿ 0 56 S.	"	☌ ♃ ☾	9 1 34 eve.	♃ 4 51 N.
"	□ ♆ ☉	12 2 0 eve.	♆ 90 0 E.	"	□ ♄ ☉	10 3 0 mo.	♄ 90 0 E.
"	□ ♂ ☉	13 11 0 eve.	♄ 90 0 W.	"	☌ ♄ ☾	12 12 42 eve.	♄ 1 55 N.
"	☌ ♂ ☾	20 11 52 eve.	♂ 4 39 N.	"	□ ♆ ☉	19 12 0 mo.	♆ 90 0 W.
"	☌ ♃ ☾	29 3 45 eve.	♃ 5 44 N.	"	☌ ☿ ☉ sup.	30 12 0 eve.	
Apr.	♄ stationary.	2 7 0 mo.		Oct.	☌ ☿ ☾	5 5 38 mo.	☿ 6 5 N.
"	☉ in aphelion.	8 12 0 mo.		"	☌ ☿ ☾	7 0 33 mo.	♂ 3 15 N.
"	☌ ♂ ☾	18 2 50 mo.	♂ 5 0 N.	"	☌ ♃ ☾	7 4 32 mo.	♃ 4 14 N.
"	□ ☿ ☉	23 1 eve.	☿ 90 0 E.	"	☌ ☿ ♃	11 12 0 eve.	♂ 1 11 S.
"	☿ ♃ ☉	25 2 0 eve.	♃ 180 0 E.	"	☌ ☿ ♎ librae.	26 1 0 eve.	✶ 0 6 S.
"	☌ ♃ ☾	25 5 39 eve.	♃ 5 33 N.	"	☌ ♃ ♃	29 8 0 eve.	☿ 0 33 S.
"	☌ ♄ ☾	29 1 37 mo.	♄ 2 9 N.				
				Nov.	☌ ♃ ☾	3 9 44 eve.	♃ 3 39 N.
May	☌ ☿ ☾	7 0 12 mo.	☿ 7 17 S.	"	☌ ☿ ☾	4 7 45 mo.	☿ 2 24 N.
"	☿ gr. elong W	9 12 0 eve.	☿ 26 15 W.	"	☌ ♂ ☾	4 7 10 eve.	♂ 1 15 N.
"	☌ ♂ ☾	16 2 2 eve.	♂ 5 41 N.	"	☌ ♄ ☾	6 6 47 mo.	♄ 1 1 N.
"	☌ ♃ ☾	22 9 17 eve.	♃ 6 4 N.	"	☌ ☿ ♅	8 7 0 eve.	☿ 2 37 S.
"	☌ ♅ ☾	25 5 20 mo.	♅ 2 11 N.	"	☌ ♂ ♅	13 4 0 mo.	♂ 0 38 S.
"	☌ ♄ ☾	26 6 49 mo.	♄ 2 13 N.	"	☌ ☿ ♅	14 0 0 eve.	☿ 0 24 S.
"	☿ ♅ ☉	27 9 0 mo.	♅ 180 0 E.	"	☌ ☿ ♈	16 7 0 mo.	☿ 0 11 N.
				"	☌ ☿ ♂	30 4 0 eve.	☿ 0 23 N.
June	☌ ☿ ☾	5 8 30 eve.	☿ 5 9 S.				
"	☉ eclipsed.	7 see eclip.		Dec.	☌ ♃ ☾	1 4 59 eve.	♃ 3 7 N.
"	☿ ♄ ☉	11 9 0 mo.	♄ 180 0 E.	"	☌ ♂ ☾	3 4 6 eve.	♂ 0 56 S.
"	☌ ♂ ☾	14 5 12 mo.	♂ 6 17 N.	"	☌ ♄ ☾	3 7 34 eve.	♄ 0 39 N.
"	☌ ♃ ☾	19 3 50 mo.	♃ 6 6 N.	"	☌ ☿ ☾	4 8 53 mo.	☿ 2 11 S.
"	☌ ♄ ☾	22 1 46 eve.	♄ 2 22 N.	"	☌ ♂ ♄	6 7 0 eve.	♂ 1 48 S.
"	♃ stationary.	27 11 eve.		"	☌ ☿ ♅	22 12 eve.	☿ 2 16 N.
				"	☌ ♃ ♈	29 1 3 eve.	♃ 2 35 N.

SIGNS OF PLANETS.

☉ Sun. ⊕ Earth. ☾ Moon. ☿ Mercury. ♀ Venus. ♂ Mars. ♃ Jupiter.
♄ Saturn. ♅ Uranus. ♆ Neptune. □ 90° apart, ☿ 180° apart. ☌ Conjunction.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	A	Roman Indiction	12
Epact	18	Julian Period	6612
Lunar Cycle (Golden Number)	19	Dyonisian Period	228
Solar Cycle	4	Jewish Lunar Cycle	16

Mohammedan Era, Year 1317 begins May 12.
Jewish Era, Year 5660 begins at sunset, September 4.

THE SEASONS, 1899 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

			D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Winter begins	1898	December	21	2	14	eve., and lasts	89	0	31
Spring "	1899	March	20	2	45	eve., " "	92	20	1
Summer "	1899	June	21	10	46	mo., " "	93	14	42
Autumn "	1899	September	23	1	28	mo., " "	89	18	28
Winter "	1899	December	21	7	56	eve., Trop. Year	365	5	42

1st Month. JANUARY. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M.
Last quarter....	4	11 21 eve.
New moon.....	11	6 49 eve.
First quarter....	18	12 36 eve.
Full moon.....	26	3 34 eve.

Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
11 21 eve.	10 21 eve.	9 21 eve.	8 21 eve.	7 21 eve.
6 49 eve.	5 49 eve.	4 49 eve.	3 49 eve.	2 49 eve.
12 36 eve.	11 36 mo.	10 36 mo.	9 36 mo.	8 36 mo.
3 34 eve.	2 34 eve.	1 34 eve.	12 34 eve.	11 34 mo.

Sun at noon mark. Local time.....

Day of week.....

Day of month....

Day of year.....

					Calendar for Me., N.S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash. N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass. N. Hampshire, Vermont Central New York, So. Michigan & Wisconsin, North, Iowa, Wyoming So. Idaho, So. Oregon			Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Cal. for Wash., D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, S. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.		
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun rises.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	1	S	7 39	4 30	9 26	7 29	4 39	9 28	2 5	7 25	4 43	9 30	10 27	7 19	4 49	9 31	7 03	5 05	9 35	10 30
2	2	M	7 38	4 31	10 27	7 29	4 40	10 27	2 47	7 25	4 44	10 28	11 0	7 19	4 50	10 29	7 03	5 06	10 30	11 5
3	3	Tu	7 38	4 32	11 32	7 29	4 41	11 30	3 30	7 25	4 45	11 29	11 36	7 19	4 51	11 30	7 03	5 07	11 26	11 45
4	4	W	7 38	4 33		7 29	4 43	mo.	4 20	7 25	4 46	mo.	ev25	7 19	4 52	mo.	7 03	5 07	mo.	ev30
5	5	Th	7 38	4 34	0 33	7 29	4 44	0 35	5 11	7 25	4 47	0 34	1 16	7 19	4 53	0 31	7 03	5 08	0 26	1 21
6	6	Fr	7 38	4 35	1 49	7 29	4 45	1 44	6 9	7 25	4 48	1 40	2 05	7 19	4 54	1 37	7 04	5 09	1 28	2 21
7	7	Sa	7 38	4 36	3 02	7 28	4 46	2 55	7 10	7 25	4 49	2 51	3 14	7 19	4 55	2 47	7 04	5 10	2 33	3 29
8	8	S	7 37	4 37	4 17	7 28	4 47	4 8	8 10	7 24	4 50	4 4	4 26	7 19	4 56	3 58	7 04	5 11	3 42	4 34
9	9	M	7 37	4 38	5 31	7 28	4 47	5 21	9 9	7 24	4 51	5 15	5 37	7 19	4 57	5 9	7 04	5 12	4 51	5 39
10	10	Tu	7 37	4 39	6 38	7 28	4 48	6 28	10 6	7 24	4 52	6 22	6 40	7 19	4 58	6 16	7 04	5 12	5 58	6 36
11	11	W	7 37	4 40	7 34	7 28	4 49	7 24	11 1	7 24	4 53	7 20	7 39	7 19	4 58	7 14	7 04	5 13	6 57	7 31
12	12	Th	7 36	4 41	sets	7 27	4 50	sets	11 54	7 23	4 54	sets	8 32	7 18	4 59	sets	7 03	5 14	sets	8 24
13	13	Fr	7 36	4 43	6 59	7 27	4 51	7 3	mor	7 23	4 55	7 6	9 24	7 18	5 00	7 8	7 03	5 15	7 16	9 12
14	14	Sa	7 35	4 44	8 17	7 27	4 53	8 19	0 45	7 23	4 56	8 21	10 17	7 18	5 02	8 22	7 03	5 16	8 26	10 1
15	15	S	7 35	4 45	9 33	7 26	4 54	9 33	1 34	7 22	4 57	9 33	11 10	7 18	5 03	9 34	7 03	5 17	9 34	10 54
16	16	M	7 34	4 47	10 46	7 26	4 55	10 44	2 26	7 22	4 58	10 43	mo.	7 17	5 04	10 42	7 03	5 18	10 38	11 48
17	17	Tu	7 33	4 48	11 57	7 25	4 56	11 53	3 19	7 21	5 00	11 50	0 5	7 17	5 05	11 48	7 02	5 19	11 41	mo.
18	18	W	7 33	4 49	mo.	7 25	4 57	mo.	4 12	7 21	5 01	mo.	1 1	7 16	5 06	mo.	7 02	5 20	mo.	0 43
19	19	Th	7 32	4 51	1 8	7 24	4 59	1 2	5 9	7 21	5 02	0 57	2 1	7 15	5 07	0 54	7 02	5 21	0 42	1 41
20	20	Fr	7 31	4 52	2 14	7 23	5 00	2 5	6 6	7 20	5 03	2 1	3 1	7 15	5 08	1 56	7 02	5 21	1 42	2 42
21	21	Sa	7 30	4 53	3 17	7 23	5 01	3 7	7 4	7 19	5 04	3 3	4 0	7 14	5 09	2 58	7 01	5 22	2 42	3 41
22	22	S	7 30	4 54	4 16	7 22	5 02	4 7	8 0	7 18	5 06	4 0	4 55	7 14	5 10	3 54	7 01	5 23	3 37	4 40
23	23	M	7 29	4 55	5 9	7 21	5 03	4 59	8 51	7 18	5 07	4 53	5 45	7 13	5 11	4 47	7 00	5 24	4 29	5 30
24	24	Tu	7 28	4 57	5 54	7 21	5 05	5 44	9 40	7 17	5 08	5 39	6 30	7 12	5 13	5 33	7 00	5 25	5 16	6 19
25	25	W	7 27	4 58	6 31	7 20	5 06	6 22	10 24	7 16	5 09	6 18	7 12	7 12	5 14	6 13	7 00	5 26	5 58	7 0
26	26	Th	7 26	5 00	7 4	7 19	5 08	6 56	11 5	7 15	5 10	6 52	7 50	7 11	5 15	6 48	6 59	5 27	6 34	7 39
27	27	Fr	7 25	5 01	rises	7 18	5 09	rises	11 44	7 14	5 12	rises	8 25	7 10	5 16	rises	6 58	5 28	rises	8 14
28	28	Sa	7 24	5 02	7 18	7 17	5 11	7 21	ev21	7 13	5 13	7 22	8 56	7 09	5 17	7 25	6 58	5 29	7 30	8 48
29	29	S	7 23	5 04	8 21	7 16	5 12	8 22	0 59	7 12	5 14	8 23	9 26	7 09	5 18	8 23	6 57	5 30	8 25	9 20
30	30	M	7 22	5 05	9 23	7 15	5 13	9 23	1 38	7 12	5 16	9 22	9 57	7 08	5 19	9 21	6 57	5 31	9 20	9 54
31	31	Tu	7 21	5 07	10 27	7 14	5 14	10 25	2 18	7 11	5 17	10 23	10 30	7 07	5 20	10 22	6 56	5 32	10 17	10 30

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Last quarter....	3	1 24 eve.	12 24 eve.	11 24 mo.	10 24 mo.	9 24 mo.
New moon.....	10	5 31 mo.	4 31 mo.	3 31 mo.	2 31 mo.	1 31 mo.
First quarter....	17	4 52 mo.	3 52 mo.	2 52 mo.	1 52 mo.	12 52 mo.
Full moon.....	25	10 15 mo.	9 15 mo.	8 15 mo.	7 15 mo.	6 15 mo.

				Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Cal. for Wash., D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.	
				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
32	1	W	12 13 50	7 20	5 08	11 35	7 13	5 16	11 31	3 4	7 10	5 19	11 27	11 9	7 06	5 21	11 26	6 55	5 33	11 18	11 9
33	2	Th	12 13 57	7 18	5 10	mo.	7 12	5 17	mo.	3 51	7 09	5 20	mo.	11 51	7 05	5 23	mo.	6 55	5 34	mo.	11 56
34	3	Fr	12 14 04	7 16	5 11	0 45	7 10	5 18	0 39	4 42	7 08	5 21	0 35	ev42	7 04	5 24	0 32	6 54	5 35	0 20	ev50
35	4	Sa	12 14 10	7 16	5 12	1 58	7 09	5 20	1 49	5 42	7 07	5 22	1 45	1 41	7 03	5 26	1 40	6 53	5 36	1 25	1 55
36	5	S	12 14 14	7 15	5 14	3 10	7 08	5 21	3 0	6 44	7 06	5 23	2 55	2 55	7 02	5 27	2 49	6 52	5 37	2 32	3 8
37	6	M	12 14 19	7 14	5 15	4 16	7 07	5 22	4 7	7 47	7 05	5 24	4 0	4 14	7 01	5 28	3 54	6 52	5 38	3 37	4 20
38	7	Tu	12 14 22	7 12	5 17	5 18	7 05	5 23	5 8	8 51	7 04	5 26	5 1	5 29	7 00	5 29	4 55	6 51	5 39	4 38	5 26
39	8	W	12 14 24	7 11	5 18	6 7	7 04	5 25	5 58	9 48	7 02	5 27	5 54	6 29	6 59	5 30	5 49	6 50	5 40	5 33	6 25
40	9	Th	12 14 26	7 10	5 20	6 48	7 03	5 26	6 41	10 41	7 01	5 28	6 37	7 25	6 58	5 31	6 33	6 49	5 41	6 20	7 16
41	10	Fr	12 14 27	7 08	5 22	sets	7 02	5 27	sets	11 34	7 00	5 29	sets	8 15	6 57	5 32	sets	6 48	5 41	sets	8 6
42	11	Sa	12 14 27	7 07	5 23	7 6	7 01	5 29	7 7	mo.	6 59	5 30	7 8	9 4	6 56	5 33	7 10	6 47	5 42	7 11	8 55
43	12	S	12 14 27	7 06	5 25	8 22	6 59	5 30	8 22	0 23	6 58	5 31	8 21	9 52	6 54	5 34	8 20	6 46	5 43	8 19	9 42
44	13	M	12 14 25	7 04	5 26	9 37	6 58	5 31	9 34	1 11	6 56	5 33	9 33	10 41	6 53	5 36	9 30	6 45	5 44	9 25	10 31
45	14	Tu	12 14 23	7 02	5 28	10 49	6 57	5 33	10 44	2 1	6 55	5 34	10 40	11 34	6 52	5 37	10 37	6 44	5 45	10 28	11 21
46	15	W	12 14 20	7 00	5 29	mo.	6 56	5 34	11 53	2 51	6 54	5 35	11 49	mo.	6 51	5 38	11 44	6 43	5 46	11 31	mo.
47	16	Th	12 14 17	6 59	5 31	0 1	6 55	5 35	mo.	3 42	6 53	5 36	mo.	0 28	6 50	5 39	mo.	6 42	5 47	mo.	0 14
48	17	Fr	12 14 12	6 58	5 32	1 5	6 53	5 37	0 56	4 36	6 51	5 37	0 52	1 28	6 49	5 40	0 46	6 41	5 48	0 32	1 10
49	18	Sa	12 14 07	6 56	5 34	2 9	6 52	5 38	1 59	5 35	6 50	5 39	1 53	2 30	6 47	5 42	1 47	6 40	5 49	1 30	2 10
50	19	S	12 14 01	6 55	5 35	3 4	6 50	5 39	2 54	6 34	6 48	5 40	2 47	3 31	6 46	5 43	2 41	6 39	5 50	2 24	3 11
51	20	M	12 13 55	6 53	5 36	3 52	6 48	5 40	3 42	7 30	6 47	5 41	3 35	4 30	6 45	5 44	3 30	6 38	5 50	3 12	4 10
52	21	Tu	12 13 48	6 51	5 38	4 32	6 47	5 41	4 22	8 24	6 46	5 42	4 18	5 21	6 43	5 45	4 12	6 37	5 51	3 57	5 1
53	22	W	12 13 40	6 50	5 39	5 6	6 45	5 42	4 57	9 11	6 44	5 43	4 53	6 6	6 41	5 46	4 48	6 35	5 52	4 34	5 50
54	23	Th	12 13 32	6 48	5 41	5 34	6 44	5 44	5 28	9 56	6 43	5 45	5 24	6 46	6 39	5 47	5 20	6 34	5 53	5 08	6 29
55	24	Fr	12 13 23	6 46	5 42	5 59	6 43	5 45	5 55	10 36	6 42	5 46	5 52	7 22	6 37	5 48	5 50	6 33	5 54	5 42	7 5
56	25	Sa	12 13 13	6 44	5 43	6 21	6 41	5 46	6 19	11 16	6 40	5 47	6 17	7 56	6 35	5 49	6 16	6 32	5 54	6 11	7 41
57	26	S	12 13 03	6 43	5 44	rises	6 40	5 47	rises	11 54	6 39	5 48	rises	8 29	6 34	5 50	rises	6 31	5 55	rises	8 13
58	27	M	12 12 52	6 42	5 45	8 20	6 38	5 48	8 18	ev31	6 37	5 49	8 17	8 59	6 33	5 51	8 16	6 29	5 56	8 12	8 46
59	28	Tu	12 12 41	6 40	5 46	9 27	6 37	5 49	9 23	1 10	6 36	5 50	9 21	9 30	6 32	5 52	9 19	6 28	5 57	9 12	9 21

Sun at noon mark. Local time.....

Day of week.....

Day of month....

Day of year.....

MOON'S PHASES.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
Last quarter....	5 12 6 mo.	4 11 6 eve.	4 10 6 eve.	4 9 6 eve.	4 8 6 eve.
New moon.....	11 3 52 eve.	2 52 eve.	1 52 eve.	12 52 eve.	11 52 mo.
First quarter....	18 11 23 eve.	10 23 eve.	9 23 eve.	8 23 eve.	7 23 eve.
Full moon.....	27 2 18 mo.	1 18 mo.	0 18 mo.	26 11 18 eve.	26 10 18 eve.

Sun at noon mark.
Local time.....

Day of week.....

Day of month.....

Day of year.....

				Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Cal. for Wash., D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.		
		Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.																	
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Hi. W. Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Hi. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Hi. W. Charleston.
		H. M. S.	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M
60	1 W	12 12 29	6 38	5 48	10 36	6 35	5 51	10 31	1 52	6 34	5 51	10 26	10 46	6 31	5 53	10 23	6 27	5 57	10 13	9 59
61	2 Th	12 12 17	6 36	5 50	11 47	6 33	5 52	11 39	2 39	6 32	5 53	11 34	10 46	6 30	5 54	11 30	6 26	5 58	11 16	10 41
62	3 Fr	12 12 04	6 34	5 51	mo.	6 32	5 53	mo.	3 28	6 30	5 54	mo.	11 33	6 28	5 55	mo.	6 25	5 59	mo.	11 31
63	4 Sa.	12 11 51	6 33	5 53	0 56	6 30	5 55	0 47	4 20	6 29	5 55	0 43	ev29	6 27	5 56	0 37	6 24	6 0	0 21	ev30
64	5 S ...	12 11 37	6 31	5 54	2 05	6 28	5 56	1 55	5 21	6 27	5 57	1 48	1 35	6 26	5 57	1 42	6 22	6 0	1 25	1 41
65	6 M ...	12 11 23	6 29	5 55	3 06	6 27	5 57	2 56	6 25	6 26	5 58	2 49	2 52	6 25	5 58	2 43	6 21	6 01	2 26	2 55
66	7 Tu	12 11 09	6 27	5 56	3 56	6 25	5 58	3 47	7 30	6 24	5 59	3 42	4 11	6 23	5 59	3 37	6 20	6 02	3 20	4 8
67	8 W	12 10 54	6 25	5 57	4 40	6 24	5 59	4 31	8 30	6 23	6 00	4 27	5 18	6 22	6 00	4 22	6 19	6 03	4 08	5 11
68	9 Th	12 10 39	6 23	5 59	5 15	6 22	6 00	5 09	9 28	6 21	6 01	5 05	6 14	6 20	6 02	5 02	6 18	6 04	4 52	6 8
69	10 Fr	12 10 23	6 22	6 00	5 45	6 20	6 02	5 42	10 21	6 19	6 02	5 40	7 6	6 19	6 03	5 33	6 16	6 04	5 31	6 59
70	11 Sa	12 10 08	6 20	6 01	6 12	6 18	6 03	6 11	11 11	6 18	6 03	6 10	7 54	6 17	6 04	6 11	6 15	6 05	6 07	7 47
71	12 S ...	12 9 51	6 18	6 03	sets	6 16	6 04	sets	mo.	6 16	6 04	sets	8 40	6 15	6 05	sets	6 14	6 06	sets	8 34
72	13 M ...	12 9 35	6 16	6 04	8 34	6 15	6 05	8 29	0 0	6 15	6 05	8 25	9 26	6 14	6 06	8 23	6 12	6 07	8 15	9 20
73	14 Tu	12 9 18	6 14	6 05	9 46	6 13	6 07	9 39	0 47	6 13	6 07	9 35	10 12	6 12	6 07	9 31	6 11	6 07	9 18	10 6
74	15 W	12 9 01	6 12	6 07	10 54	6 12	6 08	10 46	1 34	6 12	6 08	10 41	11 1	6 11	6 08	10 36	6 09	6 08	10 21	10 54
75	16 Th	12 8 44	6 10	6 08	11 57	6 10	6 09	11 47	2 22	6 10	6 09	11 42	11 54	6 10	6 09	11 36	6 08	6 09	11 20	11 44
76	17 Fr	12 8 27	6 08	6 09	mo.	6 08	6 10	mo.	3 12	6 08	6 10	mo.		6 08	6 10	mo.	6 07	6 10	mo.	mo.
77	18 Sa	12 8 09	6 06	6 11	0 56	6 06	6 11	0 44	4 6	6 06	6 11	0 38	0 49	6 07	6 11	0 32	6 05	6 11	0 15	0 38
78	19 S ...	12 7 51	6 04	6 12	1 45	6 05	6 12	1 35	5 0	6 04	6 12	1 29	1 51	6 05	6 12	1 23	6 4	6 12	1 06	1 35
79	20 M ...	12 7 33	6 02	6 14	2 28	6 03	6 13	2 18	5 57	6 02	6 13	2 14	2 54	6 03	6 13	2 08	6 2	6 13	1 52	2 34
80	21 Tu	12 7 15	6 00	6 15	3 05	6 01	6 14	2 57	6 56	6 00	6 14	2 52	3 54	6 01	6 14	2 47	6 1	6 13	2 33	3 31
81	22 W	12 6 57	5 58	6 16	3 35	5 59	6 15	3 38	7 50	5 59	6 15	3 34	4 47	6 00	6 15	3 30	6 00	6 14	3 08	4 24
82	23 Th	12 6 39	5 56	6 17	4 01	5 57	6 16	3 57	8 38	5 58	6 16	3 53	5 33	5 58	6 16	3 50	5 59	6 15	3 41	5 11
83	24 Fr	12 6 20	5 55	6 19	4 26	5 56	6 17	4 22	9 24	5 56	6 17	4 21	6 12	5 57	6 17	4 18	5 58	6 15	4 13	5 52
84	25 Sa	12 6 02	5 53	6 20	4 48	5 55	6 19	4 46	10 5	5 55	6 18	4 45	6 50	5 55	6 17	4 45	5 57	6 16	4 41	6 33
85	26 S ...	12 5 43	5 51	6 21	5 09	5 53	6 20	5 09	10 46	5 53	6 19	5 09	7 21	5 54	6 18	5 10	5 55	6 17	5 10	7 5
86	27 M ...	12 5 25	5 49	6 22	5 31	5 51	6 21	5 33	11 25	5 51	6 20	5 34	7 55	5 52	6 19	5 35	5 54	6 17	5 39	7 39
87	28 Tu	12 5 06	5 47	6 23	rises	5 50	6 22	rises	ev 5	5 50	6 21	rises	8 30	5 50	6 20	rises	5 52	6 18	rises	8 15
88	29 W	12 4 48	5 46	6 25	9 37	5 48	6 23	9 30	0 46	5 48	6 23	9 26	9 5	5 48	6 21	9 22	5 51	6 19	9 09	8 52
89	30 Th	12 4 30	5 44	6 26	10 47	5 46	6 25	10 39	1 30	5 46	6 24	10 34	9 46	5 47	6 23	10 29	5 50	6 20	10 13	9 34
90	31 Fr	12 4 11	5 42	6 28	11 57	5 44	6 26	11 47	2 18	5 44	6 25	11 41	10 30	5 46	6 23	11 35	5 48	6 20	11 19	10 21

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
Last quarter.....	3	7 55 mo.	6 55 mo.	5 55 mo.	4 55 mo.	3 55 mo.
New moon.....	10	2 20 mo.	1 20 mo.	12 20 mo.	9 11 20 eve.	9 10 20 eve.
First quarter....	17	6 43 eve.	5 43 eve.	4 43 eve.	3 43 eve.	2 43 eve.
Full moon.....	25	3 21 eve.	2 21 eve.	1 21 eve.	12 21 eve.	11 21 mo.

Sun at noon mark.
Local time.....
Day of week.....
Day of month.....
Day of year.....

		Calendar for Me. N. S. Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash. & Or., Ore., N. Idaho.				Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city; Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North-ern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.				Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.			
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
91	1 Sa	5 40	6 29	mo.		5 42	6 27	mo.	3 9	5 43	6 26	mo.	11 25	5 44	6 24	mo.		5 47	6 21	mo.	11 16
92	2 S	5 38	6 30	0 59		5 41	6 28	0 49	4 6	5 41	6 27	0 43	ev28	5 43	6 25	0 37		5 46	6 22	0 20	ev20
93	3 M	5 36	6 31	1 52		5 39	6 29	1 42	5 5	5 40	6 28	1 38	1 41	5 42	6 26	1 32		5 44	6 22	1 16	1 31
94	4 Tu	5 35	6 33	2 36		5 37	6 30	2 27	6 9	5 39	6 29	2 23	2 59	5 40	6 27	2 18		5 43	6 23	2 03	2 45
95	5 W	5 33	6 34	3 13		5 36	6 31	3 07	7 11	5 37	6 30	3 03	4 4	5 38	6 28	2 59		5 42	6 23	2 47	3 52
96	6 Th	5 31	6 35	3 44		5 34	6 32	3 40	8 10	5 35	6 31	3 37	5 5	5 36	6 29	3 35		5 41	6 24	3 27	4 55
97	7 Fr	5 30	6 36	4 12		5 33	6 33	4 10	9 6	5 34	6 32	4 08	5 58	5 34	6 30	4 07		5 40	6 25	4 08	5 47
98	8 Sa	5 28	6 37	4 38		5 31	6 34	4 38	10 0	5 32	6 33	4 38	6 46	5 33	6 31	4 37		5 38	6 26	4 37	6 38
99	9 S	5 26	6 39	5 04		5 29	6 35	5 06	10 49	5 30	6 34	5 07	7 33	5 32	6 32	5 08		5 37	6 26	5 12	7 26
100	10 M	5 24	6 40	sets		5 27	6 36	sets	11 36	5 28	6 35	sets	8 19	5 30	6 33	sets		5 36	6 27	sets	8 11
101	11 Tu	5 22	6 41	8 27		5 25	6 37	8 19	mo.	5 26	6 36	8 15	9 3	5 28	6 34	8 11		5 34	6 28	7 58	8 56
102	12 W	5 21	6 42	9 35		5 24	6 38	9 26	0 21	5 25	6 37	9 22	9 46	5 27	6 35	9 16		5 33	6 29	9 02	9 41
103	13 Th	5 19	6 43	10 38		5 22	6 40	10 28	1 6	5 23	6 38	10 23	10 30	5 25	6 36	10 17		5 31	6 29	10 00	10 28
104	14 Fr	5 17	6 45	11 34		5 21	6 41	11 24	1 53	5 22	6 39	11 18	11 15	5 24	6 37	11 12		5 30	6 30	10 55	11 16
105	15 Sa	5 15	6 46	mo.		5 19	6 42	mo.	2 42	5 20	6 40	mo.	mo.	5 23	6 38	mo.		5 29	6 31	11 44	mo.
106	16 S	5 13	6 47	0 22		5 17	6 43	0 11	3 31	5 19	6 41	0 07	0 4	5 21	6 39	0 01		5 28	6 31	mo.	0 5
107	17 M	5 11	6 49	1 01		5 16	6 44	0 52	4 22	5 17	6 42	0 48	0 57	5 20	6 40	0 42		5 27	6 32	0 28	0 58
108	18 Tu	5 09	6 50	1 35		5 14	6 45	1 27	5 16	5 16	6 44	1 23	1 54	5 19	6 41	1 19		5 26	6 33	1 05	1 51
109	19 W	5 07	6 51	2 02		5 13	6 46	1 57	6 14	5 14	6 45	1 54	2 54	5 17	6 42	1 50		5 24	6 34	1 40	2 45
110	20 Th	5 05	6 53	2 27		5 11	6 47	2 23	7 7	5 13	6 46	2 20	3 49	5 15	6 43	2 18		5 23	6 34	2 11	3 39
111	21 Fr	5 03	6 54	2 49		5 09	6 48	2 47	7 58	5 11	6 47	2 46	4 37	5 14	6 44	2 45		5 22	6 35	2 41	4 25
112	22 Sa	5 02	6 56	3 11		5 08	6 50	3 11	8 44	5 10	6 48	3 11	5 22	5 13	6 45	3 10		5 21	6 36	3 09	5 8
113	23 S	5 00	6 57	3 34		5 07	6 51	3 36	9 30	5 08	6 49	3 37	6 4	5 11	6 46	3 36		5 20	6 36	3 39	5 48
114	24 M	4 59	6 58	3 58		5 05	6 52	4 01	10 13	5 07	6 50	4 02	6 40	5 10	6 47	4 05		5 19	6 37	4 10	6 26
115	25 Tu	4 57	6 59	4 26		5 04	6 53	4 30	10 56	5 05	6 51	4 34	7 21	5 09	6 47	4 37		5 18	6 38	4 46	7 6
116	26 W	4 56	7 00	rises		5 02	6 54	rises	11 40	5 04	6 52	rises	8 2	5 07	6 48	rises		5 17	6 39	rises	7 46
117	27 Th	4 54	7 02	9 45		5 00	6 55	9 35	ev24	5 03	6 53	9 31	8 46	5 06	6 49	9 25		5 16	6 40	9 09	8 30
118	28 Fr	4 53	7 03	10 52		4 59	6 56	10 42	1 10	5 01	6 54	10 36	9 32	5 04	6 50	10 30		5 15	6 41	10 13	9 16
119	29 Sa	4 51	7 04	11 48		4 58	6 57	11 38	2 0	5 00	6 55	11 33	10 25	5 03	6 51	11 27		5 14	6 41	11 11	10 10
120	30 S	4 50	7 05	mo.		4 56	6 58	mo.	2 54	4 59	6 56	mo.	11 25	5 02	6 52	mo.		5 13	6 42	mo.	11 6

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.
Last quarter....	2	1 46 eve.
New moon.....	9	1 38 eve.
First quarter....	17	1 12 eve.
Full moon.....	25	1 49 mo.
Last quarter....	31	6 4 eve.

Inter-Col.

	D.	H. M.
Last quarter....	2	12 46 eve.
New moon.....	9	12 38 eve.
First quarter....	17	12 12 eve.
Full moon.....	24	11 49 eve.
Last quarter....	31	5 4 eve.

Eastern.

	D.	H. M.
Last quarter....	2	11 46 mo.
New moon.....	9	11 38 mo.
First quarter....	17	11 12 mo.
Full moon.....	24	11 49 eve.
Last quarter....	31	4 4 eve.

Central.

	D.	H. M.
Last quarter....	2	10 46 mo.
New moon.....	9	10 38 mo.
First quarter....	17	10 12 mo.
Full moon.....	24	10 49 eve.
Last quarter....	31	3 4 eve.

Mountain.

	D.	H. M.
Last quarter....	2	9 46 mo.
New moon.....	9	9 38 mo.
First quarter....	17	9 12 mo.
Full moon.....	24	9 49 eve.
Last quarter....	31	2 4 eve.

Pacific.

Day of year.	Day of month.	Day of week.	Sun at noon mark. Local time.	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Cal. for Wash., D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., S. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, Cent. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.			
				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston.	Sun. rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H. M. S.	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
121	1	M ..	11 56 59	4 48	7 06	0 35	4 55	6 59	0 27	3 50	4 57	6 57	0 22	ev28	5 01	6 53	0 17	5 12	6 43	0 01	ev11
122	2	Tu .	11 56 52	4 47	7 07	1 13	4 54	7 00	1 07	4 50	4 56	6 58	1 03	1 39	5 00	6 54	0 59	5 11	6 43	0 46	1 19
123	3	W ..	11 56 45	4 45	7 09	1 46	4 53	7 01	1 42	5 50	4 55	6 59	1 38	2 46	4 58	6 55	1 35	5 10	6 44	1 27	2 27
124	4	Th .	11 56 39	4 44	7 10	2 13	4 51	7 03	2 10	6 50	4 53	7 00	2 09	3 49	4 57	6 56	2 07	5 09	6 45	2 02	3 31
125	5	Fr .	11 56 34	4 42	7 11	2 39	4 49	7 04	2 39	7 48	4 52	7 01	2 38	4 43	4 56	6 57	2 37	5 08	6 45	2 36	4 31
126	6	Sa .	11 56 29	4 41	7 12	3 04	4 48	7 05	3 06	8 44	4 51	7 02	3 07	5 36	4 55	6 58	3 06	5 07	6 46	3 09	5 25
127	7	S ...	11 56 25	4 40	7 13	3 32	4 46	7 06	3 35	9 35	4 50	7 03	3 36	6 24	4 54	6 59	3 39	5 06	6 47	3 44	6 16
128	8	M ..	11 56 21	4 38	7 14	4 01	4 45	7 07	4 06	10 25	4 49	7 04	4 10	7 10	4 53	7 00	4 13	5 05	6 47	4 22	7 5
129	9	Tu .	11 56 18	4 37	7 16	4 33	4 44	7 09	4 41	11 13	4 47	7 06	4 45	7 56	4 52	7 01	4 49	5 04	6 48	5 02	7 51
130	10	W ..	11 56 15	4 36	7 17	sets	4 43	7 10	sets	11 59	4 46	7 07	sets	8 39	4 51	7 02	sets	5 03	6 49	sets	8 36
131	11	Th .	11 56 13	4 35	7 18	9 22	4 42	7 11	9 12	mo.	4 45	7 08	9 07	9 21	4 50	7 03	9 01	5 03	6 50	8 44	9 20
132	12	Fr .	11 56 12	4 34	7 19	10 14	4 41	7 12	10 04	0 44	4 44	7 09	9 59	10 2	4 49	7 04	9 53	5 02	6 51	9 36	10 2
133	13	Sa .	11 56 11	4 32	7 21	10 57	4 40	7 13	10 47	1 27	4 43	7 10	10 43	10 42	4 48	7 05	10 37	5 01	6 52	10 22	10 46
134	14	S ...	11 56 11	4 31	7 22	11 33	4 39	7 14	11 24	2 11	4 43	7 10	11 21	11 23	4 48	7 05	11 16	5 00	6 53	11 02	11 31
135	15	M ..	11 56 11	4 30	7 23	mo.	4 38	7 15	11 57	2 57	4 42	7 11	11 53	mo.	4 47	7 06	11 49	4 59	6 54	11 37	mo.
136	16	Tu .	11 56 12	4 29	7 24	0 03	4 37	7 16	mo.	3 44	4 41	7 12	mo.	0 6	4 46	7 07	mo.	4 59	6 54	mo.	0 17
137	17	W ..	11 56 14	4 28	7 25	0 28	4 36	7 17	0 34	4 32	4 40	7 13	0 20	0 49	4 45	7 08	0 18	4 58	6 55	0 10	1 4
138	18	Th .	11 56 16	4 27	7 26	0 51	4 35	7 18	0 48	5 24	4 39	7 14	0 47	1 33	4 44	7 09	0 45	4 58	6 56	0 40	1 51
139	19	Fr .	11 56 18	4 26	7 27	1 13	4 34	7 19	1 12	6 20	4 38	7 15	1 11	2 26	4 43	7 10	1 11	4 57	6 56	1 09	2 40
140	20	Sa .	11 56 21	4 25	7 28	1 37	4 33	7 20	1 35	7 12	4 37	7 16	1 36	3 22	4 42	7 11	1 37	4 57	6 57	1 38	3 30
141	21	S ...	11 56 25	4 24	7 29	2 01	4 32	7 21	2 01	8 2	4 36	7 17	2 03	4 18	4 41	7 12	2 04	4 56	6 57	2 08	4 19
142	22	M ..	11 56 29	4 23	7 30	2 24	4 31	7 22	2 28	8 52	4 35	7 18	2 31	5 11	4 40	7 13	2 33	4 56	6 58	2 41	5 8
143	23	Tu .	11 56 33	4 22	7 31	2 53	4 30	7 23	2 59	9 41	4 34	7 19	3 03	6 3	4 39	7 14	3 06	4 55	6 59	3 18	5 54
144	24	W ..	11 56 38	4 22	7 33	3 29	4 30	7 24	3 38	10 29	4 34	7 20	3 42	6 51	4 39	7 15	3 47	4 55	6 59	4 01	6 39
145	25	Th .	11 56 44	4 21	7 34	4 15	4 29	7 25	4 24	11 16	4 33	7 21	4 28	7 40	4 38	7 16	4 34	4 54	7 00	4 50	7 26
146	26	Fr .	11 56 50	4 20	7 35	rises	4 28	7 26	rises	ev 5	4 32	7 22	rises	8 30	4 38	7 16	rises	4 54	7 00	rises	8 16
147	27	Sa .	11 56 56	4 19	7 36	10 32	4 28	7 27	10 23	0 54	4 32	7 23	10 19	9 24	4 37	7 17	10 13	4 54	7 01	9 57	9 6
148	28	S ...	11 57 4	4 18	7 37	11 14	4 27	7 28	11 06	1 45	4 31	7 24	11 02	10 19	4 37	7 18	10 57	4 53	7 01	10 44	10 0
149	29	M ..	11 57 11	4 18	7 37	11 48	4 26	7 28	11 43	2 38	4 31	7 25	11 39	11 17	4 37	7 19	11 36	4 53	7 02	11 26	10 59
150	30	Tu .	11 57 19	4 17	7 38	mo.	4 26	7 29	mo.	3 32	4 30	7 25	mo.	ev19	4 36	7 20	mo.	4 53	7 02	mo.	11 59
151	31	W ..	11 57 27	4 16	7 39	0 17	4 25	7 30	0 13	4 30	4 30	7 26	0 12	1 22	4 36	7 20	0 09	4 52	7 03	0 03	ev59

MOON'S PHASES.

New moon..... D. H. M.
First quarter..... 8 2 20 mo.
Full moon..... 16 5 46 mo.
Last quarter..... 23 10 20 mo.
30 0 45 mo.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun at noon mark. Local time	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.			
				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H. M. S.	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
152	1	Th	11 57 36	4 16	7 40	0 44	4 25	7 31	0 42	5 30	4 30	7 26	0 41	2 27	4 36	7 21	0 42	4 52	7 03	0 38	2 5
153	2	Fr	11 57 46	4 15	7 41	1 09	4 25	7 32	1 09	6 28	4 29	7 27	1 10	3 26	4 35	7 21	1 11	4 52	7 04	1 12	3 6
154	3	Sa	11 57 55	4 15	7 42	1 34	4 24	7 32	1 37	7 25	4 29	7 28	1 38	4 21	4 35	7 22	1 40	4 51	7 05	1 45	4 7
155	4	S	11 58 5	4 14	7 43	2 02	4 24	7 33	2 06	8 20	4 28	7 28	2 10	5 14	4 35	7 22	2 12	4 51	7 06	2 20	5 2
156	5	M	11 58 16	4 14	7 43	2 33	4 23	7 33	2 39	9 14	4 28	7 29	2 43	6 4	4 34	7 23	2 47	4 50	7 07	2 59	5 54
157	6	Tu	11 58 27	4 14	7 44	3 08	4 23	7 34	3 16	10 4	4 28	7 30	3 21	6 50	4 34	7 23	3 26	4 50	7 07	3 40	6 44
158	7	W	11 58 38	4 13	7 45	3 50	4 23	7 35	4 00	10 51	4 27	7 31	4 04	7 36	4 34	7 24	4 10	4 50	7 08	4 26	7 31
159	8	Th	11 58 49	4 13	7 45	sets	4 22	7 35	sets	11 36	4 27	7 31	sets	8 20	4 34	7 25	sets	4 50	7 08	sets	8 15
160	9	Fr	11 59 1	4 13	7 46	8 53	4 22	7 36	8 43	mo.	4 27	7 32	8 39	9 0	4 34	7 25	8 33	4 50	7 09	8 17	8 58
161	10	Sa	11 59 13	4 12	7 46	9 32	4 22	7 36	9 23	0 19	4 26	7 32	9 19	9 41	4 33	7 26	9 14	4 50	7 09	9 00	9 38
162	11	S	11 59 25	4 12	7 47	10 03	4 22	7 37	9 56	1 2	4 26	7 32	9 52	10 15	4 33	7 26	9 48	4 50	7 09	9 35	10 17
163	12	M	11 59 37	4 12	7 47	10 30	4 22	7 37	10 25	1 44	4 26	7 33	10 21	10 46	4 33	7 27	10 18	4 50	7 09	10 09	10 55
164	13	Tu	11 59 49	4 12	7 48	10 55	4 22	7 38	10 51	2 25	4 26	7 33	10 50	11 17	4 33	7 27	10 48	4 50	7 10	10 41	11 34
165	14	W	12 0 2	4 12	7 48	11 17	4 22	7 38	11 15	3 6	4 26	7 33	11 14	11 53	4 33	7 28	11 14	4 50	7 10	11 10	mo.
166	15	Th	12 0 15	4 12	7 49	11 38	4 22	7 39	11 38	3 51	4 26	7 34	11 38	mo.	4 33	7 28	11 38	4 50	7 10	11 38	0 13
167	16	Fr	12 0 27	4 12	7 49	mo.	4 22	7 39	mo.	4 40	4 26	7 34	mo.	0 33	4 33	7 28	mo.	4 50	7 10	mo.	0 54
168	17	Sa	12 0 40	4 12	7 50	0 01	4 22	7 39	0 02	5 29	4 27	7 35	0 03	1 20	4 33	7 29	0 03	4 50	7 11	0 07	1 41
169	18	S	12 0 53	4 12	7 50	0 23	4 22	7 40	0 28	6 22	4 27	7 35	0 29	2 16	4 33	7 29	0 32	4 50	7 11	0 38	2 34
170	19	M	12 1 6	4 12	7 50	0 51	4 22	7 40	0 56	7 18	4 27	7 35	1 00	3 16	4 33	7 29	1 03	4 51	7 11	1 12	3 30
171	20	Tu	12 1 19	4 12	7 51	1 23	4 22	7 40	1 30	8 14	4 27	7 36	1 34	4 25	4 33	7 29	1 39	4 51	7 12	1 52	4 30
172	21	W	12 1 32	4 12	7 51	2 03	4 23	7 40	2 12	9 10	4 27	7 36	2 16	5 30	4 33	7 29	2 22	4 51	7 12	2 37	5 24
173	22	Th	12 1 45	4 13	7 51	2 53	4 23	7 40	3 03	10 4	4 28	7 36	3 08	6 30	4 34	7 29	3 14	4 51	7 12	3 30	6 20
174	23	Fr	12 1 58	4 13	7 51	3 53	4 23	7 41	4 03	10 57	4 28	7 36	4 08	7 28	4 34	7 30	4 14	4 51	7 12	4 31	7 14
175	24	Sa	12 2 10	4 13	7 51	rises	4 24	7 41	rises	11 48	4 28	7 37	rises	8 23	4 34	7 30	rises	4 52	7 12	rises	8 6
176	25	S	12 2 23	4 14	7 51	9 48	4 24	7 41	9 42	ev36	4 28	7 37	9 38	9 16	4 35	7 30	9 34	4 52	7 13	9 22	8 56
177	26	M	12 2 36	4 14	7 51	10 20	4 24	7 41	10 16	1 27	4 29	7 37	10 13	10 9	4 35	7 30	10 11	4 52	7 13	10 04	9 49
178	27	Tu	12 2 48	4 14	7 51	10 48	4 25	7 41	10 48	2 19	4 29	7 37	10 45	11 3	4 35	7 30	10 44	4 53	7 13	10 40	10 43
179	28	W	12 3 0	4 15	7 51	11 13	4 25	7 47	11 13	3 12	4 29	7 37	11 13	ev 1	4 36	7 30	11 13	4 53	7 13	11 13	11 40
180	29	Th	12 3 12	4 15	7 51	11 39	4 26	7 41	11 41	4 8	4 30	7 37	11 42	1 0	4 36	7 30	11 43	4 54	7 13	11 47	ev39
181	30	Fr	12 3 24	4 16	7 51	mo.	4 26	7 41	mo.	5 5	4 30	7 37	mo.	2 0	4 36	7 30	mo.	4 54	7 13	mo.	1 39

Inter-Col.

D.	H. M.
8	2 20 mo.
16	5 46 mo.
23	10 20 mo.
30	0 45 mo.

Eastern.

D.	H. M.
8	1 20 mo.
16	4 46 mo.
23	9 20 mo.
29	11 45 eve.

Central.

D.	H. M.
8	0 20 mo.
16	3 46 mo.
23	8 20 mo.
29	10 45 eve.

Mountain.

D.	H. M.
7	11 20 eve.
15	2 46 mo.
22	7 20 mo.
29	9 45 eve.

Pacific.

D.	H. M.
7	10 20 eve.
15	1 46 mo.
22	6 20 mo.
29	8 45 eve.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.
New moon.....	7	4 31 mo.
First quarter....	15	7 59 eve.
Full moon.....	22	5 41 eve.
Last quarter.....	29	8 42 mo.

Inter-Col.

	H. M.
New moon.....	4 31 mo.
First quarter....	7 59 eve.
Full moon.....	5 41 eve.
Last quarter.....	8 42 mo.

Eastern.

	H. M.
New moon.....	3 31 mo.
First quarter....	6 59 eve.
Full moon.....	4 41 eve.
Last quarter.....	7 42 mo.

Central.

	H. M.
New moon.....	2 31 mo.
First quarter....	5 59 eve.
Full moon.....	3 41 eve.
Last quarter.....	6 42 mo.

Mountain.

	H. M.
New moon.....	1 31 mo.
First quarter....	6 59 eve.
Full moon.....	2 41 eve.
Last quarter.....	5 42 mo.

Pacific.

	H. M.
New moon.....	0 31 mo.
First quarter....	5 59 eve.
Full moon.....	1 41 eve.
Last quarter.....	4 42 mo.

Sun at noon mark. Local time.....

Day of week.....

Day of month.....

Day of year.....

Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mont., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.

	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
	H M	H M	H M
1 Sa.	4 16	7 50	0 05
2 S.	4 17	7 50	0 35
3 M.	4 17	7 50	1 09
4 Tu.	4 18	7 50	1 48
5 W.	4 19	7 50	2 32
6 Th.	4 19	7 49	3 23
7 Fr.	4 20	7 49	4 18
8 Sa.	4 21	7 49	sets
9 S.	4 21	7 48	8 33
10 M.	4 22	7 48	8 59
11 Tu.	4 23	7 47	9 22
12 W.	4 24	7 47	9 42
13 Th.	4 25	7 46	10 04
14 Fr.	4 26	7 45	10 27
15 Sa.	4 27	7 44	10 51
16 S.	4 28	7 44	11 21
17 M.	4 29	7 43	11 55
18 Tu.	4 30	7 42	mo.
19 W.	4 31	7 41	0 39
20 Th.	4 32	7 40	1 33
21 Fr.	4 33	7 39	2 38
22 Sa.	4 34	7 38	3 51
23 S.	4 35	7 37	rises
24 M.	4 36	7 36	8 48
25 Tu.	4 37	7 35	9 16
26 W.	4 38	7 34	9 43
27 Th.	4 39	7 33	10 11
28 Fr.	4 40	7 32	10 39
29 Sa.	4 41	7 31	11 12
30 S.	4 42	7 30	11 49
31 M.	4 43	7 28	mo.

Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.

	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Bos-ton.
	H M	H M	H M	H M
1 Sa.	4 27	7 40	0 09	6 2
2 S.	4 27	7 40	0 41	7 1
3 M.	4 28	7 40	1 17	7 58
4 Tu.	4 28	7 40	1 57	8 51
5 W.	4 29	7 40	2 42	9 41
6 Th.	4 29	7 39	3 33	10 31
7 Fr.	4 30	7 39	4 28	11 15
8 Sa.	4 31	7 39	sets	11 56
9 S.	4 31	7 39	8 28	mo.
10 M.	4 32	7 38	8 55	0 37
11 Tu.	4 33	7 37	9 20	1 16
12 W.	4 34	7 37	9 42	1 54
13 Th.	4 35	7 36	10 05	2 34
14 Fr.	4 35	7 36	10 30	3 14
15 Sa.	4 36	7 35	10 55	3 59
16 S.	4 37	7 34	11 27	4 51
17 M.	4 38	7 34	mo.	5 41
18 Tu.	4 38	7 33	0 04	6 43
19 W.	4 39	7 32	0 49	7 46
20 Th.	4 40	7 32	1 43	8 43
21 Fr.	4 41	7 31	2 47	9 40
22 Sa.	4 42	7 30	3 59	10 35
23 S.	4 43	7 29	rises	11 27
24 M.	4 44	7 28	8 45	ev18
25 Tu.	4 45	7 27	9 16	1 9
26 W.	4 46	7 26	9 45	1 56
27 Th.	4 47	7 25	10 14	2 48
28 Fr.	4 48	7 24	10 44	3 42
29 Sa.	4 49	7 23	11 19	4 40
30 S.	4 50	7 22	11 57	5 39
31 M.	4 51	7 20	mo.	6 37

Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.

	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	I. W. N. Y.
	H M	H M	H M	H M
1 Sa.	4 31	7 36	0 12	3 0
2 S.	4 31	7 36	0 45	3 59
3 M.	4 32	7 36	1 21	4 52
4 Tu.	4 32	7 36	2 01	5 45
5 W.	4 33	7 36	2 47	6 33
6 Th.	4 33	7 35	3 38	7 18
7 Fr.	4 34	7 35	4 32	8 0
8 Sa.	4 34	7 35	sets	8 36
9 S.	4 35	7 34	8 24	9 12
10 M.	4 36	7 34	8 52	9 44
11 Tu.	4 37	7 33	9 18	10 14
12 W.	4 38	7 32	9 41	10 45
13 Th.	4 39	7 32	10 31	11 56
14 Fr.	4 40	7 31	10 59	mo.
15 Sa.	4 41	7 31	11 31	0 42
16 S.	4 42	7 30	mo.	1 36
17 M.	4 42	7 29	0 08	2 40
18 Tu.	4 43	7 29	0 53	3 51
19 W.	4 44	7 28	1 48	5 7
20 Th.	4 45	7 27	2 52	6 15
21 Fr.	4 46	7 26	4 04	7 16
22 Sa.	4 47	7 26	rises	8 10
23 S.	4 48	7 25	8 44	9 0
24 M.	4 49	7 24	9 15	9 50
25 Tu.	4 50	7 23	9 45	10 42
26 W.	4 51	7 22	10 15	11 35
27 Th.	4 52	7 21	10 48	ev31
28 Fr.	4 52	7 20	11 23	1 30
29 Sa.	4 53	7 19	mo.	2 32
30 S.	4 54	7 18	0 02	3 34

Cal. for Wash., D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.

	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
	H M	H M	H M
1 Sa.	4 37	7 29	0 14
2 S.	4 37	7 29	0 48
3 M.	4 38	7 29	1 26
4 Tu.	4 38	7 29	2 07
5 W.	4 39	7 29	2 53
6 Th.	4 40	7 28	3 44
7 Fr.	4 40	7 28	4 38
8 Sa.	4 41	7 28	sets
9 S.	4 42	7 28	8 21
10 M.	4 42	7 28	8 50
11 Tu.	4 43	7 27	9 17
12 W.	4 44	7 27	9 40
13 Th.	4 44	7 27	10 06
14 Fr.	4 45	7 26	10 33
15 Sa.	4 46	7 26	11 01
16 S.	4 47	7 25	11 34
17 M.	4 48	7 25	mo.
18 Tu.	4 48	7 24	0 13
19 W.	4 49	7 23	0 59
20 Th.	4 50	7 22	1 54
21 Fr.	4 51	7 22	2 58
22 Sa.	4 52	7 21	4 09
23 S.	4 53	7 20	rises
24 M.	4 53	7 19	8 42
25 Tu.	4 54	7 18	9 14
26 W.	4 55	7 18	9 45
27 Th.	4 56	7 17	10 18
28 Fr.	4 56	7 16	10 51
29 Sa.	4 57	7 15	11 27
30 S.	4 58	7 14	mo.
31 M.	4 59	7 13	0 07

Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, N. Miss., South Ark., North Texas, So. Ala., N. Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.

	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
	H M	H M	H M	H M
1 Sa.	4 54	7 13	0 21	2 41
2 S.	4 55	7 12	0 59	3 41
3 M.	4 55	7 12	1 40	4 40
4 Tu.	4 56	7 12	2 22	5 33
5 W.	4 56	7 12	3 10	6 24
6 Th.	4 57	7 12	4 01	7 10
7 Fr.	4 57	7 12	4 54	7 52
8 Sa.	4 58	7 12	sets	8 31
9 S.	4 58	7 12	8 10	9 10
10 M.	4 59	7 12	8 42	9 45
11 Tu.	4 59	7 11	9 12	10 19
12 W.	5 00	7 11	9 39	10 52
13 Th.	5 00	7 11	10 08	11 28
14 Fr.	5 01	7 10	10 38	mo.
15 Sa.	5 01	7 10	11 09	0 6
16 S.	5 02	7 09	11 46	0 54
17 M.	5 02	7 09	mo.	1 50
18 Tu.	5 03	7 08	0 27	2 54
19 W.	5 04	7 08	1 15	4 0
20 Th.	5 05	7 07	2 11	5 8
21 Fr.	5 05	7 07	3 15	6 8
22 Sa.	5 06	7 06	4 24	7 02
23 S.	5 06	7 05	rises	7 55
24 M.	5 07	7 05	8 37	8 45
25 Tu.	5 08	7 04	9 13	9 35
26 W.	5 08	7 03	9 48	10 25
27 Th.	5 09	7 03	10 23	11 18
28 Fr.	5 10	7 02	11 00	ev12
29 Sa.	5 10	7 01	11 40	1 10
30 S.	5 11	7 01	mo.	2 12
31 M.	5 12	7 00	0 22	3 14

8th Month. **AUGUST.** 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Inter-Col. H. M.	Eastern. D. H. M.	Central. D. H. M.	Mountain. D. H. M.	Pacific. D. H. M.
New moon......	6	7 48 mo.	6 48 mo.	5 48 mo.	4 48 mo.	3 48 mo.
First quarter....	14	7 54 mo.	6 54 mo.	5 54 mo.	4 54 mo.	3 54 mo.
Full moon.......	21	0 45 mo.	20 11 45 eve.	20 10 45 eve.	20 9 45 eve.	20 8 45 eve.
Last quarter....	29	8 42 mo.	7 42 mo.	6 42 mo.	5 42 mo.	4 42 mo.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun at noon mark. Local time	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash.. D. C.; Del., Md,. Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill.. N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H.M.S.	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
213	1	Tu .	12 6 6	4 45	7 27	0 31	4 53	7 19	0 41	7 34	4 55	7 16	0 46	4 31	5 00	7 11	0 52	5 12	6 59	1 08	4 14
214	2	W ..	12 6 2	4 46	7 25	1 19	4 54	7 18	1 29	8 30	4 56	7 15	1 34	5 25	5 01	7 10	1 39	5 13	6 58	1 57	5 14
215	3	Th .	12 5 58	4 47	7 24	2 13	4 55	7 17	2 23	9 20	4 57	7 14	2 27	6 14	5 02	7 09	2 33	5 14	6 57	2 49	6 1
216	4	Fr .	12 5 53	4 48	7 23	3 10	4 56	7 15	3 18	10 8	4 58	7 13	3 22	6 56	5 03	7 08	3 28	5 15	6 56	3 42	6 46
217	5	Sa ..	12 5 47	4 49	7 21	4 08	4 57	7 14	4 15	10 51	4 59	7 12	4 19	7 36	5 04	7 07	4 24	5 15	6 55	4 37	7 26
218	6	S ...	12 5 41	4 51	7 20	sets	4 58	7 12	sets	11 31	5 00	7 10	sets	8 12	5 05	7 06	sets	5 16	6 54	sets	8 5
219	7	M ..	12 5 34	4 52	7 18	7 27	4 59	7 11	7 24	mo.	5 01	7 09	7 23	8 48	5 06	7 05	7 20	5 17	6 54	7 15	8 38
220	8	Tu .	12 5 26	4 53	7 17	7 47	5 00	7 10	7 47	0 10	5 02	7 08	7 46	9 15	5 07	7 04	7 47	5 17	6 53	7 44	9 9
221	9	W ..	12 5 18	4 54	7 16	8 08	5 01	7 09	8 08	0 46	5 03	7 07	8 09	9 44	5 07	7 03	8 10	5 18	6 52	8 11	9 40
222	10	Th .	12 5 10	4 55	7 15	8 32	5 02	7 08	8 34	1 23	5 04	7 05	8 35	10 14	5 08	7 01	8 36	5 19	6 51	8 40	10 12
223	11	Fr .	12 5 0	4 57	7 13	8 55	5 03	7 07	8 59	2 1	5 05	7 04	9 02	10 49	5 09	7 00	9 04	5 20	6 50	9 11	10 49
224	12	Sa ..	12 4 51	4 58	7 12	9 23	5 04	7 05	9 28	2 41	5 06	7 03	9 32	11 30	5 10	6 58	9 35	5 20	6 49	9 45	11 30
225	13	S ...	12 4 40	4 59	7 10	9 54	5 05	7 04	10 02	3 26	5 07	7 02	10 06	mo.	5 11	6 57	10 04	5 21	6 48	10 23	mo.
226	14	M ..	12 4 29	5 00	7 08	10 32	5 06	7 02	10 41	4 16	5 08	7 00	10 45	0 16	5 12	6 56	10 51	5 22	6 47	11 07	0 21
227	15	Tu .	12 4 18	5 01	7 07	11 20	5 07	7 00	11 31	5 12	5 09	6 59	11 35	1 11	5 13	6 55	11 41	5 22	6 46	11 58	1 20
228	16	W ..	12 4 6	5 03	7 06	mo.	5 08	6 59	mo.	6 15	5 10	6 57	mo.	2 20	5 14	6 54	mo.	5 23	6 45	mo.	2 31
229	17	Th .	12 3 53	5 04	7 04	0 18	5 09	6 57	0 28	7 18	5 11	6 56	0 33	3 40	5 15	6 52	0 39	5 23	6 43	0 56	3 45
230	18	Fr .	12 3 40	5 05	7 02	1 26	5 10	6 56	1 36	8 20	5 12	6 55	1 40	4 59	5 15	6 51	1 46	5 24	6 42	2 02	4 55
231	19	Sa ..	12 3 26	5 06	7 00	2 40	5 11	6 55	2 49	9 19	5 13	6 53	2 53	6 5	5 16	6 50	2 58	5 25	6 41	3 11	5 54
232	20	S ...	12 3 12	5 07	6 59	4 01	5 13	6 54	4 06	10 15	5 14	6 52	4 10	7 0	5 17	6 48	4 13	5 26	6 40	4 23	6 50
233	21	M ..	12 2 58	5 09	6 57	5 21	5 14	6 52	5 25	11 6	5 15	6 50	5 26	7 51	5 18	6 47	5 29	5 27	6 38	5 34	7 40
234	22	Tu .	12 2 43	5 10	6 55	rises	5 15	6 50	rises	11 57	5 16	6 49	rises	8 40	5 19	6 45	rises	5 27	6 37	rises	8 28
235	23	W ..	12 2 27	5 11	6 53	8 11	5 16	6 49	8 13	ev45	5 17	6 47	8 15	9 26	5 20	6 44	8 16	5 28	6 36	8 20	9 15
236	24	Th .	12 2 11	5 12	6 52	8 40	5 17	6 47	8 44	1 34	5 18	6 46	8 47	10 16	5 21	6 43	8 49	5 29	6 35	8 57	10 3
237	25	Fr .	12 1 55	5 13	6 50	9 13	5 18	6 46	9 19	2 25	5 19	6 44	9 23	11 6	5 22	6 41	9 26	5 30	6 33	9 38	10 53
238	26	Sa ..	12 1 38	5 14	6 49	9 48	5 19	6 44	9 57	3 17	5 20	6 43	10 01	ev 0	5 23	6 40	10 06	5 30	6 32	10 20	11 46
239	27	S ...	12 1 21	5 16	6 47	10 30	5 20	6 43	10 40	4 12	5 21	6 41	10 44	1 0	5 24	6 38	10 50	5 31	6 31	11 05	ev42
240	28	M ..	12 1 4	5 17	6 45	11 16	5 21	6 41	11 26	5 9	5 22	6 40	11 32	2 2	5 25	6 37	11 38	5 31	6 30	11 54	1 42
241	29	Tu .	12 0 46	5 18	6 43	mo.	5 22	6 39	mo.	6 9	5 23	6 38	mo.	3 6	5 26	6 35	mo.	5 32	6 29	mo.	2 45
242	30	W ..	12 0 28	5 19	6 42	0 07	5 23	6 37	0 18	7 7	5 24	6 36	0 23	4 6	5 27	6 34	0 29	5 33	6 27	0 46	3 49
243	31	Th .	12 0 10	5 21	6 40	1 04	5 24	6 35	1 13	8 4	5 25	6 34	1 17	5 2	5 28	6 32	1 23	5 33	6 26	1 38	4 44

9th Month. SEPTEMBER. 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
New moon.....	4	11 33 eve.	10 33 eve.	9 33 eve.	8 33 eve.	7 33 eve.
First quarter....	12	5 49 eve.	4 49 eve.	3 49 eve.	2 49 eve.	1 49 eve.
Full moon.....	19	8 31 mo.	7 31 eve.	6 31 eve.	5 31 eve.	4 31 eve.
Last quarter....	26	11 2 mo.	10 2 mo.	9 2 mo.	8 2 mo.	7 2 mo.

Sun at noon mark.
Local time.....

Day of week.....

Day of month.....

Day of year.....

				Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city: So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Cal. for Wash., D. C.: Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.	
				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
244	1	Fr	11 59 51	5 22	6 38	2 02	5 25	6 33	2 10	8 56	5 26	6 32	2 14	5 50	5 28	6 30	2 19	5 34	6 24	2 33	5 34
245	2	Sa	11 59 32	5 23	6 36	3 02	5 26	6 31	3 08	9 43	5 27	6 31	3 12	6 32	5 29	6 29	3 15	5 35	6 23	3 27	6 19
246	3	S	11 59 13	5 24	6 34	4 02	5 27	6 30	4 06	10 25	5 28	6 30	4 09	7 11	5 30	6 28	4 11	5 35	6 22	4 19	6 56
247	4	M	11 58 53	5 25	6 32	5 02	5 28	6 28	5 06	11 5	5 29	6 28	5 06	7 42	5 31	6 26	5 08	5 36	6 20	5 13	7 30
248	5	Tu	11 58 34	5 27	6 30	sets	5 29	6 26	sets	11 44	5 30	6 26	sets	8 13	5 32	6 24	sets	5 37	6 19	sets	8 4
249	6	W	11 58 14	5 28	6 28	6 38	5 30	6 24	6 40	mo.	5 31	6 24	6 41	8 42	5 33	6 22	6 41	5 38	6 18	6 46	8 34
250	7	Th	11 57 53	5 29	6 26	7 01	5 31	6 23	7 05	0 20	5 32	6 22	7 06	9 14	5 34	6 21	7 09	5 39	6 17	7 14	9 5
251	8	Fr	11 57 33	5 30	6 24	7 27	5 32	6 22	7 32	0 55	5 33	6 21	7 36	9 50	5 35	6 20	7 38	5 39	6 16	7 47	9 40
252	9	Sa	11 57 13	5 31	6 22	7 57	5 34	6 20	8 04	1 34	5 34	6 19	8 08	10 28	5 36	6 18	8 12	5 40	6 14	8 25	10 19
253	10	S	11 56 52	5 32	6 20	8 33	5 35	6 18	8 41	2 16	5 35	6 17	8 46	11 10	5 37	6 16	8 51	5 41	6 13	9 05	11 4
254	11	M	11 56 31	5 34	6 19	9 17	5 36	6 16	9 26	3 3	5 36	6 15	9 30	mo.	5 38	6 14	9 36	5 41	6 11	9 52	mo.
255	12	Tu	11 56 10	5 35	6 17	10 09	5 37	6 14	10 19	3 54	5 37	6 14	10 24	0 1	5 39	6 13	10 30	5 42	6 10	10 46	0 0
256	13	W	11 55 49	5 36	6 15	11 11	5 38	6 13	11 20	4 50	5 38	6 13	11 24	1 2	5 39	6 12	11 30	5 42	6 09	11 46	1 5
257	14	Th	11 55 28	5 37	6 13	mo.	5 39	6 11	mo.	5 53	5 39	6 11	mo.	2 16	5 40	6 10	mo.	5 43	6 08	mo.	2 9
258	15	Fr	11 55 7	5 38	6 11	0 19	5 40	6 09	0 28	6 56	5 40	6 09	0 32	3 36	5 41	6 07	0 37	5 43	6 06	0 52	3 31
259	16	Sa	11 54 45	5 40	6 09	1 34	5 41	6 07	1 40	7 59	5 41	6 07	1 45	4 47	5 42	6 06	1 48	5 44	6 05	2 00	4 40
260	17	S	11 54 24	5 41	6 07	2 52	5 42	6 05	2 56	8 59	5 42	6 05	2 59	5 48	5 43	6 05	3 01	5 44	6 04	3 09	5 37
261	18	M	11 54 3	5 42	6 05	4 12	5 43	6 04	4 14	9 52	5 42	6 04	4 15	6 39	5 43	6 04	4 16	5 45	6 02	4 20	6 30
262	19	Tu	11 53 42	5 43	6 03	5 30	5 44	6 02	5 30	10 44	5 44	6 02	5 30	7 29	5 45	6 02	5 29	5 46	6 01	5 29	7 20
263	20	W	11 53 20	5 44	6 01	rises	5 45	6 00	rises	11 34	5 45	6 00	rises	8 16	5 46	6 00	rises	5 46	5 59	rises	8 8
264	21	Th	11 52 59	5 46	5 59	7 11	5 46	5 58	7 16	ev21	5 46	5 58	7 20	9 1	5 47	5 58	7 23	5 47	5 58	7 32	8 55
265	22	Fr	11 52 38	5 47	5 58	7 46	5 47	5 57	7 53	1 10	5 47	5 57	7 57	9 50	5 48	5 57	8 02	5 48	5 57	8 15	9 41
266	23	Sa	11 52 17	5 48	5 56	8 27	5 48	5 56	8 35	1 59	5 48	5 56	8 39	10 39	5 48	5 56	8 45	5 48	5 56	9 00	10 31
267	24	S	11 51 56	5 49	5 54	9 12	5 49	5 54	9 22	2 50	5 49	5 54	9 26	11 30	5 49	5 54	9 33	5 49	5 54	9 49	11 21
268	25	M	11 51 36	5 50	5 52	10 03	5 50	5 52	10 13	3 44	5 50	5 52	10 17	ev26	5 50	5 52	10 23	5 50	5 53	10 40	ev14
269	26	Tu	11 51 15	5 52	5 50	10 58	5 51	5 50	11 07	4 39	5 51	5 50	11 11	1 29	5 51	5 50	11 17	5 50	5 51	11 33	1 11
270	27	W	11 50 55	5 53	5 48	11 55	5 52	5 48	mo.	5 36	5 52	5 48	mo.	2 34	5 52	5 49	mo.	5 51	5 50	mo.	2 11
271	28	Th	11 50 35	5 54	5 46	mo.	5 53	5 47	0 03	6 36	5 53	5 47	0 08	3 35	5 53	5 48	0 13	5 52	5 49	0 27	3 11
272	29	Fr	11 50 15	5 55	5 44	0 55	5 54	5 45	1 01	7 32	5 54	5 45	1 05	4 29	5 54	5 46	1 09	5 52	5 47	1 21	4 7
273	30	Sa	11 49 56	5 56	5 42	1 55	5 56	5 43	1 59	8 24	5 55	5 43	2 03	5 18	5 55	5 44	2 06	5 53	5 46	2 14	4 58

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.
New moon.....	4	3 14 eve.
First quarter....	12	2 9 mo.
Full moon.....	18	6 4 eve.
Last quarter....	26	5 40 mo.

Sun at noon mark. Local time.....

Day of week.....

Day of month.....

Day of year.....

				Sun at noon mark. Local time	Day of week	Day of month	Day of year	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn. R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Cal. for Wash., D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.	
								Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
				H. M. S.				H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
274	1	S	...	11 49 37	6 58	5 40	2 53	5 57	5 41	2 57	9 10	5 56	5 41	2 58	5 56	5 40	3 01	5 56	5 43	3 01	5 40	6 08	5 44	3 07	5 40
275	2	M	...	11 49 28	6 59	5 38	3 54	5 58	5 39	3 56	9 52	5 57	5 40	3 57	6 34		3 56	5 57	5 41	3 56		6 09	5 43	4 00	6 16
276	3	Tu	..	11 48 59	6 00	5 37	4 56	5 59	5 38	10 32		5 58	5 39	4 56	7 10		4 50	5 58	5 40	4 55		6 10	5 42	4 55	6 52
277	4	W	..	11 48 41	6 01	5 35	5 58	6 00	5 36	11 11		5 59	5 37	5 55	7 40		5 59	5 59	5 38	5 55		6 11	5 41	5 51	7 26
278	5	Th	.	11 48 23	6 02	5 34	sets	6 01	5 34	sets	11 50	6 01	5 35	sets	8 12		6 00	6 00	5 37	sets		6 12	5 39	sets	7 58
279	6	F	..	11 48 6	6 03	5 32	6 00	6 02	5 32	6 06	mo.	6 02	5 33	6 10	8 48		6 01	6 01	5 35	6 13		6 13	5 37	6 25	8 32
280	7	Sa	..	11 47 49	6 04	5 30	6 35	6 03	5 31	6 44	0 30	6 03	5 32	6 58	9 28		6 02	6 02	5 34	6 53		6 14	5 38	7 06	9 11
281	8	S	...	11 47 32	6 06	5 28	7 17	6 04	5 30	7 26	1 11	6 04	5 31	7 30	10 10		6 02	6 03	5 32	7 38		6 15	5 39	7 52	9 56
282	9	M	...	11 47 16	6 07	5 26	8 06	6 05	5 29	8 16	1 56	6 05	5 29	8 20	11 0		6 03	6 04	5 31	8 26		6 16	5 40	8 42	10 46
283	10	Tu	.	11 47 0	6 09	5 24	9 04	6 06	5 28	9 14	2 42	6 06	5 27	9 18	11 56		6 04	6 05	5 29	9 24		6 17	5 41	9 40	11 47
284	11	W	..	11 46 44	6 10	5 22	10 09	6 08	5 26	10 18	3 36	6 07	5 25	10 22	mo.		6 06	6 06	5 27	10 18		6 18	5 42	10 43	mo.
285	12	Th	..	11 46 29	6 11	5 20	11 20	6 09	5 24	11 27	4 34	6 08	5 24	11 31	1 3		6 06	6 07	5 25	11 35		6 20	5 43	11 48	0 56
286	13	Fr	.	11 46 15	6 13	5 19	mo.	6 10	5 22	mo.	5 35	6 09	5 23	mo.	2 16		6 07	6 08	5 24	mo.		6 21	5 44	mo.	2 9
287	14	Sa	..	11 46 1	6 14	5 17	0 36	6 12	5 21	0 38	6 37	6 10	5 21	0 42	3 28		6 09	6 09	5 23	0 45		6 23	5 45	0 52	3 16
288	15	S	...	11 45 48	6 16	5 15	1 50	6 13	5 20	1 53	7 37	6 11	5 20	1 54	4 30		6 10	6 11	5 21	1 56		6 25	5 46	2 01	4 21
289	16	M	...	11 45 33	6 17	5 13	3 04	6 14	5 18	3 05	8 35	6 12	5 18	3 06	5 26		6 11	6 12	5 19	3 06		6 26	5 47	3 08	5 19
290	17	Tu	.	11 45 23	6 18	5 11	4 22	6 16	5 16	4 10	9 30	6 13	5 17	4 19	6 18		6 12	6 13	5 17	4 19		6 28	5 48	3 59	6 10
291	18	W	..	11 45 11	6 20	5 10	5 37	6 18	5 14	5 34	10 21	6 14	5 15	5 33	7 6		6 13	6 15	5 17	5 30		6 29	5 49	4 35	7 0
292	19	Th	.	11 45 0	6 21	5 09	6 54	6 19	5 13	6 49	11 10	6 15	5 14	6 45	7 53		6 14	6 16	5 15	6 42		6 30	5 50	5 23	7 49
293	20	Fr	.	11 44 50	6 22	5 08	rises	6 20	5 12	rises	11 59	6 16	5 12	rises	8 40		6 15	6 17	5 13	rises		6 32	5 51	5 22	8 35
294	21	Sa	..	11 44 40	6 23	5 06	7 07	6 21	5 10	7 13	ev46	6 17	5 11	7 17	9 25		6 16	6 18	5 12	7 13		6 33	5 52	5 21	9 20
295	22	S	...	11 44 31	6 24	5 04	7 54	6 21	5 08	8 04	1 34	6 18	5 09	8 08	10 11		6 17	6 19	5 11	8 14		6 34	5 53	5 19	10 40
296	23	M	...	11 44 22	6 26	5 02	8 48	6 22	5 06	8 57	2 22	6 20	5 08	9 01	11 0		6 18	6 20	5 10	9 07		6 35	5 54	5 18	11 29
297	24	Tu	..	11 44 15	6 27	5 01	9 44	6 23	5 05	9 53	3 12	6 21	5 07	9 57	11 51		6 19	6 20	5 09	10 03		6 36	5 55	5 17	11 46
298	25	W	..	11 44 8	6 29	5 00	10 43	6 25	5 03	10 51	4 6	6 22	5 05	10 55	ev45		6 20	6 22	5 07	10 59		6 37	5 56	5 16	0 12	ev40
299	26	Th	.	11 44 1	6 30	4 58	11 43	6 26	5 01	11 48	5 0	6 23	5 04	11 52	1 43		6 21	6 23	5 07	11 55		6 38	5 57	5 15	0 50	1 34
300	27	Fr	.	11 43 56	6 31	4 56	mo.	6 27	5 00	mo.	5 55	6 24	5 02	mo.	2 44		6 22	6 25	5 05	mo.		6 39	5 58	5 14	1 25	2 29
301	28	Sa	...	11 43 51	6 33	4 54	0 43	6 28	4 59	0 47	6 50	6 26	5 01	0 50	3 44		6 23	6 27	5 04	0 52		6 40	5 59	5 13	1 55	3 21
302	29	S	...	11 43 47	6 34	4 53	1 44	6 29	4 58	1 46	7 43	6 27	4 59	1 47	4 30		6 24	6 28	5 02	1 43		6 41	6 00	5 12	2 25	4 10
303	30	M	...	11 43 44	6 35	4 51	2 44	6 31	4 56	2 44	8 30	6 28	4 58	2 45	5 11		6 25	6 29	5 01	2 46		6 42	6 01	5 11	2 47	4 54
304	31	Tu	.	11 43 42	6 37	4 50	3 46	6 32	4 55	3 45	9 15	6 29	4 57	3 43	5 51		6 26	6 30	5 00	3 44		6 43	6 02	5 10	3 41	5 35

MOON'S PHASES.

New moon..... D. 3
First quarter..... 10
Full moon..... 17
Last quarter.... 25

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun at noon mark. Local time	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Cal. for Wash., D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.			
				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H. M. S.	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
305	1	W ..	11 43 40	6 39	4 49	4 50	6 33	4 54	4 47	9 59	6 31	4 56	4 46	6 27	6 27	4 59	4 43	6 18	5 09	4 38	6 10
306	2	Th .	11 43 39	6 40	4 47	5 56	6 34	4 53	5 52	10 40	6 32	4 55	5 48	7 5	6 29	4 58	5 46	6 19	5 08	5 38	6 49
307	3	Fr .	11 43 40	6 42	4 46	7 03	6 35	4 52	6 57	11 22	6 33	4 54	6 53	7 43	6 30	4 57	6 49	6 20	5 07	6 37	7 29
308	4	Sa ..	11 43 40	6 43	4 44	sets	6 36	4 50	sets	mo.	6 34	4 53	sets	8 23	6 31	4 56	sets	6 21	5 06	sets	8 9
309	5	S ...	11 43 42	6 45	4 43	6 03	6 38	4 49	6 13	0 5	6 36	4 51	6 17	9 10	6 32	4 55	6 23	6 22	5 05	6 39	8 53
310	6	M ..	11 43 45	6 46	4 41	6 58	6 39	4 48	7 08	0 50	6 37	4 50	7 13	9 59	6 33	4 54	7 19	6 23	5 04	7 35	9 42
311	7	Tu .	11 43 48	6 47	4 40	8 02	6 40	4 47	8 11	1 36	6 38	4 49	8 15	10 52	6 34	4 53	8 21	6 23	5 04	8 37	10 36
312	8	W ..	11 43 52	6 49	4 39	9 11	6 42	4 46	9 19	2 26	6 39	4 48	9 23	11 53	6 35	4 52	9 28	6 24	5 03	9 41	11 39
313	9	Th .	11 43 57	6 50	4 37	10 24	6 43	4 45	10 29	3 20	6 41	4 47	10 33	mo.	6 36	4 51	10 36	6 25	5 02	10 46	mo.
314	10	Fr .	11 44 3	6 52	4 36	11 37	6 45	4 44	11 41	4 17	6 42	4 46	11 44	0 59	6 37	4 50	11 46	6 26	5 01	11 52	0 44
315	11	Sa ..	11 44 10	6 53	4 35	mo.	6 46	4 43	mo.	5 16	6 43	4 45	mo.	2 5	6 38	4 49	mo.	6 27	5 01	mo.	1 50
316	12	S ..	11 44 17	6 54	4 34	0 51	6 47	4 42	0 53	6 16	6 44	4 44	0 54	3 10	6 40	4 48	0 53	6 28	5 00	0 57	2 56
317	13	M ..	11 44 26	6 56	4 33	2 04	6 48	4 41	2 04	7 15	6 45	4 43	2 04	4 10	6 41	4 47	2 02	6 29	5 00	2 02	3 59
318	14	Tu .	11 44 35	6 57	4 32	3 18	6 49	4 40	3 16	8 12	6 46	4 42	3 14	5 4	6 42	4 46	3 13	6 30	4 59	3 08	4 56
319	15	W ..	11 44 45	6 58	4 31	4 32	6 51	4 39	4 28	9 6	6 47	4 42	4 25	5 57	6 43	4 46	4 23	6 31	4 59	4 15	5 50
320	16	Th .	11 44 56	6 59	4 30	5 45	6 52	4 38	5 39	10 0	6 49	4 41	5 35	6 45	6 44	4 45	5 33	6 32	4 58	5 20	6 41
321	17	Fr .	11 45 7	7 00	4 29	6 57	6 53	4 37	6 49	10 49	6 50	4 40	6 44	7 32	6 45	4 45	6 39	6 32	4 58	6 25	7 29
322	18	Sa ..	11 45 20	7 02	4 28	rises	6 54	4 37	rises	11 36	6 51	4 39	rises	8 19	6 46	4 44	rises	6 33	4 58	rises	8 16
323	19	S ...	11 45 33	7 03	4 27	6 35	6 56	4 36	6 45	ev23	6 52	4 39	6 49	9 4	6 47	4 44	6 55	6 34	4 57	7 11	9 2
324	20	M ..	11 45 47	7 05	4 26	7 32	6 57	4 35	7 41	1 10	6 54	4 38	7 45	9 48	6 48	4 43	7 50	6 35	4 57	8 06	9 47
325	21	Tu .	11 46 2	7 06	4 25	8 31	6 58	4 34	8 39	1 56	6 55	4 38	8 43	10 31	6 49	4 43	8 48	6 36	4 57	9 02	10 31
326	22	W ..	11 46 18	7 07	4 25	9 31	6 59	4 33	9 37	2 42	6 56	4 37	9 41	11 12	6 51	4 42	9 44	6 37	4 56	9 56	11 16
327	23	Th .	11 46 34	7 08	4 24	10 32	7 00	4 33	10 36	3 30	6 57	4 36	10 39	11 55	6 52	4 42	10 41	6 38	4 56	10 49	ev 1
328	24	Fr .	11 46 52	7 09	4 24	11 32	7 01	4 32	11 35	4 19	6 58	4 36	11 36	ev40	6 53	4 41	11 43	6 39	4 56	11 43	0 48
329	25	Sa ..	11 47 10	7 11	4 23	mo.	7 03	4 31	mo.	5 9	6 59	4 35	mo.	1 26	6 54	4 41	mo.	6 40	4 55	mo.	1 36
330	26	S ...	11 47 29	7 12	4 23	0 41	7 04	4 31	0 32	6 3	7 00	4 35	0 33	2 15	6 55	4 40	0 33	6 41	4 55	0 35	2 25
331	27	M ..	11 47 49	7 13	4 22	1 32	7 05	4 30	1 32	6 54	7 01	4 34	1 32	3 6	6 56	4 40	1 31	6 42	4 54	1 30	3 15
332	28	Tu .	11 48 9	7 14	4 22	2 35	7 06	4 30	2 33	7 44	7 02	4 34	2 31	4 1	6 57	4 40	2 30	6 43	4 54	2 26	4 1
333	29	W ..	11 48 30	7 15	4 21	3 39	7 08	4 30	3 35	8 34	7 04	4 34	3 32	4 52	6 58	4 39	3 30	6 44	4 54	3 23	4 47
334	30	Th .	11 48 52	7 16	4 21	4 46	7 09	4 23	4 41	9 22	7 05	4 33	4 37	5 42	6 59	4 39	4 34	6 45	4 53	4 23	5 32

	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
First quarter.....	6 26 mo.	5 26 mo.	4 26 mo.	3 26 mo.	2 26 mo.
Full moon.....	9 35 mo.	8 35 mo.	7 35 mo.	6 35 mo.	5 35 mo.
Last quarter....	6 18 mo.	5 18 mo.	4 18 mo.	3 18 mo.	2 18 mo.
New moon.....	2 34 mo.	1 34 mo.	0 34 mo.	24 11 34 eve.	24 10 34 eve.

MOON'S PHASES.

New moon..... D. 2, H. M. 8 47 eve.
First quarter..... 9 5 2 eve.
Full moon..... 16 31 eve.
Last quarter..... 24 11 57 eve.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun at noon mark. Local time	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North. Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.			
				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	I. W. Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H. M. S.	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
335	1	Fr	11 49 15	7 18	4 21	5 56	7 10	4 29	5 48	10 10	7 06	4 33	5 44	6 31	7 00	4 39	5 39	6 45	4 53	5 26	6 18
336	2	Sa	11 49 38	7 19	4 20	7 03	7 11	4 29	6 54	10 56	7 07	4 33	6 50	7 20	7 01	4 38	6 44	6 46	4 53	6 29	7 4
337	3	S ...	11 50 1	7 20	4 20	sets	7 12	4 29	sets	11 42	7 08	4 33	sets	8 9	7 02	4 38	sets	6 47	4 53	sets	7 51
338	4	M ..	11 50 26	7 21	4 20	5 51	7 13	4 28	6 00	mo.	7 09	4 33	6 04	8 59	7 03	4 38	6 10	6 48	4 53	6 26	8 41
339	5	Tu .	11 50 51	7 22	4 19	7 00	7 14	4 28	7 09	0 30	7 10	4 32	7 13	9 51	7 04	4 38	7 18	6 49	4 53	7 32	9 32
340	6	W ..	11 51 16	7 23	4 19	8 13	7 15	4 28	8 19	1 19	7 11	4 32	8 23	10 46	7 05	4 38	8 27	6 50	4 53	8 39	10 29
341	7	Th .	11 51 42	7 24	4 19	9 28	7 15	4 28	9 32	2 10	7 11	4 32	9 35	11 45	7 06	4 38	9 37	6 50	4 53	9 46	11 26
342	8	Fr .	11 52 9	7 25	4 19	10 42	7 16	4 28	10 44	3 2	7 12	4 32	10 45	mo.	7 07	4 38	10 46	6 51	4 53	10 51	mo.
343	9	Sa .	11 52 35	7 26	4 19	11 55	7 17	4 28	11 55	3 57	7 13	4 32	11 55	0 45	7 08	4 38	11 55	6 52	4 53	11 56	0 28
344	10	S ...	11 53 3	7 27	4 19	mo.	7 18	4 28	mo.	4 55	7 14	4 32	mo.	1 46	7 09	4 38	mo.	6 53	4 54	mo.	1 30
345	11	M ..	11 53 30	7 28	4 19	1 07	7 19	4 28	1 05	5 54	7 15	4 32	1 04	2 48	7 10	4 38	1 04	6 54	4 54	1 00	2 33
346	12	Tu .	11 53 58	7 29	4 19	2 19	7 20	4 28	2 15	6 52	7 16	4 32	2 13	3 48	7 10	4 38	2 11	6 54	4 54	2 04	3 34
347	13	W ..	11 54 27	7 30	4 19	3 32	7 20	4 28	3 26	7 50	7 17	4 32	3 22	4 44	7 11	4 39	3 19	6 55	4 55	3 09	4 34
348	14	Th .	11 54 55	7 31	4 20	4 42	7 21	4 28	4 34	8 45	7 17	4 32	4 30	5 38	7 12	4 39	4 25	6 55	4 55	4 12	5 29
349	15	Fr .	11 55 24	7 32	4 20	5 48	7 22	4 29	5 40	9 38	7 18	4 32	5 35	6 28	7 12	4 39	5 30	6 56	4 55	5 15	6 21
350	16	Sa .	11 55 53	7 33	4 20	6 50	7 22	4 29	6 40	10 29	7 18	4 33	6 36	7 16	7 13	4 39	6 30	6 56	4 56	6 14	7 10
351	17	S ...	11 56 23	7 33	4 20	rises	7 23	4 29	rises	11 16	7 19	4 33	rises	8 1	7 13	4 40	rises	6 57	4 56	rises	7 58
352	18	M ..	11 56 52	7 34	4 21	6 18	7 24	4 30	6 26	ev 3	7 19	4 33	6 31	8 44	7 14	4 40	6 36	6 58	4 56	6 50	8 40
353	19	Tu .	11 57 22	7 34	4 21	7 19	7 24	4 30	7 26	0 47	7 20	4 34	7 29	9 26	7 15	4 40	7 33	6 58	4 57	7 46	9 24
354	20	W ..	11 57 52	7 35	4 21	8 19	7 25	4 31	8 24	1 30	7 21	4 34	8 28	10 7	7 15	4 41	8 31	6 59	4 57	8 40	10 4
355	21	Th .	11 58 21	7 35	4 21	9 19	7 25	4 31	9 23	2 11	7 21	4 35	9 24	10 39	7 16	4 41	9 27	6 59	4 57	9 33	10 44
356	22	Fr .	11 58 51	7 36	4 22	10 19	7 26	4 32	10 21	2 54	7 22	4 36	10 22	11 12	7 16	4 42	10 22	7 00	4 58	10 26	11 22
357	23	Sa .	11 59 21	7 36	4 22	11 18	7 26	4 33	11 18	3 39	7 22	4 36	11 18	11 45	7 16	4 42	11 19	7 00	4 58	11 19	ev 0
358	24	S ...	11 59 51	7 37	4 23	mo.	7 27	4 33	mo.	4 25	7 23	4 37	mo.	ev20	7 17	4 43	mo.	7 01	4 58	mo.	0 40
359	25	M ..	12 0 21	7 37	4 24	0 19	7 27	4 34	0 17	5 12	7 23	4 38	0 16	1 0	7 17	4 43	0 17	7 01	4 59	0 13	1 22
360	26	Tu .	12 0 51	7 37	4 25	1 22	7 27	4 34	1 18	6 4	7 23	4 38	1 17	1 50	7 17	4 44	1 14	7 02	4 59	1 09	2 10
361	27	W ..	12 1 21	7 38	4 26	2 27	7 28	4 35	2 22	6 59	7 24	4 39	2 18	2 48	7 18	4 45	2 15	7 02	5 01	2 07	3 5
362	28	Th .	12 1 50	7 38	4 27	3 34	7 28	4 36	3 27	7 54	7 24	4 40	3 24	3 56	7 18	4 45	3 20	7 02	5 02	3 07	4 1
363	29	Fr .	12 2 20	7 38	4 28	4 42	7 28	4 37	4 33	8 49	7 24	4 41	4 28	5 4	7 18	4 46	4 24	7 02	5 03	4 09	5 0
364	30	Sa .	12 2 49	7 38	4 29	5 50	7 29	4 37	5 40	9 42	7 24	4 41	5 36	6 6	7 18	4 47	5 30	7 02	5 04	5 14	5 55
365	31	S ...	12 3 18	7 38	4 30	6 52	7 29	4 38	6 42	10 32	7 25	4 42	6 37	7 4	7 19	4 48	6 31	7 03	5 04	6 15	6 48

	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
New moon.....	H. M. 8 47 eve.	H. M. 7 47 eve.	H. M. 6 47 eve.	H. M. 5 47 eve.	D. H. M. 4 47 eve.
First quarter.....	9 5 2 eve.	4 2 eve.	3 2 eve.	2 2 eve.	1 1 2 eve.
Full moon.....	16 31 eve.	8 31 eve.	7 31 eve.	6 31 eve.	5 31 eve.
Last quarter.....	24 11 57 eve.	10 57 eve.	9 57 eve.	8 57 eve.	7 57 eve.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Sec. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 6. The Senators and Representa-

tives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless Congress by their adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish postoffices and postroads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding an office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

Sec. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Sec. 2. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose ap-

pointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all of the officers of the United States.

Sec. 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sec. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or part of States, without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent,

shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New-Hampshire—
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts—
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut—
WM. SAML. JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New-York—
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New-Jersey—
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLY,
WM. PATERSON,
JONA DAYTON.

Pennsylvania—
B. FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEO. CLYMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware—
GEO. READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun'r,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACO. BROOM.

Maryland—
JAMES McHENRY,
DAN. OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER,
DANL. CARROLL.

Virginia—
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, Jun'r.

North Carolina—
WM. BLOUNT,
RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HU. WILLIAMSON.

South Carolina—
J. RUTLEDGE,
CH'S. COATESWORTH PINCKNEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia—
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS.

(The first ten amendments were proposed at the first session of the Ist Congress of the United States, which was begun and held at the city of New-York on March 4, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of States.—1 vol. Laws of U. S., p. 72.)

(The preamble and resolution following preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and, as they have been supposed by a high equity judge (8 Wendell's Reports, p. 100) to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments, they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session of the Ist Congress.)

Congress of the United States begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1789. The conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added; and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particu-

larly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed $20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of

male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability. (See paragraph below under head of "Political Disabilities.")

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

Section 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

On June 7, 1898, President McKinley approved of the bill introduced by Representative Jenkins, of Wisconsin, and passed by both houses of Congress, removing all political disabilities arising from the Civil War of 1861-'65. The law declares that the "disabilities imposed by Section 3, XIVth Amendment of the Constitution, heretofore incurred are hereby removed."

PRESIDENT: LAW AS TO SUCCESSION.

The act of Congress approved January 19, 1886, providing for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice-President, is as follows:

"That in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of State; or, if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of the Treasury; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of War; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Attorney-General; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Postmaster-General; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of the Navy; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of the Interior; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the *Secretary of Agriculture shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President shall be elected; Provided, That whenever the powers and duties of the office of President of the United States shall devolve upon any of the persons named herein, if Congress be not then in session, or if it would not meet in accordance with law within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom said powers and duties shall devolve to issue a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting.

"Sec. 2. That the preceding section shall only be held to describe and apply to such officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate to the offices therein named, and such as are eligible to the office of President under the Constitution, and not under impeachment by the House of Representatives of the United States at the time the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon them respectively."

*The provision that the Secretary of Agriculture may perform the duties of President became a law by the act of Congress of February, 1889, which authorized such an officer in the Cabinet.

NEW-YORK STATE CONSTITUTION.

The following are the salient points of the New-York State Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention September 29, 1894, and ratified by vote of the people in November following. It took effect January 1, 1895:

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE I.

No member of the State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

Trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used shall remain inviolate forever, but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases in the manner to be prescribed by law.

The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without

discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed; no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief. But the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed so as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel and unusual punishments be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime (except in specified cases) unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, and in any trial in any court whatever the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel. No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence; be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public uses without just compensation.

When private property is taken for any public use the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by a commission. Private roads may be opened in a manner to be prescribed by law, but in every case the necessity of the road and the amount of damage to be sustained by its opening shall be first determined by a jury of freeholders.

Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libels, if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

No law shall be passed abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government, or any department thereof; nor shall any divorce be granted otherwise than by due judicial proceedings; nor shall any lottery or the sale of lottery tickets, pool selling, bookmaking or any other kind of gambling be authorized or allowed within this State.

The people of the State, in their right of sovereignty, are deemed to possess the original and ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State; and all lands the title to which shall fail, from defect of heirs, shall revert, or escheat to the people.

No lease or grant of agricultural land, for a longer period than twelve years, hereafter made, in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid.

Section 16 provides that all laws repugnant to this Constitution are abrogated.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE II.

Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ninety days, an inhabitant of the State one year next preceding an election, for the last four months a resident of the county, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote in that district; provided that in time of war no elector in actual military service of the State, or of the United States, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district.

No person who shall receive, accept, or offer to receive, or pay, offer or promise to pay, contribute, offer or promise to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at an election, or who shall make any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote, or who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, shall vote at such election. The Legislature shall enact laws excluding from the right of suffrage all persons convicted of bribery or of any infamous crime.

For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, by reason of his presence or absence, while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum or institution wholly or partly supported at public expense, or by charity; nor while confined in any public prison.

Registration of voters is required. In cities and villages having 5,000 inhabitants or more, according to the last preceding State enumeration, voters shall be registered upon personal application only; but voters not residing in such cities and villages shall not be required to apply in person for registration at the first meeting of the officers having charge of the registry of voters. The registration must be completed at least ten days before each election.

The next section provides that all elections by the citizens, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen, shall be by ballot, or by such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided that secrecy in voting be preserved.

All laws creating, regulating or affecting boards of registry and boards of canvassers at elections require that such boards shall be bi-partisan, except at town and village elections.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE III.

The Legislature is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and fifty Assemblymen. The term of Senators elected in 1895 was fixed at three years, and thereafter the term of a Senator is to be for two years. The term of each Assemblyman is one year. Each member of the Legislature shall receive an annual salary of $1,500, and, in addition, one dollar for every ten miles of travel in going to and from the place of meeting, once in each session, by the most usual route. Senators when alone convened in extraordinary session, or when serving as members of a court of impeachment, and such members of the Assembly (not exceeding nine) as shall be appointed man-

agers of an impeachment shall receive an additional allowance of ten dollars a day. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature who, at the time of his election, is, or within one hundred days previous thereto has been, a member of Congress, a civil or military officer under the United States, or an officer under any city government.

On and after January 1, 1897, no person in any State prison, penitentiary, jail or reformatory is to be employed at any trade, industry or occupation wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation. This section is not to be construed to prevent the Legislature from providing that convicts may be employed at labor for the State or any part of it, or for any public institution owned or managed or controlled by the State or political division thereof.

A census of the population of the State shall be taken in May and June, 1905, and in the same months every tenth year thereafter. After the enumeration the Legislature, at the first regular session following, shall so alter the Senate districts that each shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, and be in as compact form as practicable, and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district except to make two or more Senate districts wholly in such county. No county shall have four or more Senators unless it shall have a full ratio for each Senator; no county shall have more than one-third of all the Senators, and no two counties or the territory thereof, as now organized, which are adjoining counties, or which are separated by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the Senators. The Senate shall always be composed of fifty members, except that if any county having three or more Senators at the time of any apportionment shall be entitled on such ratio to an additional Senator or Senators, such additional Senator or Senators shall be given to such county in addition to the fifty Senators, and the whole number of Senators shall be increased to that extent.

The members of the Assembly shall be chosen by single districts, and shall be apportioned by the Legislature at the first regular session after the return of every enumeration among the several counties of the State, as nearly as may be according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens. Every county heretofore established and separately organized, except the county of Hamilton, shall always be entitled to one member of Assembly, and no county shall hereafter be erected unless its population shall entitle it to a member. The county of Hamilton shall elect with the county of Fulton until the population of the county of Hamilton shall, according to the ratio, entitle it to a member. But the Legislature may abolish the said county of Hamilton and annex the territory thereof to some other county or counties.

The quotient obtained by dividing the whole number of inhabitants of the State, excluding aliens, by the number of members of Assembly, shall be the ratio for apportionment, which shall be made as follows: One member of Assembly shall be apportioned to every county, including Fulton and Hamilton as one county, containing less than the ratio and one-half over. Two members shall be apportioned to every other county. The remaining members of Assembly shall be apportioned to the counties having more than two ratios according to the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. Members apportioned on remainders shall be apportioned to the counties having the highest remainders on the order thereof respectively.

No county shall have more members of Assembly than a county having a greater number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. An apportionment by the Legislature, or other body, shall be subject to a review by the Supreme Court, at the suit of any citizen, under such reasonable regulations as the Legislature may prescribe; and any court before which a cause may be pending involving an apportionment shall give precedence thereto over all other causes and proceedings, and if said court be not in session it shall convene promptly for the disposition of the same.

The Legislature shall not, nor shall the common council of any city, nor any board of supervisors, grant any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, agent or contractor.

Sections 13 to 25 define the powers of the Legislature in the enactment of laws, as follows:

Sec. 13. Any bill may originate in either house of the Legislature, and all bills passed by one house may be amended by the other.

Sec. 14. The enacting clause of all bills shall be "The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Sec. 15. No bill shall be passed or become a law unless it shall have been printed and upon the desks of the members, in its final form, at least three calendar legislative days prior to its final passage, unless the Governor, or the acting Governor, shall have certified to the necessity of its immediate passage, under his hand and the seal of the State; nor shall any bill be passed or become a law, except by the assent of a majority of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature; and upon the last reading of a bill no amendment thereof shall be allowed, and the question upon its final passage shall be taken immediately thereafter, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal.

Sec. 16. No private or local bill which may be passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Sec. 17. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of said act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

Sec. 18. The Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases:

Changing the names of persons.

Laying out, opening, altering, working or discontinuing roads, highways or alleys, or for draining swamps or other low lands.

Locating or changing county seats.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Incorporating villages.

Providing for election of members of boards of supervisors.

Selecting, drawing, summoning or impanelling grand or petit jurors.

Regulating the rate of interest on money.

The opening and conducting of elections or designating places of voting.

Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Granting to any private corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Providing for building bridges, and chartering companies for such purposes, except on the Hudson River below Waterford, and on the East River, or over the waters forming a part of the boundaries of the State.

The Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this section, and for all other cases which in its judgment may be provided for by general laws. But no law shall authorize the construction or operation of a street railroad except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on, and the consent also of the local authorities having the control of, that portion of a street or highway upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such railroad be first obtained, or in case the consent of such property-owners cannot be obtained the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the department in which it is proposed to be constructed may, upon application, appoint three commissioners who shall determine, after a hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed or operated, and their determination, confirmed by the court, may be taken in lieu of the consent of the property-owners.

Sec. 19. The Legislature shall neither audit nor allow any private claim or account against the State, but may appropriate money to pay such claims as shall have been audited and allowed according to law.

Sec. 20. The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature shall be requisite to every bill appropriating the public moneys or property for local or private purposes.

Sec. 21. No money shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this State, or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act; and every such law making a new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum.

Sec. 22. No provision or enactment shall be embraced in the annual appropriation or supply bill, unless it relates specifically to some particular appropriation in the bill; and any such provision or enactment shall be limited in its operation to such appropriation.

Sec. 23. Sections seventeen and eighteen of this article shall not apply to any bill or the amendments to any bill which shall be reported to the Legislature by commissioners who have been appointed pursuant to law to revise the statutes.

Sec. 24. Every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

Sec. 25. On the final passage, in either house of the Legislature, of any act which imposes, continues or revives a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or revives any appropriation of public or trust money or property, or releases, discharges or commutes any claim or demand of the State, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered upon the journals, and three-fifths of all the members elected to either house shall, in all such cases, be necessary to constitute a quorum therein.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE IV.

There shall be a Governor and a Lieutenant-Governor, who shall be elected for terms of two years. The Lieutenant-Governor is the president of the Senate, but has only a casting vote therein. In case of a vacancy in the Governorship by impeachment, removal from office, death or inability to discharge the duties of his office, resignation or absence from the State, then the Lieutenant-Governor becomes the Governor. In case of the Lieutenant-Governor becoming disqualified to act as Governor the President of the Senate becomes Governor, and next in order is the Speaker of the Assembly.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE V.

Provides for the offices of Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor, each of whom shall be elected at the places and times of electing the Governor, and shall hold office for two years, beginning with the election in November, 1898. It also provides for the appointment of Superintendent of Public Works, to be confirmed by the Senate, for the same term as the Governor; a Superintendent of State Prisons for the term of five years; Commissioners of Land Office, who shall be the Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor; Commissioners of Canal Fund, composed of the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General; Canal Board, composed of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and Superintendent of Public Works. The powers and duties of the several officers and boards are also prescribed.

Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive; provided, however, that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from the Army and Navy of the United States in the late Civil War, who are citizens and residents

of the State, shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE VI.

This article applies to the various courts and justices. The State is divided into four judicial departments, with an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in each. Once every ten years the Legislature may alter the judicial departments, but without increasing the number thereof. The justices constituting the Appellate divisions are to be selected by the Governor from the justices elected to the Supreme Court.

No Judge or Justice shall sit in the Appellate Division or in the Court of Appeals in review of a decision made by him or by any court of which he was at the time a sitting member. The testimony in equity cases shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law; and, except as herein otherwise provided, the Legislature shall have the same power to alter and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law and in equity that it has heretofore exercised.

The official terms of the justices of the Supreme Court are fixed at fourteen years, from January 1 next after their election.

The Superior Court of the City of New-York, the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, the Superior Court of Buffalo, and the City Court of Brooklyn, are abolished from and after January 1, 1896.

The jurisdiction now exercised by the several courts hereby abolished shall be vested in the Supreme Court.

Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer are abolished from and after December 31, 1895. All their jurisdiction shall thereupon be vested in the Supreme Court.

After December 31, 1895, the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, except where the judgment is of death, shall be limited to the review of questions of law.

The Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court shall not hold any other office or public trust. All votes for any of them, for any other than a judicial office, given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void.

The Assembly shall have the power of impeachment, by a vote of a majority of all the members elected. The Court for the Trial of Impeachments shall be composed of the President of the Senate, the Senators, or the majority part of them, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals, or the major part of them. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after articles of impeachment against him shall have been preferred to the Senate, until he shall have been acquitted. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State, but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

The Court of Appeals judges are also elected for the same terms as Supreme Court Judges. Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Appeals may be removed by concurrent resolution of both houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur therein. All other judicial officers, except Justices of the Peace and judges or justices of inferior courts not of record may be removed by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate concur therein. No person shall hold the office of judge or justice of any court longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age.

Surrogates' Courts are provided for, and the duties of Surrogates are defined. Surrogates are elected for the term of six years, except in New-York County, where the term continues for fourteen years. In counties where a separate Surrogate is not elected the County Judge acts as such. In counties having a population of 40,000, wherein there is no separate Surrogate, the Legislature may provide for the election of one. No County Judge or Surrogate shall hold office longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be over seventy years of age

Justices of the Peace are provided for by election in towns, whose terms of office shall be four years.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE VII.

The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation. The State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for, contract debts; but such debts, direct or contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time exceed $1,000,000, and the money arising from the loans creating such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to repay the debt so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

The lands of the State constituting the forest preserve shall be forever kept as wild forest lands, and they shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed.

The Legislature shall not sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the Erie, the Oswego, the Champlain, the Cayuga and Seneca, or the Black River canals, but they shall remain the property of the State and under its management forever. No tolls shall be imposed on persons or property transported on the canals, but all boats navigating the canals, and the owners and masters thereof, shall be subject to such laws and regulations as have been or may be enacted concerning the navigation of the canals. The Legislature shall annually, by equitable taxes, make provision for the expenses of the superintendence and repairs of the canals.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE VIII.

Corporations may be formed under general laws; but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of

the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws.

Neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any association, corporation or private undertaking.

The stockholders of every corporation and joint-stock association for banking purposes shall be individually responsible to the amount of their respective shares or shares of stock in any such corporation or association for all its debts and liabilities of every kind.

In case of the insolvency of any bank or banking association, the billholders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment over all other creditors of such bank or association.

No county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in, or bonds of, any association or corporation; nor shall any such county, city, town or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town or village purposes. No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed 10 per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation, as it appeared on the assessment rolls on the last assessment prior to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all indebtedness in excess of such limitation shall be absolutely void. This provision is not to be construed to prevent the issue of bonds for the supply of water.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE IX.

Provides for the maintenance and support of a system of free common schools, and the regents of the University of the State of New-York. The capital of the common school fund, the capital of the literature fund and the capital of the United States deposit fund shall be respectively preserved inviolate. The revenue of the common school fund must be applied to the support of the common schools; that of the literature fund to the support of academies; and the sum of $25,000 of the revenues of the United States deposit fund shall each year be appropriated to and made part of the capital of the common school fund. Neither the State nor any subdivision thereof shall use its property or credit or any public money, or authorize or permit it to be used, directly or indirectly, in aid or maintenance, other than for examination or inspection of any school or institution of learning wholly or in part under the control or direction of any religious denomination, or in which any denominational tenet or doctrine is taught.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE X.

Relates to the election and duties of the Sheriffs, Clerks of Counties, District-Attorneys and Registers. Sheriffs are not permitted to hold any other office, and are ineligible for re-election.

The Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office, and in case of elective officers no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment longer than the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy.

The political year and legislative term shall begin on the first day of January; and the Legislature shall, every year, assemble on the first Wednesday in January.

Provision shall be made by law for the removal for misconduct or malversation in office of all officers, except judicial, whose powers and duties are not local or legislative and who shall be created at general elections, and also for supplying vacancies created by such removal.

The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant when no provision is made for their purpose in this Constitution.

No officer whose salary is fixed by the Constitution shall receive any additional compensation. Each of the other State officers named in the Constitution shall, during his continuance in office, receive a compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed; nor shall he receive to his use any fees or perquisites of office or other compensation.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE XI.

Provides that all able-bodied male citizens between eighteen and forty-five years of age, who are residents of the State, shall constitute the militia, subject to exemptions under the State and Federal laws. The militia is to be organized and divided into such land and naval, and active and reserve forces, as the Legislature may deem proper, provided, however, that there shall be maintained at all times a force of not less than 10,000 enlisted men, fully uniformed, armed, equipped, disciplined, and ready for active service.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE XII.

Relative to the organization of cities, and classifying them, according to the latest State enumeration, as follows: First class—All cities having a population of 250,000 or more. Second class—Having a population of 50,000 and less than 250,000. Third class—All other cities.

Section 3 provides that all elections of city officers, including supervisors and judicial officers of inferior local courts, elected in any city or part of a city, and of county officers elected in the counties of New-York and Kings, and in all counties whose boundaries are the same as those of a city, except to fill vacancies, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in an odd-numbered year, and the term of every such officer shall expire at the end of an odd-numbered year. This section does not apply to any city of the third class, or to elections of any judicial officer, except judges and justices of inferior local courts.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE XIII.

Defining bribery and corruption and providing punishments for persons guilty of either, or for offering or promising to bribe.

No public officer, or person elected or appointed to a public office, under the laws of the State, shall directly or indirectly ask, demand, accept, receive or

consent to receive for his own use or benefit, or for the use or benefit of another, any free pass, free transportation, franking privilege or discrimination in passenger, telegraph, or telephone rates, from any person or corporation, or make use of the same himself or in conjunction with another. A person who shall violate this law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit his office at the suit of the Attorney-General. Any corporation, or officer or agent thereof, who shall offer or promise to a public officer, or person elected or appointed to a public office any such free pass, free transportation, franking privilege or discrimination, shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to punishment.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE XIV.

Provides that any amendment or amendments to the Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or Assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendments shall be entered on the journals, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice: and if in the next Legislature so next chosen the amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members of each house, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit them to the people for approval; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendments shall become a part of the Constitution from and after January 1 next after such approval. At the general election to be held in 1916, and every twentieth year thereafter, and at such times as the Legislature may by law provide, the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" shall be decided by a vote of the people, and in case a majority of the electors voting thereon shall decide in favor of a convention for such purpose the electors of every Senate district in the State shall elect three delegates at the next general election when Assemblymen are chosen, and the electors of the State voting at the same election shall elect fifteen delegates-at-large. The delegates so elected shall convene at the State Capitol on the first Tuesday of April next ensuing after their election, and shall continue their session until the business of such convention shall be completed. Each delegate is to receive the same compensation and the same mileage as shall then be paid annually to the Assemblymen. Such Constitution or amendments as shall be adopted by the convention shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the time and in the manner provided for such conventions, but not less than six weeks after the adjournment of the convention, and upon the approval of such Constitution or amendments, in the manner above cited, shall go into effect on January 1 next after such approval.

THE GREATER NEW-YORK LAW.

DEPARTMENTS, SALARIES, ETC.

The Greater New-York Charter Commission reported the proposed charter to the State Legislature February 22, 1897. The bill passed the Assembly March 23 by a vote of 118 to 28. Two days later it passed the Senate by a vote of 39 to 9.

The bill was then sent to the Mayors of the cities affected for their action. They held sessions to hear citizens for and against it. Mayors P. J. Gleason, of Long Island City, and F. W. Wurster, of Brooklyn, signed their approval of the bill; but Mayor W. L. Strong of New-York sent his veto on April 7. Five days later the Assembly passed it over the veto by a vote of 106 to 32; the Senate passed it over the veto by a vote of 34 to 10, on April 14. It was signed by the Governor May 4, 1897.

The following are some of the principal provisions of the Charter:

Chapter one relates to the boundaries, boroughs, powers, rights and obligations of the city of New-York. It provides that the new consolidation comprehends "all the municipal and public corporations and parts of municipal and public corporations, including cities, villages, towns and school districts, but not including counties, within the following territory: The county of Kings, the county of Richmond, the city of Long Island City, the towns of Flushing, Newtown and Jamaica, and that part of the town of Hempstead, in the county of Queens, which is westerly of a straight line drawn from the southeasterly point of the town of Flushing through the middle of channel between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island, in the county of Queens, to the Atlantic Ocean."

The corporate name is the "City of New-York," and it is divided into five boroughs, namely: Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, as follows:

MANHATTAN—Manhattan Island, Nutten or Governor's Island, Bedlow's Island; Bucking or Ellis Island, the Oyster Islands, Blackwell's Island, Randall's Island and Ward's Island.

BRONX—That portion of the City of New-York lying northerly or easterly of the Borough of Manhattan between the Hudson River and the East River or Long Island Sound, including the several islands.

BROOKLYN—The City of Brooklyn.

QUEENS—That portion of Queens County as stated in the first paragraph of the principal provisions of the charter.

RICHMOND—Richmond County or Staten Island.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

The legislative power of the city is vested in two houses to be known respectively as the Council and Board of Aldermen, together styled "The Municipal Assembly of the City of New-York." The Council consists of twenty-nine members,

including the president, elected on a general ticket at the same time and for the same term as the Mayor. The salary of the president is $5,000 a year, and for other members $1,500 a year. The city is divided into ten Council districts, and each of the first eight (included in Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn) is entitled to three members; that part of Queens known as Long Island City and Newtown, one member; that part of Queens known as Jamaica, Flushing and Hempstead, one member, and two members are allowed to the Borough of Richmond. The term of office of each member is four years. Every ex-Mayor of the city is, so long as he remains a resident of the city, entitled to a seat in the Council and to participate in its discussions, but not to a vote.

The Municipal Assembly must have at least one stated meeting a month, except, in the discretion of the Assembly, in August and September.

ALDERMEN—The Board consists of one member from each of the Assembly districts within the city; Queens County is entitled to the same number of representatives as in the Council, and those parts of the Ist and IId Assembly districts of Westchester County included in The Bronx are entitled to one member. The term of office is two years, and the salary $1,000 a year. The President of the Board is elected from the members. Each head of an administrative department is entitled to a seat in the Board, with the right to participate in its discussions, but not the right to vote.

Ordinances or resolutions require a majority vote of all members elected to each house to pass; if involving the expenditure of money or creation of debts, a three-fourths vote of all elected members is required. The Mayor has the veto power, but ordinances may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote, or by a five-sixths vote in a case where debt or expenditure is involved.

CITY CLERK—The Council, at its first meeting, must appoint a clerk, who is also the City Clerk; the term is six years, and the salary $7,000 a year. In addition to keeping the records, preparing summaries of resolutions, ordinances, etc., for publication in "The City Record," he is also to grant licenses to auctioneers.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

MAYOR—The term of office is fixed at four years; annual salary, $15,000, and the incumbent is ineligible for re-election. The Mayor may, within six months after the commencement of his term of office, remove from office any appointed official, except members of the Boards of Education and School Boards, and except also judicial officers, for whose removal other provision is made by the Constitution. After the expiration of six months, appointed officers may be removed by the Mayor for cause, upon charges preferred and after opportunity to be heard, subject, however, to the approval of the Governor.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—The head of the Department is the Controller; his term of office is four years, and the annual salary is $10,000. He may be removed from office by the Governor in the same manner as sheriffs. The Department has control of the fiscal concerns of the corporation; it inspects the accounts of other city departments, prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering of city accounts, disburses public funds on vouchers by means of warrants on the Chamberlain and settles or adjusts all claims in favor of or against the corporation. There are also five bureaus in this Department: Bureau for the collection of city revenue and market rents; bureau for the collection of taxes; bureau of assessments and arrears; auditing bureau; bureau of City Chamberlain. It is provided that when bonds are issued they shall be in register form, in denominations of $10 or any multiple thereof, and that preference shall be given to applicants for the smallest amounts and smallest denominations.

CHAMBERLAIN—Appointed by the Mayor for four years; annual salary, $12,000. He is required to give a bond in the sum of $300,000. He is charged with the duties of receiving, preserving, depositing and paying out public funds on the warrant of the Controller, when countersigned by the Mayor.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND—These are the Mayor, Controller, Chamberlain, President of the Council and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. Their duties include the administering of the several existing sinking funds as independent trusts. They may sell or lease certain city property for the benefit of the Sinking Fund. They also provide funds for the payment of interest charges on the city debt, its refunding as "consolidated stock" and its gradual redemption.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT—Composed of the Mayor, Controller, Corporation Counsel and the president of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. Their special duty is the preparation of the annual budget of the amounts estimated to be required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of the city.

Departments, bureaus, commissions, etc., are required to furnish estimates in detail to the Board of their requirements, and the final budget must contain these items. Before final approval and passage by the Board, opportunity must be given to taxpayers for hearings. The budget when fixed by the Board goes to the Municipal Assembly for action.

LAW DEPARTMENT—The head is the Corporation Counsel, appointed by the Mayor for four years; annual salary, $15,000. He has charge and conduct of all the law business of the corporation and its departments and boards, and of all law business in which the city is interested. He conducts condemnation proceedings in altering streets, is legal adviser of the Mayor, the Municipal Assembly and of all departments, boards, etc.; and all officers are prohibited from employing attorneys except as assigned by the Corporation Counsel.

POLICE DEPARTMENT—The Board is composed of four members, appointed by the Mayor for four years, no more than

two of whom shall belong to the same political party, or be of the same political opinion on State and National politics. The salary of each is $5,000 a year. They have control of the government, administration, disposition and discipline of the Police Department (including the police force) and of the Bureau of Elections. The Department consists of a Chief of Police, five deputy chiefs, ten inspectors, captains not exceeding one to each fifty patrolmen (except in the rural portion of the city); sergeants not exceeding four to each fifty patrolmen; detective-sergeants; doormen not exceeding two to each fifty patrolmen; forty surgeons and 6,382 patrolmen. This number may be increased by action of the Municipal Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Police Board. It is also provided that the police of Brooklyn, Long Island City and Richmond County shall be transferred to the general police force. The force is classified as follows: First grade, five years' service and upward; second grade, four and a half to five years' service; third grade, four years to four and a half years' service; fourth grade, three to four years' service; fifth grade, two to three years' service; sixth grade, one to two years' service; seventh grade, less than one year's service. The salary schedule is: Chief of Police, $6,000; deputies, $5,000; inspectors, $3,500; captains, $2,700; surgeon, $3,000; sergeants, $2,000; roundsmen, $1,500; doormen, $1,000; first grade patrolmen, $1,400; second grade, $1,350; third grade, $1,250; fourth grade, $1,150; fifth grade, $1,000; sixth grade, $900; seventh grade, $800.

BUREAU OF ELECTIONS—Under the control and supervision of the Police Department. Branches of the bureau are to be established in each of the boroughs. The head of the bureau is known as the Superintendent of Elections, and is appointed for five years, with a salary of $6,000.

BOROUGH OFFICERS—In each borough there is to be a president and a local board, who are to be elected for a term of four years. The presidents of Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn, respectively, receive $5,000 a year, and the presidents of Queens and Richmond, respectively, $3,000 a year. There are also twenty-two districts of local improvements, each with a board to decide upon matters which may not be inconsistent with the powers of the Municipal Assembly, and to aid such assembly and departments in the discharge of the duties respecting the district governments.

BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—Composed of the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, Controller, Commissioner of Water Supply, Commissioner of Highways, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, Commissioner of Sewers, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, Commissioner of Bridges, the presidents of the several boroughs, and the president of the board. The latter is appointed by the Mayor at a salary of $8,000.

COMMISSIONER OF WATER SUPPLY—Appointed by the Mayor, with a salary of $7,500.

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS—Appointed by the Mayor, with a salary of $7,500.

COMMISSIONER OF STREET CLEANING—Appointed by the Mayor for six years; salary, $7,500.

COMMISSIONER OF SEWERS—Appointed by the Mayor; salary, $7,500; term, six years.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LIGHTING AND SUPPLIES—Appointed by the Mayor for six years; salary, $7,500. He has cognizance and control of the construction, repairs, cleaning and maintenance of public buildings; of the contracts for street lighting by electricity or gas; the inspection and testing of gas and electricity for lighting, heating and power purposes; of the public baths; of the purchase of fuel, stationery, etc.

COMMISSIONER OF BRIDGES—Appointed by the Mayor for six years; salary, $7,500. He has cognizance and control of the management and maintenance of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, its railroads and collection of tolls and fares; the construction, repair, maintenance and management of all other bridges that may be constructed in whole or in part at the expense of the city of New-York, and of the construction, repair and maintenance of all other bridges that are or may be in whole or in part a public charge, not included in public parks, except the East River Bridge.

PARK DEPARTMENT—Three commissioners—one for Manhattan and Richmond, one for The Bronx, and the other for Brooklyn and Queens—salary of each, $5,000.

ART COMMISSION—Composed of the Mayor, the presidents of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Public Library, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, one painter, one sculptor, one architect, and three other residents of the city, none of whom shall be a painter, sculptor or architect or member of any other profession in the fine arts. No work of art shall become the property of the city either by gift or purchase, or be erected in any public place, without the approval of the Art Commission.

COMMISSIONERS OF BUILDINGS—Appointed by the Mayor from candidates who have had at least ten years' experience as architects or builders. Salary of the commissioner for Manhattan and The Bronx, and for Brooklyn, $7,000 a year, and for Queens and Richmond, $3,500.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES—Salary for the commissioner for Manhattan and The Bronx and of one for Brooklyn and Queens is fixed at $7,500, and for the one for Richmond, $2,500. They administer the public charities of the city and regulate payments to private institutions, subject to the rules and regulations of the State Board of Charities.

COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION—Appointed by the Mayor; salary, $7,500. He has charge of the administration of all institutions for the detention of criminals and misdemeanants of the city.

FIRE COMMISSIONER—Appointed by the Mayor; term, six years; salary, $7,500.

He appoints a deputy commissioner for Brooklyn, one fire marshal for Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond, and one for Brooklyn and Queens, at a salary of $3,000 each.

COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS—Three appointed by the Mayor; terms, six years; salary, $5,000 each, with the exception of the president, elected from their number, to receive $5,000.

COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS—Five, appointed by the Mayor; the president of the board, so designated in the appointment, to be for six years, and the others for four years. Salary of the president, $8,000; other members, $6,000.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS—The Mayor is authorized to appoint five persons, each with a salary of $3,000 a year.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—The charter provides for the following school boards; For Manhattan and The Bronx, twenty-one members; Brooklyn, forty-five members; Queens and Richmond, each to be of nine members. The term of all members of school boards is three years. A Board of Education for the entire city is provided, to consist of nineteen members, as follows: Of the chairman of each of the four school boards, ten elected by the Board of Manhattan and The Bronx, and five elected by the Board of the Borough of Brooklyn, all from the membership of said boards, respectively. Members of the Board of Education and of the several school boards serve without pay.

BOARD OF HEALTH—President of the Police Board, Health Officer of the Port and three Commissioners of Health, appointed by the Mayor for six years. The annual salaries are: President, $7,500; commissioners, other than the president, $6,000; sanitary superintendent, $6,000; secretary, $5,000; assistant sanitary superintendents, $3,500; register of records, $4,000; assistant registers of records, $3,000; chief clerk, $3,000.

COURTS—The City Court of the old city of New-York is continued under its former name. The Justices' Courts and the office of the justices of the peace of Brooklyn and Long Island City and the district courts of the old city of New-York are abolished and consolidated under the name of the Municipal Court of the City of New-York. For this court the Mayor is authorized to appoint seven additional justices. The boroughs are divided into districts, in each of which sessions of the Municipal Court are to be held. Manhattan has eleven districts: The Bronx, two districts; Brooklyn, five districts; Queens, two, and Richmond, three. The office of Police Justice of Manhattan and The Bronx and the Court of Special Sessions of Brooklyn are abolished. For the purposes of the administration of criminal justice, the new city is divided into two divisions. The first division embraces Manhattan and The Bronx, and the second division embraces Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

CORONERS—Four in Manhattan, and two each in The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

COUNTIES AND OFFICIALS—The wards of Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn are continued the same as before the consolidation. The five towns and all the incorporated villages within Richmond County are abolished, and the territory included within the towns of Castleton, Middletown, Northfield, Southfield and Westfield are to be known as Wards 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, respectively, of Richmond. The towns and villages in that part of Queens County included within the city of New-York are abolished and are designated as follows: Long Island City, Ward 1 of Queens; Newtown, Ward 2; Flushing, Ward 3; Jamaica, Ward 4; Hempstead, Ward 5. The Mayor is to appoint the Corporation Counsel and all the administrative and executive officers of the city except the Controller. In addition to those heretofore enumerated, the Mayor appoints two Commissioners of Accounts, three Civil Service Commissioners and a Chief of the Bureau of Municipal Statistics. It is provided that all veterans, either of the Army or Navy or the Volunteer Fire Department who may be in the service of either the municipal or public corporation, shall be retained in the service.

The area of Greater New-York embraces 306 square miles, and contains (as estimated) nearly 3,500,000 people. In 1893, the year preceding the passage of the act by the Legislature to submit the question of consolidation to the arbitrament of the electors, the assessed valuation of real estate and of personal property in the several counties now embraced in the municipality was as follows:

County.	Real estate.	Personal.
New-York	$1,562,582,393	$370,936,136
Kings	518,501,441	19,704,920
Queens	50,672,499	2,377,860
Richmond	19,750,376	162,950
Westchester ...	82,802,083	2,277,956

On January 1, 1898, it had 1,093 church edifices, two great universities and ninety-three other educational institutions, sixty-three libraries, thirty art galleries, fifty-four theatres, eighty-one clubs, 112 hotels and 218 banks. Its parks have an area of 73,336 acres; its cemeteries have a "silent population" of 4,000,000.

Early in 1898 the Health Board made an estimate of the population of New-York City, with this result:

Borough of Manhattan.....	1,911,755
Borough of Brooklyn.....	1,197,100
Borough of The Bronx.....	137,075
Borough of Queens.....	128,042
Borough of Richmond.....	64,927
Total	3,438,899

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The Bankruptcy Law passed by both houses of the LVth Congress and approved July 1, 1898, provides a complete system for the administration of the affairs of bankrupts and the distribution of their property among their creditors, uniform

throughout the United States and administered by the United States courts, in place of the different systems formerly in existence in the various States administered by State courts. In bankruptcy proceedings a bankrupt debtor may turn over all his property to the court to be administered for the benefit of his creditors, and then get a complete discharge from his debts. A bankrupt may of his own motion offer to surrender his property to the administration of the United States court and ask for his discharge in voluntary bankruptcy, or creditors may apply to the court to compel a bankrupt to turn over his property to be administered under the act for the benefit of the creditors in voluntary bankruptcy. The bankrupt who has turned over all his property and conformed to the provisions of the act is entitled to a judgment of court discharging him from any future liability to his creditors.

Extended powers are given by the law for the taking possession and the administration of the assets, among others, to allow and disallow all claims against bankrupt estates, appoint receivers and take the necessary measures for the preservation and charge of the property of a bankrupt; to arraign, try and punish bankrupts, officers and other persons and the agents, officers, members of the board of directors or trustees or other similar bodies of corporations for violation of the act; to authorize the business of the bankrupt to be conducted for limited periods; to cause the assets to be collected and reduced to money and distributed, and substantially determine all controversies in relation thereto; to enforce obedience to lawful orders by fine or imprisonment, and to extradite bankrupts from one district to another.

The proceeding once inaugurated by the filing of a petition by the bankrupt and the adjudication in bankruptcy having been made, the Court proceeds to take charge of the bankrupt's property, and administer the same for the benefit of the creditors, and determine all questions which may arise in regard to the rights of the bankrupt or the creditors, either as against the bankrupt or as between themselves in accordance with the above-prescribed powers. A trustee is appointed, either selected by the creditors at a meeting called for that purpose or, in case they fail to select a trustee, one is appointed by the Court. His duty is to collect the property, realize on the same in such manner as may be for the best interests of all concerned, and ultimately distribute the same among the creditors in such proportions as they may be adjudicated to be entitled thereto.

As all questions, both of law and fact, in relation to the property or the rights of the various parties must be decided in the bankruptcy proceeding, it is provided that referees be appointed, who are charged with the duty of hearing the allegations and testimony of all parties and deciding all such questions that may arise. Each case, as it comes up, is assigned to some referee, whose duty it is to adjudicate and pass upon all such questions arising therein in the first instance, the right being reserved to any parties to appeal from the decision of the referee to the United States District Court.

The duties of the referee are substantially of a judicial character, and he occupies much the position of a judge of primary resort, subject to an appeal to the Court, and is required to take the same oath of office as that prescribed for judges of the United States courts. By Section 38 of the act, the referee is invested with jurisdiction to consider all petitions referred to him by the clerks, make adjudications or dismiss the petition; exercise the powers vested in courts of bankruptcy for the administering of oaths to and the examination of witnesses, and for requiring the production of documents in proceedings before him, except the power of commitment, and, in the absence of the Judge, to exercise all his powers for taking possession and releasing the property of a bankrupt, and to perform such part of the duties of the courts of bankruptcy as they may prescribe by rules and orders, excepting only questions arising on applications of bankrupts for compositions or discharges.

All questions in regard to the property or assets or rights of the creditors and persons interested come before the referee for hearing and determination, subject to the right of appeal. After the rights of all parties have been ascertained and determined, and the property has been realized upon, it is distributed among the creditors.

Provision is made in the act for allowing bankrupts to compromise or settle with their creditors by a proceeding known as composition proceedings, whereby, if a bankrupt and a majority of his creditors agree upon some basis of settlement, the same, if approved by the Court, shall become binding upon all creditors. The decision of the question as to the approval of compositions and granting discharges to a bankrupt from his debts is specifically reserved by the act to the judges of the United States courts; but the Court, by virtue of its general powers, may refer such matters to the referee to take testimony and report to the Court his opinion thereon.

The aim of the act has been to make the expense of the proceedings depend largely upon the amount of the property involved, and the compensation of the referees is fixed substantially at 1 per cent on the amount distributed to the creditors in ordinary cases, where the assets are distributed by the Court, and one-half of 1 per cent in composition cases, and the trustees who have charge of the actual management of the bankrupt's property receive as compensation such commissions on amounts paid out by them as dividends as the Court may allow, not to exceed, however, 3 per cent on the first $5,000, 2 per cent on the second $5,000, and 1 per cent on all sums in excess of $10,000.

Detailed provisions are made in the act for giving notice to all creditors and other persons interested in the estate of the pendency of the proceedings, the payment and declaration of dividends and other matters, and providing methods whereby all parties interested may be heard on all subjects arising in the course of the proceedings.

NATIONAL PARTY CONVENTIONS, 1896.

REPUBLICAN.

The eleventh Republican National Convention assembled at St. Louis, Mo., on June 16, 1896, and was in session three days. C. W. Fairbanks was temporary chairman, and Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, permanent chairman. The Convention was composed of 924 delegates. William McKinley, of Ohio, was nominated for President, and Garret A. Hobart, of New-Jersey, was nominated for Vice-President. On June 18 the following were put in nomination for President: William McKinley, by Joseph B. Foraker; Levi P. Morton, of New-York, by Chauncey M. Depew; William B. Allison, of Iowa, by J. N. Baldwin; Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, by H. Cabot Lodge; Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, by Governor Hastings. Mr. McKinley was chosen on the first ballot, and upon motion of Senator Lodge, seconded by Governor Hastings, Thomas C. Platt, of New-York, and Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, the nomination of Mr. McKinley was made unanimous.

The nominations for Vice-President were: Garret A. Hobart, by Judge John F. Fort; C. W. Lippitt, of Rhode Island, by Mr. Allen; H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, by Mr. Randolph; James A. Walker, of Virginia, by I. C. Walker.

The following table gives the vote by States for President and Vice-President:

States and Territories.	President.		Vice-President.	
	McKinley.	Reed.....	Hobart...	Evans....
Alabama	19	2	10	11
Alaska	4	—	4	—
Arizona	6	—	4	1
Arkansas	16	—	10	5
California	18	—	14	3
Colorado	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	7	5	—	—
Delaware	6	—	6	—
Dis. of Columbia	—	1	2	—
Florida	6	—	5	3
Georgia	22	2	5	21
Idaho	—	—	—	—
Illinois	46	2	44	4
Indiana	30	—	12	16
Indian Territory.	6	—	6	—
Iowa	—	—	8	5
Kansas	20	—	20	—
Kentucky	26	—	8	17
Louisiana	11	4	8	8
Maine	—	12	2	5
Maryland	15	1	14	1
Massachusetts ..	1	29	14	12
Michigan	28	—	21	7
Minnesota	18	—	6	12
Mississippi	17	—	13	5
Missouri	34	—	10	23
*Montana	1	—	1	—
Nebraska	16	—	16	—
Nevada	3	—	3	—
New-Hampshire.	—	8	8	—
New-Jersey	19	1	20	—
New-Mexico	5	—	—	6
New-York	17	—	72	—
North Carolina..	19½	2½	1½	20½
North Dakota...	6	—	3	3
Ohio	46	—	25	15
Oklahoma	4	1	4	2
Oregon	8	—	8	—
Pennsylvania ...	6	—	64	—
Rhode Island ...	—	8	—	—
South Carolina..	18	—	3	15
South Dakota ..	8	—	8	—
Tennessee	24	—	—	24
Texas	21	5	11	12
Utah	3	—	5	1
Vermont	8	—	8	—
Virginia	23	1	—	—
Washington	8	—	8	—
West Virginia ..	12	—	12	—
Wisconsin	24	—	3	20
Wyoming	6	—	6	—
Totals	661½	84½	535½	277½

The votes for other candidates for President were: Morton—1, Alabama; 2, Florida; 55, New-York; total, 58. Quay—2, Georgia; ½, Louisiana; 1, Mississippi; 58, Pennsylvania; total, 61½. Allison—26, Iowa; ½, Louisiana; 3, Texas; 3, Utah, and 1 each from District of Columbia, New-Mexico and Oklahoma. *Four votes were blank and one was for Senator Cameron. The total number of delegates present was 906. The scattering vote for Vice-President was: Bulkeley, 39; Walker, 24; Lippitt, 8; Reed, 3; Depew, 3; Thurston, 2; Frederick D. Grant, 2; Morton, 1.

THE PLATFORM.

There were a majority and minority report from the Committee on Platform. The majority report was adopted in the Committee on the Platform by a vote of 40 out of its 51 members; and in the Convention, June 18, by a vote of 812½ to 110½. It was as follows:

"The Republicans of the United States assembled, by their representatives in National Convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

"For the first time since the Civil War the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the Government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by $262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates, and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad ef-

fect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production, while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the Government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of conducting it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequalled success and prosperity. And in this connection we heartily indorse the wisdom, patriotism and the success of the Administration of President Harrison."

PROTECTION.—"We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm, and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and prices; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism. We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement, and then it wants rest."

RECIPROCITY.—"We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican Administration was a National calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories. Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established. Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interest which gain open markets for us in return for our open market to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus."

SUGAR.—"We condemn the present Administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country; the Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use and for which they pay other countries more than $100,000,000 annually. To all our products—to those of the mine and the field as well as those of the shop and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woollens of the mill—we promise the most ample protection."

MERCHANT MARINE.—"We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce."

MONEY.—"The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payment in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote; and, until such agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

WAR VETERANS.—"The veterans of the Union armies deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfilment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the Pension Bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present Administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls, as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people."

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—"Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the Western Hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign Power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaragua Canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States, and, by the purchase of the Danish Islands, we should secure a proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies. The mas-

sacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers, and American property destroyed. There, and everywhere, American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost. We reassert the Monroe Doctrine in its full extent, and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the Doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American State for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered, and shall not interfere, with the existing possessions of any European Power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European Powers from this hemisphere, and to the ultimate union of all of the English-speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants."

CUBA.—"From the hour of achieving their own independence, the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty. The Government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island."

NAVY.—"The peace and security of the Republic, and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth, demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the Navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defences."

IMMIGRATION.—"For the protection of the equality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write."

CIVIL SERVICE.—"The Civil Service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable."

FREE BALLOT.—"We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast."

LYNCHINGS.—"We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practices well known as lynching or killing of human beings, suspected or charged with crime, without process of law."

ARBITRATION.—"We favor the creation of a National Board of Arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce."

HOMESTEADS.—"We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party, and urge the passage by Congress of the satisfactory free homestead measure which has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate."

TERRITORIES.—"We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable. We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted."

TEMPERANCE AND RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—"We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality. The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populistic mismanagement and misrule.

"Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide, and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the Republican party and prosperity of the people of the United States."

The vote on the platform by States was as follows:

States and Territories.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	19	3
Arkansas	15	1
California	4	14
Colorado	—	8
Connecticut	12	—
Delaware	6	—
Florida	7	1
Georgia	25	1
Idaho	—	6
Illinois	46	2
Indiana	30	—
Iowa	26	—
Kansas	15	5
Kentucky	26	—
Louisiana	16	—
Maine	12	—
Maryland	16	—
Massachusetts	30	—
Michigan	25	3
Minnesota	18	—
Mississippi	18	—

States and Territories.	Yeas.	Nays.
Missouri	33	—
Montana	—	6
Nebraska	13	3
Nevada	—	6
New-Hampshire	8	—
New-Jersey	20	—
New-York	72	—
North Carolina	7½	14½
North Dakota	6	—
Ohio	46	—
Oregon	8	—
Pennsylvania	64	—
Rhode Island	8	—
South Carolina	18	—
South Dakota	7	1
Tennessee	23	1
Texas	30	—
Utah	—	6
Vermont	8	—
Virginia	17	7
Washington	8	—
West Virginia	12	—
Wisconsin	24	—
Wyoming	—	6
Arizona	—	6
New-Mexico	2	4
Oklahoma	—	6
Indian Territory	6	—
District of Columbia	2	—
Alaska	4	—
Totals	812½	110½

The minority report was as follows:

"We, the undersigned members of the Committee on Resolutions, being unable to agree with that part of the majority report which treats of the subjects of coinage and finance, respectfully submit the following paragraph as a substitute therefor:

"The Republican party favors the use of both gold and silver as equal standard money, and pledges its power to secure the free, unrestricted and independent coinage of gold and silver at our mints at the ratio of 16 parts of silver to 1 of gold."

This was defeated by a motion to lay it on the table by the following vote:

States and Territories.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	15	—
Arkansas	15	1
California	3	15
Colorado	—	8
Connecticut	12	—
Delaware	6	—
Florida	6	2
Georgia	23	3
Idaho	—	6
Illinois	47	1
Indiana	30	—
Iowa	26	—
Kansas	16	4
Kentucky	26	—
Louisiana	16	—
Maine	12	—
Maryland	16	—
Massachusetts	30	—
Michigan	27	1
Minnesota	18	—
Mississippi	18	—
Missouri	33	1
Montana	—	6
Nebraska	16	—
Nevada	—	6
New-Hampshire	8	—
New-Jersey	20	—
New-York	72	—
North Carolina	7½	14½
North Dakota	6	—
Ohio	46	—
Oregon	8	—
Pennsylvania	64	—
Rhode Island	8	—
South Carolina	18	—
South Dakota	6	2
Tennessee	23	1
Texas	30	—
Utah	—	6
Vermont	8	—
Virginia	19	5
Washington	8	—
West Virginia	12	—
Wisconsin	24	—
Wyoming	—	6
Arizona	—	6
New-Mexico	3	3
Oklahoma	5	1
Indian Territory	6	—
District of Columbia	2	—
Alaska	4	—
Totals	818½	105½

Twenty-two silver delegates—8 from Colorado, 6 from Idaho, 3 from Nevada, 3 from Utah, and one each from Montana and South Dakota—bolted the Convention; among them were U. S. Senators Teller, Dubois, Cannon and Pettigrew. Three alternates were chosen to take the place of the three regulars who bolted from Utah.

DEMOCRATIC.

The Democratic National Convention met in Chicago, Ill., on July 7, 1896. Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, was temporary chairman, and Senator Stephen M. White, of California, permanent chairman. It was composed of 930 delegates. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was chosen as candidate for President, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for Vice-President. On July 9 the following nominations for President were made: Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, by Senator Vest; J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, by J. S. Rhea; Horace Boies, of Iowa, by Frederick White; William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, by H. T. Lewis; John R. McLean, of Ohio, by A. W. Patrick; Claude Matthews, of Indiana, by Senator Turpie; Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, by W. F. Harrity; Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon, by Mr. Miller. The balloting began on July 10, but there were votes cast for others than the regular nominees, and it was not decided until the fifth ballot, when the result showed that Bryan received 500 of the 930 votes, 162 not voting at all, and one absent. A motion to make the nomination unanimous was carried, but there were some negative votes. The vote for the various candidates on the different ballots was:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Bryan	119	190	219	280	500
Bland	235	283	291	241	103
Boies	85	41	36	33	26
Matthews	37	33	34	36	31
Blackburn	83	41	27	27	—
McLean	54	53	54	46	—
Pattison	95	100	97	97	95

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Pennoyer ..	8	8	—	—	—
Teller	8	8	—	—	—
Stevenson .	7	10	9	8	8
Tillman ...	17	—	—	—	—
Campbell ..	1	—	—	—	—
Russell ...	2	—	—	—	—
Hill	1	1	1	1	1
Turpie	—	—	—	—	1
Not voting.	178	162	162	161	162

The nominations for Vice-President were made on July 11, and were: George F. Williams, Massachusetts; John R. McLean, of Ohio; James H. Lewis, of Washington; Judge Walter Clark, of North Carolina; George W. Fithian, of Illinois; Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon; Arthur Sewall, of Maine; Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania: John W. Daniel, of Virginia. Five ballots were taken, some votes being cast for men not regularly nominated; but one after another withdrew his name until on the fourth and fifth ballots only McLean and Sewall were left in the lead, and on the fifth ballot Sewall received 514 of the 920 votes, and was declared the nominee. The vote on the several ballots was as follows: First ballot—Sewall, 100; McLean, 111; Bland, 62; Sibley, 163; Williams (Mass.), 76; Blackburn, 20; Daniel, 11; Harrity, 21; Boies, 20; Lewis, 11; Clark, 50; Williams (Ill.), 22; Teller, White and Fithian, each 1; not voting, 260. Second ballot—Bland, 294; McLean, 158; Sibley, 113; Sewall, 37; Williams (Mass.), 16; scattering, 57; not voting, 255. Third ballot—Bland, 255; McLean, 210; Sewall, 97; Sibley, 50; Williams (Mass.), 15; scattering, 48; not voting, 255. Fourth ballot—McLean, 296; Sewall, 261; scattering, 121; not voting, 252. Notwithstanding the request of Mr. McLean that his name be withdrawn, the vote on the fifth ballot was: Sewall, 514; McLean, 78; scattering, 103; not voting, 235. The vote for McLean was: Ohio's total of 46; District of Columbia, 6; Vermont, 4; Maryland, 5; California, 2; Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, each 1.

The final vote, by States, on the leading candidates for President and Vice-President was as follows:

States and Territories.	President.				Vice-Pres't.	
	Bland.....	Bryan.....	Pattison...	Not voting.	Sewall.....	Not voting.
Alabama	—	22	—	—	22	—
Arkansas	16	—	—	—	16	—
California	—	18	—	—	16	—
Colorado	—	8	—	—	8	—
Connecticut	—	—	2	10	—	12
Delaware	—	1	3	2	1	2
Florida	—	7	—	—	8	—
Georgia	—	26	—	—	26	—
Idaho	—	6	—	—	6	—
Illinois	—	48	—	—	48	—
Indiana	—	—	—	—	30	—
Iowa	—	—	—	—	26	—
Kansas	—	20	—	—	20	—
Kentucky	—	26	—	—	13	—
Louisiana	—	16	—	—	16	—
Maine	—	4	4	4	12	—
Maryland	—	5	10	1	4	7
Massachusetts ...	—	6	3	18	—	21
Michigan	—	28	—	—	28	—
Minnesota	—	11	—	5	11	7
Mississippi	—	18	—	—	18	—
Missouri	34	—	—	—	34	—
Montana	6	—	—	—	6	—
Nebraska	—	16	—	—	16	—
Nevada	—	6	—	—	6	—
New-Hampshire .	—	—	1	7	—	8
New-Jersey	—	—	2	18	—	20
New-York	—	—	—	72	—	72
North Carolina...	—	22	—	—	—	—
North Dakota ..	—	4	—	—	6	—
Ohio	—	46	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	8	—	—	8	—
Pennsylvania ...	—	—	64	—	5	57
Rhode Island	—	—	6	2	—	—
South Carolina...	—	18	—	—	18	—
South Dakota....	—	8	—	—	8	—
Tennessee	—	24	—	—	24	—
Texas	30	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	3	3	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	4	—	4	—	4
Virginia	—	24	—	—	—	—
Washington	4	4	—	—	8	—
West Virginia...	7	2	—	—	12	—
Wisconsin	—	5	—	19	4	19
Wyoming	—	6	—	—	6	—
Alaska	6	—	—	—	—	6
Arizona	—	6	—	—	6	—
Dis. of Columbia	—	6	—	—	—	—
New-Mexico	—	6	—	—	6	—
Oklahoma	—	6	—	—	6	—
Indian Territory.	—	6	—	—	6	—
Totals	106	500	95	162	514	235

For President, during the ballot, Ohio's vote was changed from McLean to Bryan, and Oklahoma's vote was changed from Bland to Bryan. Other changes were made after the vote was announced, thus increasing Bryan's total. The solid delegation from New-York and many of the gold delegates from other States declined to take part in the proceedings. On the fifth ballot Boies, Bland, Matthews and McLean were withdrawn as candidates. The vote for others than those in the above table for President was: Boies, 26 (Iowa's delegation); Matthews, 31 (Indiana's delegation and 1 from Florida); Stevenson, 8 (2 each from Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Dakota and West Virginia); Hill, 1 (from Massachusetts), and Turpie, 1 (from West Virginia).

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was reported by the majority of the Committee on Resolutions on July 9, and was adopted by the Convention by a vote of 628 to 301, one delegate being absent:

We, the Democrats of the United States in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty

upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own —freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations. During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this Republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general Government to the exercise of powers granted by the Constitution of the United States."

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—"The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the Constitution."

SILVER.—"Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the money unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver-dollar unit. We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private, the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad, prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people. We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the War of the Revolution. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract. We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin."

BOND ISSUES.—"We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism."

NATIONAL BANKS.—"Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power should not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by National banks as in derogation of the Constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for duties to the United States, shall be issued by the Government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin."

TARIFF.—"We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in National elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, in which the few, at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets."

INCOME TAX.—"Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws except such as are necessary to meet the deficit caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court there would be no deficit in the revenue law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment, which had previously been overruled by the ablest Judges who had ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that we may all bear our proportion of the expenses of the Government."

IMMIGRATION.—"We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories, and as labor creates the wealth of the coun-

try so demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights."

LABOR.—"We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes, and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle."

RAILROADS.—"The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression."

ECONOMY.—"We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befit a Democratic Government, and a reduction in the number of useless officers, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people."

FEDERAL COURTS.—"We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal Judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate and now pending in the House of Representatives relative to contempts in Federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt."

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.—"No discrimination should be indulged in by the Government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the LIIId Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad Funding bill; denounce the effort of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure."

PENSIONS.—"Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension list, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment."

STATEHOOD.—"We favor the admission of the Territories of New-Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to Statehood, and, while they remain Territories, we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona-fide residents of the Territory or District in which the duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens."

ALASKA.—"We recommend that the Territory of Alaska be granted a Delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory."

MONROE DOCTRINE.—"The Monroe Doctrine, as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding Presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained."

CUBA.—"We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence."

CIVIL SERVICE.—"We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the Civil Service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness."

THIRD TERM.—"We declare it to be the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage of 100 years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office."

WATERWAYS.—"The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the Government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

"Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity."

The platform reported by the minority (signed by David B. Hill, New-York; William F. Vilas, Wisconsin; George Gray, Delaware; John Prentiss Poe, Maryland; Irving W. Drew, New-Hampshire; P. J. Farrell, Vermont; Lynde Harrison, Connecticut; David S. Baker, Rhode Island; C. O. Holman, Maine; Thomas A. C. Weadock, Michigan; James E. O'Brien, Minnesota; John E. Russell, Massachusetts; Robert E. Wright, Pennsylvania; William R. Steele, South Dakota; Allan L. McDermott, New-Jersey, and Charles D. Rogers, Alaska) was as follows:

"To the Democratic National Convention: Sixteen delegates, constituting the minority of the Committee on Resolutions, find many declarations in the report of the majority to which they cannot give their assent. Some of these are wholly unnecessary. Some are ill-considered and ambiguously phrased, while others are extreme and revolutionary of the well-recognized principles of the

party. The minority content themselves with this general expression of their dissent without going into a specific statement of these objectionable features of the report of the majority.

"But upon the financial question, which engages at this time the chief share of public attention, the views of the majority differ so fundamentally from what the minority regard as vital Democratic doctrine as to demand a distinct statement of what they hold to as the only just and true expression of Democratic faith upon this important issue, as follows, which is offered as a substitute for the financial report of the majority:

"We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United States alone of free silver coinage and a change in the existing standard of value independently of the action of other great nations would not only imperil our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed. It would place this country at once upon a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor, and inflict irreparable evils upon our Nation's commerce and industry.

"Until international co-operation among leading nations for the coinage of silver can be secured, we favor the rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our National credit, the redemption of our public pledges, and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor. We insist that all our paper currency shall be kept at a parity with gold. The Democratic party is the party of hard money, and is opposed to legal-tender paper money as a part of our permanent financial system, and we therefore favor the gradual retirement and cancellation of all United States notes and Treasury notes, under such legislative provisions as will prevent undue contraction. We demand that the National credit shall be resolutely maintained at all times and under all circumstances.

"The majority also feel that the report of the majority is defective in failing to make any recognition of the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity of the present Democratic Administration, and they therefore offer the following declaration as an amendment to the majority report:

"We commend the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity of the present Democratic National Administration."

The vote on the financial planks of the minority was: Yeas, 303; nays, 626. On the resolution indorsing the Administration the vote was: Yeas, 357; nays, 564; not voting, 9. The platform as reported by the majority was then adopted by the following vote:

States and Territories.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	22	—
Arkansas	16	—
California	18	—
Colorado	8	—
Connecticut	—	12
Delaware	1	5
Florida	5	3
Georgia	26	—
Idaho	6	—
Illinois	48	—
Indiana	30	—
Iowa	26	—
Kansas	20	—
Kentucky	26	—
Louisiana	16	—
Maine	2	10
Maryland	4	12
Massachusetts	3	27
Michigan	28	—
Minnesota	6	11
Mississippi	18	—
Missouri	34	—
Montana	6	—
Nebraska	16	—
Nevada	6	—
New-Hampshire	—	8
New-Jersey	—	20
New-York	—	72
North Carolina	22	—
North Dakota	6	—
Ohio	46	—
Oregon	8	—
Pennsylvania	—	64
Rhode Island	—	8
South Carolina	18	—
South Dakota	—	8
Tennessee	24	—
Texas	30	—
Utah	6	—
Vermont	—	8
Virginia	24	—
Washington	5	3
West Virginia	12	—
Wisconsin	—	24
Wyoming	6	—
Alaska	—	6
Arizona	6	—
District of Columbia	6	—
New-Mexico	6	—
Oklahoma	6	—
Indian Territory	6	—
Totals	628	301

Absent, 1.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC.

The National Convention of the National Democratic party (Sound Money Democrats) was held at Indianapolis, Ind., on September 2 and 3, 1896. Ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower, of New-York, was temporary chairman, and Senator Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana, was permanent chairman. There were 888 delegates, who, on September 3, nominated John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for President on the first ballot, the result being as follows:

States and Territories.	Palmer.	Bragg.
Alabama	22	—
Arkansas	16	—
California	18	—
Colorado	8	—
Connecticut	12	—
Delaware	6	—
Florida	8	—
Georgia	26	—
Illinois	47	1
Indiana	30	—
Iowa	25½	½
Kansas	20	—
Kentucky	14	12
Louisiana	16	—

States and Territories.	Palmer.	Bragg.
Maine	12	—
Maryland	16	—
Massachusetts	30	—
Michigan	28	—
Minnesota	15	3
Mississippi	18	—
Missouri	17	17
Montana	6	—
Nebraska	8	8
New-Hampshire	8	—
New-Jersey	19	1
New-York	47	25
North Carolina	22	—
North Dakota	6	—
Ohio	30	16
Oregon	4	4
Pennsylvania	63	1
Rhode Island	8	—
South Carolina	18	—
South Dakota	5	3
Tennessee	21	3
Texas	30	—
Vermont	8	—
Virginia	24	—
Washington	8	—
West Virginia	12	—
Wisconsin	—	24
Alaska	6	—
Arizona	6	—
New-Mexico	6	—
Totals	769½	118½

Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, was nominated for Vice-President by acclamation.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform, adopted on September 3, was as follows:

"This Convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people, in order that Democrats throughout the Union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country and ruin from their party. The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the Federal Government in its Constitutional vigor, and to the support of the States in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and it is opposed to paternalism and all class legislation. The declarations of the Chicago Convention attack individual freedom, the right to private contract, the independence of the judiciary and the authority of the President to enforce Federal laws. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation, to the debasement of our monetary standard, and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the Government. They abandon for Republican allies the Democratic cause of tariff reform to court the favor of protectionists to their fiscal heresy. In view of these and other grave departures from Democratic principles, we cannot support the candidates of that convention nor be bound by its acts. The Democratic party has survived defeats, but could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago. The condition, however, which made possible such utterances from a National Convention are the direct result of class legislation by the Republican party. It still proclaims, as it has for years, the power and duty of Government to raise and maintain prices by law, and it proposes no remedy for existing evils except oppressive and unjust taxation."

TARIFF.—"The National Democracy here convened, therefore, renews its declarations of faith in Democratic principles, especially as applicable to the conditions of the times. Taxation tariff, excise or direct, is rightfully imposed only for public purposes, and not for private gain. Its amount is justly measured by public expenditures, which should be limited by scrupulous economy. The sum derived by the Treasury from tariff and excise levies is affected by the state of trade and volume of consumption. The amount required by the Treasury is determined by the appropriations made by Congress. The demand of the Republican party for an increase in tariff taxation has its pretext in the deficiency of the revenue, which has its causes in the stagnation of trade and reduced consumption, due entirely to the loss of confidence that has followed the Populist threat of free coinage and depreciation of our money, and the Republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good government. We arraign and condemn the Populistic conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation with the Republican party in creating these conditions, which are pleaded in justification of a heavy increase of the burdens of the people by a further resort to protection. We therefore denounce protection and its ally, free coinage of silver, as schemes for the personal profit of a few at the expense of the masses, and oppose the two parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the Republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and prosperity are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money. In fine, we reaffirm the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only. We demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies toward American shipping shall take the place of our imitation of the restricted statutes of the eighteenth century, which have been abandoned by every maritime Power but the United States, and which, to the Nation's humiliation, have driven American capital and enterprise to the use of alien flags and alien crews, have made the Stars and Stripes an almost unknown emblem in foreign ports, and have virtually extinguished the race of American seamen. We oppose the pretence that discriminating duties will promote shipping; that scheme is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States, un-American in the light of our great commercial treaties, offering no gain whatever to American shipping, while greatly increasing ocean freights on our agricultural and manufactured products."

MONEY.—"The experience of mankind has shown that, by reason of their natural qualities, gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted

to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be insured only by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measure, and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under suitable safeguards of law. Thus the largest possible enjoyment of both metals is gained with a value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical bimetallic currency, assuring the most stable standard, and especially the best and safest money for all who earn their livelihood by labor or the produce of husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and most defenceless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency, which offers continual profits to the money changer at their cost. Realizing these truths, demonstrated by long and public inconvenience and loss, the Democratic party, in the interests of the masses and of equal justice to all, practically established by the legislation of 1834 and 1853 the gold standard of monetary measurement, and likewise entirely divorced the Government from banking and currency issues. To this long-established Democratic policy we adhere, and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard, and of the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the Government, and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion. But we denounce also the further maintenance of the present costly patchwork system of National paper currency as a constant source of injury and peril. We assert the necessity of such intelligent currency reform as will confine the Government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking business, and afford to all sections of our country uniform, safe and elastic bank currency under Governmental supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business."

CLEVELAND.—"The fidelity, patriotism and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his Administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of the laws, its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs and its sturdy persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the Nation are fully recognized by the Democratic party, and will secure to him a place in history beside the fathers of the Republic."

CIVIL SERVICE.—"We also commend the Administration for the great progress made in the reform of the public service, and we indorse its effort to extend the merit system still further. We demand that no backward step be taken, but that the reform be supported and advanced until the un-Democratic spoils system of appointments shall be eradicated."

ECONOMY.—"We demand strict economy in the appropriations and in the administration of the Government."

ARBITRATION.—"We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes."

PENSIONS.—"We favor a liberal policy of pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors of the United States."

SUPREME COURT.—"The Supreme Court of the United States was wisely established by the framers of our Constitution as one of the three co-ordinate branches of the Government. Its independence and authority to interpret the law of the land without fear or favor must be maintained. We condemn all efforts to degrade that tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly held. The Democratic party ever has maintained, and ever will maintain, the supremacy of law, the independence of its judicial administration, the inviolability of contracts and the obligations of all good citizens to resist every illegal trust, combination or attempt against the just rights of property and the good order of society, in which are bound up the peace and happiness of our people.

"Believing these principles to be essential to the well-being of the Republic, we submit them to the consideration of the American people."

POPULISTS.

The Middle-of-the-Road Populists held a National Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 5 and 6, 1898, and nominated Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania, for President, and Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, for Vice-President. The ballot for President stood:

	Barker.	Donnelly.
Florida	8	—
Georgia	49	—
Illinois	—	32
Indiana	8½	8½
Michigan	17½	—
Mississippi	5½	5½
Ohio	14	14
Pennsylvania	12	—
West Virginia	—	4
Tennessee	—	17⅛
Minnesota	10	36
Totals	128⅛	117⅛

After the choice of Mr. Barker was declared, Mr. Donnelly was nominated for Vice-President by acclamation. The following address "to the people of the United States" was read and adopted preceding the nominations:

"The People's party vote in 1894 and 1895 rose to nearly two millions, and everything indicated its speedy National triumph. In this emergency the Democratic party saw that it had no recourse but to steal one of the principles of the despised Populists. In the Chicago Convention of 1896, in a prearranged theatrical scene of great uproar and enthusiasm, it moved to the front as the devoted and lifelong champion of that which it had always opposed.

"Senator Butler, who is chairman of our National Committee, preached disintegration and demoralization, just as Benedict Arnold stipulated for the scattering of the American forces, that the British might the more readily overthrow the young Republic. Mr. Butler taught our forces that the first duty of a soldier was to break ranks and go over to the enemy.

"All efforts to chain the boundless subtlety of this cunning man have been

in vain. Our chief battle is not against the demonetization of one metal for the benefit of another, but against the chaining of the world's progress to the car-wheels of a prehistoric superstition in the shape of both metals. The whole world to-day is held in check by a system of gold barter, while enterprise languishes, industry suffers and the cemeteries are populous with the bodies of bankrupts and suicides. We will end the tricks of the office-seekers by putting our National ticket in the field at once. We believe the soul is bigger than the pocketbook. We have nothing except kind words for Republicans and Democrats individually. Our hearts go out to the wretched and oppressed of the whole world. While we demand that if either gold or silver is to be used as money both shall be so used, we insist that the best currency this country ever possessed was the full legal tender greenback of the Civil War. And we look forward with hope to the day when gold shall be relegated to the diseased teeth of the people, and the human family possess, free of tribute to bankers, a governmental, full legal tender measure of values, made of paper, that will expand side by side with the growth of wealth and population. We call attention to the public school system and the postal service as exemplifications of a beneficent State socialism and to similar institutions for the improvement of the condition of the people."

A sharp discussion followed on the motion to proceed with nominations for President and Vice-President, which the Butler delegates attempted to defeat and threatened to bolt if the motion to proceed prevailed. The Butler faction was defeated, which resulted in their (thirty-nine delegates) withdrawal. They represented Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio and Tennessee. One of the Illinois delegates remained when his colleagues went out, and he cast the thirty-two votes of Illinois, just as one delegate cast the votes of several other States; hence the 245 votes were cast by two women and less than fifty men. The following are the salient portions of the platform adopted:

"Prosperity is the first right of a people. The preamble of the Constitution of the United States declares the purpose of the instrument to be to promote the general welfare—in other words, to enrich the people and make them happy.

"Liberty is desired of all men, because it means equality of opportunity, universal prosperity. Poverty, lacking liberty, is unable to defend itself against privilege.

"All history is but a record of struggles of man to rise to happiness.

"Labor in the ancient civilization was but another name for slavery.

"The monuments of Egypt still rear their massive fronts to heaven, enduring testimony to the enormities of injustice.

"Producers of wealth of Greece and Rome were denied happiness. They were regarded as soulless.

"The census of 1890 shows that one fourth of the dwellers in this country of free homes had become tenants. The population had increased 25 per cent in ten years, and wealth 45 per cent.

"The mortgage indebtedness advanced 156 per cent. The farm-owning families, despite the homestead law, had increased but 2½ per cent, while tenants of land had increased 40½ per cent.

"The People's party vote in 1894 and 1895 rose to nearly 2,000,000, and everything indicated its speedy National triumph.

"Our chief battle is not against the demonetization of one metal for the benefit of another, but against the chaining of the world's progress to the car wheels of a prehistoric superstition in the shape of both metals.

"We call attention to the public school system and postal service as exemplifications of a beneficent State socialism, which our people would only relinquish with their lives. We demand that the carrying of messages written with pen and ink be amplified to embrace messages written with electricity, and that trains which carry letters be owned by the Government.

"We are opposed to individuals or corporations fastening themselves like vampires on the people, and sucking their substances, and demand that whatever can be better done by Government for the enrichment of the many shall not be turned over to individuals for the aggrandizement of the few.

"We insist that banks have no more right to create our money than to organize our armies or pass our laws.

"We reaffirm the fundamental principles of the Omaha platform.

"With malice toward none, with charity to all, with devotion to the right as God shall give us to see the right we commit our cause to the hearts and consciences of the American people."

The Bolters then met and adopted the following address:

"To the People's Party of the United States.

"On behalf of our delegates who attended the convention called at Circinnati by some of the old members of the People's party, we submit the following to the action of that body:

"We attended for the purpose of conserving harmony among those who espoused the straight, pure and simple People's party doctrine. But those who controlled the convention were prompted by some purpose provoking them to override every effort to promote the interests of the party.

"The convention proceeded properly to establish a referendum system, through which nominees of the party for the several offices could be selected by the members of the party voting in their respective precincts. When we sought to have the National Central and National Organization committees put the programme into effect they refused, disregarding the plan adopted by themselves, and immediately proceeded to the nomination of President and Vice-President, and by their action we believe they have placed themselves outside the regular organization of the People's party and created for themselves a new party. Thereupon quite one-half the delegates withdrew, preferring to remain loyal to the People's party and willing to trust future developments to remedy party differences. We implore the Populists of every State to pay no heed

nor to attach importance to this small sloughing off of party timber, but to maintain an aggressive warfare on the line hitherto followed, to build up and preserve our State and local organization, in accordance with the recommendations of the National Organization Committee as adopted at Nashville, July 4, 1897, and the subsequent agreement between our two National committees at Omaha June 15, 1898, relying on the patriotism and good judgment of men advocating both policies of party management to heal their differences before the time fixed for our regular National convention."

SILVERITES.

The first National Convention of the Silverites met at St. Louis on July 22, 1896. Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, was made temporary chairman, and W. P. St. John, of New-York, was permanent chairman. William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall, the candidates of the Democratic Convention for President and Vice-President, respectively, were indorsed on July 24, by acclamation.

THE PLATFORM.

The following is the platform as adopted on July 23:

MONEY.—"The National Silver party of America, in convention assembled, hereby adopts the following declaration of principles:

"The paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the British gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on the one side, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds, Government currency (and an American policy) on the other. On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctively American financial system. We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration by this Government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality as they existed prior to 1873; the silver coin to be of full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private; and we demand such legislation as will prevent for the future the destruction of the legal-tender quality of any kind of money by private contract. We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money, and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the General Government only, and should be a legal tender."

BOND ISSUE.—"We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and we denounce as a blunder worse than a crime the present Treasury policy, concurred in by a Republican House, of plunging the country into debt by hundreds of millions in the vain attempt to maintain the gold standard by borrowing gold; and we demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the Government and not at the option of the creditor. The demonetization of silver in 1873 enormously increased the demand for gold, enhancing its purchasing power and lowering all prices measured by that standard; and since that unjust and indefensible act the prices of American products have fallen upon an average nearly 50 per cent, carrying down with them proportionately the money value of all other forms of property. Such fall of prices has destroyed the profits of legitimate industry, injuring the producer for the benefit of the non-producer, increasing the burden of the debtor, swelling the gains of the creditor, paralyzing the productive energies of the American people, relegating to idleness vast numbers of willing workers, sending the shadows of despair into the home of the honest toiler, filling the land with tramps and paupers, and building up colossal fortunes at the money centres. In the effort to maintain the gold standard, the country has, within the last two years, in a time of profound peace and plenty, been loaded down with $262,000,000 of additional interest-bearing debt under such circumstances as to allow a syndicate of native and foreign bankers to realize a net profit of millions on a single deal."

GOLD.—"It stands confessed that the gold standard can only be upheld by so depleting our paper currency as to force the prices of our products below the European, and even below the Asiatic level, to enable us to sell in foreign markets, thus aggravating the very evils of which our people so bitterly complain, degrading American labor and striking at the foundations of our civilization itself. The advocates of the gold standard persistently claim that the real cause of our distress is overproduction; that we have produced so much that it made us poor—which implies that the true remedy is to close the factory, abandon the farm and throw a multitude of people out of employment"—a doctrine that leaves us unnerved and disheartened and absolutely without hope for the future. We affirm to be unquestioned that there can be no such economic paradox as over-production, and at the same time tens of thousands of our fellow-citizens remaining half-clothed and half-fed, and who are piteously clamoring for the common necessities of life. Over and above all other questions of policy, we are in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time-honored money of the Constitution—gold and silver, not one, but both—the money of Washington and Hamilton, and Jefferson and Monroe, and Jackson and Lincoln, to the end that the American people may receive honest pay for an honest product; that the American debtor may pay his just obligations in an honest standard, and not in a dishonest and unsound standard, appreciated 100 per cent in purchasing power and no appreciation in debt-paying power, and to the end, further, that silver-standard countries may be deprived of the unjust advantage they now enjoy, in the difference in exchange between gold and silver—an advantage which tariff legislation cannot overcome. We therefore confidently appeal to the people of the United States to hold in abeyance all other questions, how-

ever important and even momentous they may appear; to sunder, if need be, all former party ties and affiliations, and unite in one supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power—a power more destructive than any which has ever been fastened upon the civilized men of any race or in any age. And, upon the consummation of our desires and efforts, we evoke the aid of all patriotic American citizens and the gracious favor of Divine Providence. Inasmuch as the patriotic majority of the Chicago Convention embodied in the financial plank of its platform the principles enunciated in the platform of the American Bimetallic party, promulgated at Washington, D. C., January 22, 1896, and herein reiterated, which is not only the paramount but the only real issue in the pending compaign, therefore, recognizing that their nominees embody these patriotic principles, we recommend that this Convention nominate William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for President, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for Vice-President."

PROHIBITION.

The National Convention of the Prohibition party was held at Pittsburg, Penn., May 28, 1896. Joshua Levering, of Maryland, was nominated for President, and Hale Johnson, of Illinois, for Vice-President. Close to midnight, when contributions to the campaign fund were being received, the Free Silver, Woman's Suffrage and Populist delegates, numbering about 200, bolted the convention.

THE PLATFORM.

The majority of the Committee on Resolutions reported a platform, the first six planks of which were adopted unanimously by the committee, and were denunciatory of the liquor traffic and proposed straightout prohibition. The seventh plank, which declared that no citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, was adopted by only a small majority. The other planks, which referred to one day's rest a week, the English language in non-sectarian schools, the election of President, Vice-President and Senators directly by the people, liberal pensions, exclusion of pauper and criminal emigrants, arbitration, etc., there was some division on.

The minority reported a platform which contained this money plank:

"Resolved, That all money be issued by the Government only and without the intervention of any private citizen, corporation or banking institution. It should be based upon the wealth, stability and integrity of the Nation, and be full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and should be of sufficient volume to meet the demands of the legitimate business interests in this country and for the purpose of honestly liquidating all our outstanding obligations payable in coin. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1 without consulting any other nation." The other points on which the minority asked action were: Preserving public lands from monopoly and speculation; Government control of railroads and telegraphs; favoring an income tax and imposing only such import duties as are necessary to secure equitable commercial relations with other nations; favoring the adoption of the initiative and referendum as a means of obtaining free expression of the popular will. On the motion to make these recommendations part of the majority report the fight began. A vote to lay it on the table resulted in 492 nays, 310 yeas. The free silver plank was defeated by a vote of 427 nays to 387 yeas.

A substitute platform was proposed by Mr. Patton, of Illinois, which omitted mention of every subject, woman suffrage included, except prohibition, and it was adopted and became the sole platform of the party. The following is the full text:

"The Prohibition party, in National Convention assembled, declares its firm conviction that the manufacture, exportation, importation and sale of alcoholic beverages has produced such social, commercial, industrial and political wrongs and is now so threatening the perpetuity of all our social and political institutions that the suppression of the same by a national party organized therefor is the greatest object to be accomplished by the voters of our country, and is of such importance as that it, of right, ought to control the political action of all our patriotic citizens until such suppression is accomplished. The urgency of this cause demands the union without further delay of all citizens who desire the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

"Therefore, be it resolved, That we favor the legal prohibition by State and National legislation of the manufacture, importation, exportation, interstate transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages.

"That we declare our purpose to organize and invite all the friends of prohibition into our party, and in order to accomplish this end we declare it but right to leave every Prohibitionist the freedom of his own conscience upon all other political questions, and trust our representatives to take legislative action upon other political questions as the changes occasioned by prohibition and the welfare of the whole people shall demand."

PROHIBITION BOLTERS.

The new National party (Prohibition bolters) held its first convention at Pittsburg, Penn., on May 28, 1896. Rev. Charles E. Bentley, of Nebraska, was nominated for President, and J. H. Southgate, of North Carolina, was nominated for Vice-President. On the money question the platform said:

"All money should be issued by the general Government only, and without the intervention of any private citizen, corporation, or banking institution. It should be based upon the wealth, stability and integrity of the nation. It should be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and should be of sufficient volume to meet the demands of the legitimate business interests of the country. For the purpose of honestly liquidating our outstanding coin obligations we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold, at the ratio of 16 to 1, without consulting any other nation."

SOCIALIST-LABOR.

The National Convention of the Socialist-Labor party held in New-York City on July 9, 1896, nominated Charles H. Matchett, of New-York, for President, and Mathew Maguire, of New-Jersey, for Vice-President. The platform, divided into twenty-one items, was as follows:

"With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands: Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, waterworks, gasworks, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons. The public lands to be declared inalienable, revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals the conditions of which have not been complied with. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation. Progressive income tax and tax on inheriances; the smaller incomes to be exempt. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, State and Nation). All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States; equalization of women's wages with those of men where equal service is performed. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (National, State and municipal), wherever it exists. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers. Municipal self-government. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections; universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex; election days to be legal holidays; the principle of proportional representation to be introduced. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States; administration of justice to be free of charge; abolition of capital punishment."

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Omaha, Neb., July 14, 1898.—The resolutions adopted pledged anew support to the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896. It congratulated the country on the return of prosperity, and on the subject of the National Administration said:

"We are uncompromisingly in favor of the maintenance of the single gold standard, and that the medium of exchange of whatever form issued by or under the authority of the National Government should be maintained at a parity with gold, the universal standard of the great commercial nations, and that every dollar coined or issued under National laws shall have an equal purchasing and debt-paying power. We are unqualifiedly opposed to free and unlimited coinage of silver, and we reaffirm the St. Louis platform on this subject

"We hereby commend the patriotism and patriotic policy of President McKinley in exhausting all peaceful methods of accomplishing our purpose before resorting to the stern arbitrament of battle, and his wise forethought in preparing in time of peace for the calamity of war, and we applaud the vigor, skill and ability which have thus far resulted in unbroken and glorious victory on land and sea, and which promise a speedy and complete triumph for American arms and American people.

"In the future important problems will arise from the war in which the Nation is now engaged. Among others will be the disposition to be made of conquered territory. The people can safely leave the wise and patriotic solution of these questions to a Republican President and a Republican Congress. We favor all measures which will promote the restoration and growth of our merchant marine.

"We send greetings to the soldier and sailor boys of the Republic, whose unselfish patriotism shall receive the homage of a grateful people."

A resolution providing for the change of plan of meeting from annual to biennial sessions was adopted after considerable discussion, the final vote being unanimous.

A resolution providing for the admission of women as members and delegates was also adopted without debate.

POLITICAL STATE PLATFORMS.

ALABAMA.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

April 28, 1896.—We contend for honest money, for a currency of gold, silver and paper, with which to measure our exchange, that shall be as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor, and to that end we favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, under such restrictions to be determined by legislation

as will secure the maintenance of the parities of the values of the two metals; also, that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of gold, silver or paper, shall be at all times equal, and we believe the best way to continue the parity of our dollars and at the same time enlarge the circulating medium commensurate with the growth of population is the unlimited use of the domestic silver product of our own monetary system and the prohibition of foreign silver, modified by financial reciprocity.

We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated and debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only that its parity with gold can be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to a free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. We believe that every American dollar should be an honest 100-cent dollar, always and everywhere, whether gold, silver or paper.

DEMOCRATIC.

April 22, 1896.—The platform favored the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, as the standard money of the country, without discrimination against either metal and without the consent of foreign nations. It also called for the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State bank issues, and for the government of the State by white men. President Cleveland was commended for his attitude on the Monroe Doctrine, but his financial policy was condemned. The minority report, which was in opposition to free coinage, was tabled by a vote of 331 to 173. The National Convention delegates were instructed to vote as a unit for free silver.

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

August 27, 1896. — Resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing Secretary Herbert's course in bolting the Chicago Convention; declaring in favor of nominating a National Democratic candidate in each district in Alabama; deploring the death of ex-Governor Russell of Massachusetts; indorsing the action of the National Provisional Executive Committee, and especially the work of J. M. Falkner, Alabama's member; providing for a thorough organization in every county in Alabama; demanding that the National Democracy be treated fairly at the polls in Alabama; declaring in favor of the Indianapolis Convention placing a National ticket in the field.

POPULIST.

April 29, 1896.—The platform demanded a free ballot and a fair count; declared for free coinage of silver; the abolition of National banks, and the expansion of currency. A tariff plank said: "We favor a tariff for revenue so adjusted as to protect, as far as practicable, the farmers and the laborers in our shops, mines, factories and mills, and their product, against foreign pauper labor."

COLORED REPUBLICAN.

June 16, 1898.—The convention was called by William J. Stevens and other negro Republicans, at Birmingham, who were dissatisfied with the regular Republican convention held at Montgomery, and nominated a State ticket, which the regular convention neglected to do. Its platform indorsed the National platform of 1896, indorsed the Administration of President McKinley; declared for fair elections, against a Constitutional convention, for better schools, and equal protection under the laws; denounced the actions of the Republican State Convention at Montgomery, and declared for a reorganization of the party in the State.

ARIZONA.

REPUBLICAN.

April 30, 1896.—The "McKinley Wing" adopted a platform in part as follows:

"We declare that it is the unanimous demand of the people of the Territory of Arizona that silver should be remonetized and restored to its place in the currency of the Nation as a money metal accorded it by the founders of the Republic. We assert that we are for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and we hereby instruct the delegates to the National Convention to use every means in their power to secure a clause in the National platform favoring free and unlimited coinage of silver."

The platform also urged Congress to grant Statehood to the Territory; favored liberal pensions to veterans; advocated "protection to American labor and American industries," and the policy of reciprocity, and indorsed William McKinley for President.

The "Stoddard-Christy Wing" adopted this money plank:

"That it is the belief of this convention that the people of Arizona, without regard to party, are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of not less than 16 to 1, and the delegates elected by this convention to St. Louis are held instructed to use all honorable means to secure the adoption of a silver plank in the National Republican platform."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 8, 1896.—Resolved, That we, the Democratic party of Arizona, in convention, repudiate the financial policy of the present National Administration.

We indorse the language used by John G. Carlisle in 1878, when he denounced the "conspiracy" to destroy silver as a standard money as "the most gigantic crime of this or any other age," and we agree with him in the declaration then made that "the consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that have ever occurred in the history of the world."

We are not willing to be parties to such a crime, and in order to undo a wrong already done and to prevent a further rise in the purchasing power of the dollar, we favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

We are opposed to the retirement of the greenback, and demand that the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of issuing interest-bearing bonds for the purchase of gold, shall recognize silver as money of redemption and exercise the right to redeem greenbacks, treasury notes and all other coin obligations in silver when silver is more convenient.

POPULIST.

August 21, 1896.—The platform indorsed the nominations of Bryan and Sewall on the National ticket; favored free silver; declared for Statehood for Arizona, and the reclamation of desert lands by Governmental aid, and opposed the present irrigation laws of the Territory.

ARKANSAS.

REPUBLICAN.

June 29, 1898.—The platform first indorsed and reaffirmed the declaration of principles promulgated by the National Convention of 1896, and added:

"We heartily indorse and commend William McKinley as the personification of a broad and sound statesmanship, at once progressive and conservative, who has a masterly conception of the true status and mission and the international relations of our country; who, full of the American spirit, is alive to the policy of the great founders of the Republic and the cherished traditions of the Nation; who, gifted in speech, wise in council, brave in the enforcement of his political views, just to his friends, generous to his political opponents, humane and considerate of the welfare of his people, is administering the Government in such an exceptionally able manner that he will be recognized as one of the greatest and most patriotic Presidents of our country. We especially approve and indorse the determined manner in which, unawed by popular clamor, he exhausted all available means of preserving an honorable peace, and making indispensable preparations to prevent disaster before resorting to the dire arbitrament of war. Thanks to his wisdom and patriotism, the last vestige of sectionalism has been removed, and the Nation stands united to follow his matchless leadership.

"We congratulate the country upon the adoption of the Dingley act, with its reciprocity provisions, as a wise measure of protection and security to American labor and capital, which, while greatly reducing our imports by the substitution of home for foreign-made fabrics, has opened to us the markets of the world to an extent never before known, so that the balance of trade in our favor for the fiscal year ending to-morrow will attain the unparalleled and stupendous figures of $600,000,000.

"We reaffirm our adherence to the doctrine of sound money, by which every dollar, whether of gold, silver or paper, put forth under the sanction of the Government shall be the equal of every other dollar.

"To the Army and Navy of the restored Union we send greeting, and express our entire appreciation of the patriotic and heroic feeling which has prompted their enlistment, our sincere sympathy with their trials and sacrifices, our deep and profound interest in their movements, our resolve to honor and applaud their services, and our anxiety to welcome their triumphant return. The country, to whose renown they are contributing, will ever hold them in grateful remembrance.

"We favor the annexation of Hawaii as a strategic position and a commercial necessity, and the immediate building of the Nicaraguan Canal.

"We favor a Civil Service law which recognizes the merit system, but the extensions of the last Democratic Administration were far beyond its purpose and intent, and we favor such modification thereof by executive order, in conformity with the report of the Committee of the United States Senate, as will prevent incompetent officers holding positions to which they were appointed for political services to the Democratic party, regardless of their ability to discharge the duties of the same."

The platform also declared in favor of a National quarantine law; the enactment of an election law that will prevent fraud; the consolidation of National and State elections, upon the ground of economy; the calling of a State convention to revise the Constitution; the enactment of laws that will encourage grape culture. It condemned the Democratic Administrations of the last twenty-four years, which had legislated to prevent immigration and capital from seeking the State; for refusing to appoint a single Republican on any of the boards of public institutions of the State University; for its mismanagement and misappropriation of the public school fund.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 21, 1898.—The platform recognized the Monroe Doctrine as a "cardinal tenet of the Democratic party and a part of the public policy of the National Government, and favor its strict observance." Regarding the war with Spain, it pledged an "indorsement of all necessary measures to bring it to a successful, speedy and triumphant conclusion. Believing that the resources and taxing power of the United States are sufficient to defray the expenses of the successful prosecution of the war, we are opposed to the issuance of interest-bearing bonds for that purpose at the present time."

The platform also favored the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States Government.

CALIFORNIA.

REPUBLICAN.

August 24, 1898.—The platform had the following on the acquisition of new territory and the need of a larger navy:

"The National welfare demands the retention of the island of Porto Rico and other West India islands coming under our control, and of the Philippines, in order to permit the expansion of American trade, and in the case of the latter to safeguard commerce already secured in the Orient. In the event of the retention of this foreign territory it should be the policy of the United States to extend its benefit of free commercial intercourse to all sections of the American Union, and to that end the provision of the Constitution re-

quiring that 'all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States' should be rigidly enforced.

"All legislative candidates of the Republican party are hereby pledged to choose a United States Senator who, in dealing with the question of the retention of the Philippines and Porto Rico, will devote all his energies to retaining in its integrity the protective policy of the United States. We rejoice in the acquisition of Hawaii and Porto Rico and favor the retention by our country of every foot of soil that has been conquered by the victorious hosts of our great Republic. We condemn the action of the Democratic Senator of this State and the present Democratic nominee for Governor, then in Congress, for opposing the annexation of Hawaii and wholly failing to represent the interests or wishes of the people of the State in that regard.

"We pledge the nominees of the Republican party in the various Congress districts in the State to use the utmost efforts, if elected, to secure the speedy extension of the revenue system of the United States to the island of Porto Rico and the Philippines, that all parts of our country may enjoy the benefits of trade intercourse with our new acquisitions on the same terms that now prevail throughout the entire Union.

"The victories won by our sailors and soldiers at Manila and Santiago, and the consequent acquisition of new territory, have increased our National horizon and imposed new and great duties upon us. To properly care for what we have conquered, to adequately protect Americans engaged in travel or business abroad, to appropriately guard our National honor and make our flag the safeguard of all who seek shelter of its folds, demand of us a navy large enough to compel foreign nations, whether savage or civilized, to recognize the claim of American citizenship, wherever made, as entitling the claimant to safety and protection for his business and his person.

"We pledge our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and our candidates and our party, to work and vote to secure the building of an adequate Navy, as recommended by the present Republican Secretary of the Navy, and request that proportionate parts thereof be constructed on the Pacific.

"The United States, in pursuit of its purpose of freeing the people of Cuba from Spanish misrule, has taken possession of that island, and also of Porto Rico and other West India islands, and of the Philippines. The Republican party of California is in hearty sympathy with the declared policy of the President to accord to the people of Cuba an opportunity to form a stable government, thus redeeming a promise made to the world."

The platform also favored the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal under the American flag; commended the National Administration for its conduct of the war; congratulated the representatives of California in Congress on the defeat of the Funding bill; favored low taxes; reaffirmed its opposition to silver on a 16 to 1 basis; opposed interference with courts, and favored the foreclosure of the Government mortgages on the Central Pacific.

DEMOCRATIC.

August 18, 1898.—The convention adopted the report of the Committee on Fusion, which recited that the Populists and Silver Republicans were in accord with the programme of fusion and would support the Democratic ticket if it should proceed along the lines mapped out. The platform reaffirmed the National platform of 1896; indorsed the action of Congress in declaring war against Spain, and congratulated the people upon the speedy prosecution of the war. While not favoring an aggressive policy of territorial expansion, it opposed surrender to Spain of any of the territory acquired by American valor; also opposed surrender to Spanish dominion of the people of any of the Spanish colonies who co-operated with the American forces during the war; opposed the assumption by this Government of any of the debts of Spain incurred in maintaining her sovereignty in Cuba, and to the imposition of any portion thereof upon the people of that island; commended the course of the Democrats in Congress by supporting war measures and opposing the War Revenue bill. It favored the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States Government; denounced the act of Congress refunding the debts of the Central Pacific Railroad to the Government, and favored foreclosure of the Government's liens upon the Central Pacific and Western Pacific railways; denounced the persistent efforts of the Secretary of War to prevent the improvement of the San Pedro Harbor; condemned the rapacity of the Central Pacific and other railway companies in procuring issuance to themselves patents for large tracts of mineral lands, and demanded that all such patents be cancelled and that such lands be restored to public domain and thrown open to exploration and entry; demanded the election or United States Senators by direct vote of the people; favored the extension of the contract labor laws to Hawaii and to all other territory that may be annexed to the United States; opposed employment of convict labor in competition with free labor; recommended the general use of the label of Allied Printing Trades Council and other union labels; favored improvements of roadways; favored the enactment of a general primary election law; favored laws to prohibit food adulteration, and a Constitutional amendment to abolish the poll tax and to change the system of local taxation.

POPULIST.

July 28, 1898.—The platform demanded the adoption of the initiative and referendum principle; demanded the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation; opposed the policy of demanding the retirement of greenbacks; demanded "a National money, safe and sound, issued by the general Government only, without the intervention of banks"; demanded that "the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demand of a growing business and population of the country"; demanded that legislation be enacted "to prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money

by private contract"; demanded that there shall be no further issue of United States interest-bearing bonds; demanded that postal savings banks be established for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange; opposed all funding bills calculated to extend the time for payment of the Pacific Railroad debt, and demanded that the Government take the necessary steps to immediately foreclose the mortgage upon the Central Pacific Railroad and collect the debt in full, and, if necessary, to bid it in at the sale and operate the same in the interest and for the benefit of the people; demanded the construction, ownership and operation by the Government of the Nicaraguan Canal.

Upon the subject of the war with Spain the platform declared that it should be prosecuted with overwhelming vigor until the ends for which it was undertaken should be fully and satisfactorily achieved. It deprecated the issue of "popular loan" bonds; favored the repeal of all poll taxes; demanded exemption from taxation of small homesteads and personal property; favored a graduated State income and inheritance tax, and submitting to the people a Constitutional amendment which will give to counties and municipal corporations the right to adopt such a system of taxation for local purposes as the people of such locality may desire; favored legislation to secure remunerative employment for every citizen; demanded the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

COLORADO.

REPUBLICAN.

September 15, 1898.—The platform pledged anew allegiance to the National Republican party and indorsed "the wise, careful and patriotic Administration of President McKinley." On the money question it said:

"The Republican party is and always has been a bimetallic party. The Republican party of Colorado is earnestly devoted to the cause of bimetallism. It has no sympathy with monometallism, and believes that the final imposition of a single standard upon the people of this country would work irreparable injury. Its members believe that the proper place for a Republican bimetallist is in the ranks of the party, and not out of it. In the future, as in the past, Republicans who represent Colorado at the National capital will be found working for the restoration of silver. True bimetallists are necessarily believers in hard money—gold and silver—as the basis of our National circulation. The Democratic attempt to raise money for our war with Spain by issuing $150,000,000 of irredeemable legal-tender notes, not backed by a dollar of gold or silver, would, if successful, have been the most serious blow that could have been dealt to the cause of silver. It was fortunately defeated by Republican votes."

It rejoiced with the people on the early and successful termination of the war with Spain; extended to the brave and courageous officers and men of the Army and Navy sincere and heartfelt congratulations for their heroism and gallantry; declared support to the principles of protection to American labor and American industries; indorsed the record of Senator Wolcott and commended his patriotic labors; declared in favor of home rule for the city of Denver; favored the removal of the Soldiers' Home to a centre of population; favored a readjustment of the tax laws and a reform of the ballot laws; favored the repeal of that part of the State Constitution which limits the number of amendments that may be submitted to the people at the same general election.

DEMOCRATIC.

September 10, 1898.—The party formed a fusion with the Populists and Silver Republicans by which the Democrats were allowed the candidates for Governor and one Regent; the Populists the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, a Congressman in the IId District, and one Regent, and the Silver Republicans (Towne faction) the Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, a Congressman from the Ist District and one Regent.

The platform reaffirmed the fundamental principles of the National platform of 1896—"the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation on earth," and the candidacy of William J. Bryan for President. It also approved of the war with Spain; favored the independence of Cuba and the retention by the Government of the Spanish West Indian possessions and control of all other Spanish territories taken by the American forces. It commended the bravery of the Army and the Navy in the war, and declared that "a grateful country will bind up their wounds, sustain their sick, care for their afflicted and dependent, and keep from want their widows and orphans." It denounced the issuance of the war loan bonds; denounced the Republican party for defeating the amendment to the War Revenue bill providing for the issuance of non-interest-bearing legal-tender notes not exceeding $150,000,000, and for the defeat of the free-coinage amendment; declared the Dingley tariff bill to be a failure, and demanded "the passage of a revenue law which shall furnish an adequate supply of money to the country without unnecessarily burdening the people or enabling the few to flourish at the expense of the many"; favored the immediate construction and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States Government; favored the construction and maintenance of "the best Navy in the world," and pledged hearty support of the representatives to all legislation tending to the comfort and happiness of the Civil War veterans in their old age. It also pledged economy in State administration.

POPULIST.

September 10, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed its unswerving allegiance to the National platforms of 1892 and 1896, and reiterated the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1; favored the retention of all islands taken from Spain over which the United States flag floats, and where the heroic dead lie buried, until such time as a majority of the people of those respective countries shall express a desire to

establish a government of their own; favored a State Convention to make such amendments to the Constitution as will permit of "healthy and needed legislation now found impossible"; pledged to grant any reasonable demands that the veteran soldiers may ask with reference to the Soldiers' Home, or any other matters of vital interest to them; declared in favor of the policy of home rule in the election and appointment of municipal officers in the cities and towns; pledged to work in every way for the political extinction of Senator E. O. Wolcott because of his money views, and indorsed the records of Senator Teller and Representatives Bell and Shafroth.

SILVER REPUBLICAN.

September 8, 1898.—The platform of the "Broad Convention" favored "the restoration of the money of the Constitution by throwing open the mints of the country to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1"; commended the "patriotism, skill and ability displayed by the present Administration during the trying times of the late war with Spain," also the achievements of the forces of the Army and Navy; condemned as unpatriotic and un-American the position of the Democrats and others in Congress who spoke and voted against the annexation of Hawaii; favored "keeping forever in place the American flag wherever it is unfurled to the breeze, whether as the result of conquest or peaceable acquirement"; demanded that the Nicaraguan Canal should be immediately constructed by and remain under the control of the United States; favored maintaining the Silver Republican party in the integrity of its organization, that former Republicans and others may have a party through which to express and vote their convictions upon the money question without sacrificing their views upon other great National and political questions, and opposed making the Silver Republican party an adjunct to Democratic success in the State; demanded that candidates for State and legislative offices be required to pledge to use their influence, efforts and votes to adjust, equalize and reduce both the fees and salaries of public officials and of persons in the employ of county and State institutions; favored legislation reviving the revenue laws of the State; favored an amendment to the election law that would prevent duplicate tickets, abolish all emblems and frame an official ballot so that each voter shall vote directly for the person or persons for whom he desires to cast his ballot.

September 10, 1898.—The platform of the Towne faction declared allegiance to the cause of bimetallism, and demanded the restoration of silver to an equal plane of dignity and power with gold as a monetary metal, and that the mints should be opened to the coinage of both gold and silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1, without asking or waiting the aid or consent of any other nation. It added: "We congratulate the country upon the conclusion of a war whose purpose was the highest that ever impelled a nation to take up arms and whose record of glory on land and sea has never been surpassed in history. We declare that the war was waged in deference to the demand of the liberty-loving people of this country, whose sympathies were aroused by the sufferings of the people of Cuba, under the barbarous misgovernment of Spain; that it was an American war, and that the attempt manifested in some quarters to claim it as the property of a certain political party in this country is not creditable to the patriotism of those who make it. We declare our belief in the mission of the people of the United States as the evangel of liberty and self-government to the nations of the world, and in their ability to discharge all of the responsibilities which the fortunes of war have thrust upon them. Wherever the flag waves it shall be a symbol of civil freedom and to all men who gaze upon its folds a guarantee of the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We send greetings to our Colorado boys, and commend them for their brave and gallant conduct in the storming of Manila and the performance of the other duties of the soldier."

CONNECTICUT.

REPUBLICAN.

September 15, 1898.—"The Republican party of the State of Connecticut, in convention assembled, indorses and sustains the Administration of its great leader, William McKinley, and declares that by his devotion to his country, by his fidelity to the high trust reposed in him by the American people, by the wisdom and patriotic character of his public acts, speeches and messages, he has endeared himself to the hearts and won the confidence and love of his countrymen. It heartily approves his course in seeking, first, a solution of the questions at issue between our country and Spain without war; commends his wise and prudent forbearance in exhausting every honorable means of averting it, and, while in the mean time endeavoring to maintain peace with honor, preparing for it, and when it could not honorably be avoided, meeting it with rare skill and with sublime courage, conducting it to a glorious victory, and so wisely that the people of all sections of our country have been patriotically united as never before. It declares that the statesmanship, wisdom and commanding courage which he has displayed throughout this trying period entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the American people. It declares its most unbounded confidence in him and in his constitutional advisers, and congratulates the people of America upon the sagacity, firmness and patriotism which have marked the conduct of the war, and have brought in so brief a period such marvellous success. It confidently appeals to the electors of the State to trust to the President and his constitutional advisers to wisely determine the conditions of peace, which necessarily involve our future relations with Cuba and the ultimate disposition of Porto Rico and the Philippines.

"The brave soldiers and sailors of our Republic, as in all other wars in which they have engaged, have won undying fame, and covered the dear old flag with glory and with honor. They have endured

much sickness, many hardships, have made great sacrifices, some even unto death, and all alike have earned, and will ever receive, the highest praise and the most profound esteem of a grateful and generous people. It, therefore, declares its appreciation of the noble and patriotic services of all our brave soldiers and sailors and of their heroic sacrifices. And if by the misconduct or incompetency of any officials their health or their lives have been unnecessarily sacrificed or endangered, it implicitly trusts that the President and his constitutional advisers will make such investigations as will bring the offenders, regardless of past or present political affiliations, to punishment.

"It declares that by the platform of their State Convention of April, 1896, the Republicans of Connecticut were among the first to unequivocally advocate sound money and to unreservedly favor a 'single standard of value, and that standard gold.' That this declaration has met the approval of the great majority of the intelligent voters of this State is shown by the overwhelming victory gained by our party in November of that year, through the ballots of both the Republican and patriotic Gold Democrats. That this is the true, safe and great principle of an honest and successful financial policy is already indicated by the revival of trade and industry and the constantly increasing prosperity of our country, which under the improved tariff and revenue laws has been enjoyed since it has been declared as the keynote of the financial policy of the Republican party.

"After the experiences of the last two years it reaffirms its advocacy of the single standard of value, and that standard gold, as the only financial policy which will assure public confidence and National credit at home and abroad, and which will promote such investment of capital in the enterprises of commerce, trade and manufacture as will insure remunerative employment to the farmers, mechanics and wage-earners of America. It believes that the impossibility of effecting an international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world for the free coinage of silver has been clearly demonstrated. It, therefore, favors such National monetary legislation as will maintain our paper and silver currency at a parity with gold, by which the weight of a gold dollar shall be established at the present standard, and by which every paper and silver dollar and every obligation for the payment of money shall be redeemable in gold, and such changes in our present monetary system as will furnish ample credit facilities for conducting business in all parts of the country, by the retirement of Government notes and the issue of banknotes so secured as to insure their redemption in gold of the present standard of fineness."

On the tariff the convention pledged itself to maintain the principle of protection to American labor and American industry with reciprocity, and favored such alterations in the existing tariff and revenue laws as the changed conditions growing out of the Spanish war may require, and those which may be found necessary from time to time, and it favored the most stringent legislative prohibitions against cheap pauper immigration, protecting to the fullest extent the American wage-earner against imported cheap labor.

The platform also favored making the Navy large enough to command the respect of all nations, and adequate to the protection of American interests in every part of the world; demanded a system of coast and harbor defence commensurate with the interests of the country and sufficient to protect it from hostile attacks, and such increase in the Army as is needed to man at all times these defences in case of foreign war; demanded that the Federal Government should take the necessary steps to complete the Nicaraguan Canal as soon as possible and maintain the exclusive control thereof; approved the annexation of Hawaii, and favored acquiring and controlling such additional lands, naval stations and harbors as will enable the United States at all times to give the most complete protection to American commerce with Asia and the countries of the Far East; favored upbuilding the marchant marine and such legislation by Congress as will accomplish that end; pledged its support to such legislation as would promise the most economical administration of all departments of the State, and such as will improve the organization and properly equip the National Guard, and indorsed the administration of State affairs by Governor Cooke and his cabinet.

DEMOCRATIC.

September 21, 1898.—The gold faction completely routed the silver element by securing the adoption of a platform which totally eliminated reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896, and obtained control of the State Committee. The platform was, in part, as follows:

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Connecticut is now, as it has ever been, in favor of bimetallism as enunciated by Jefferson, affording, as it does, the most stable standard of value, and we declare ourselves unalterably opposed to monometallism of any kind.

"We call attention to the fact that, while a successful war in the cause of a common people gives fresh glory to their flag, the management of the various war departments has chilled out exultation and brought home to us a sense of shame. The American sailors and soldiers have done their full duty, but the administration of President McKinley has been utterly incompetent to discharge the obligations which the management of the war imposed. Incompetency and venality in places of high trust brought disgrace upon the Administration and aroused the ire of an indignant people. In this arraignment of the Republican party for its management of the war, we include the United States Senators from Connecticut and our four Representatives in Congress. More concerned with the advancement of relatives and personal favorites than with the duty they owed to their country, they partake not only of the National odium and disgrace, but together with the present Republican Governor of this State have brought upon Connecticut the shame of being the last State in the Union to put men in the field in defence of the flag. The outrages in the camp and in the field

must be investigated. No guilty man should be permitted to escape. For a Republican Congress to investigate Republican misrule is to frustrate the object of the investigation. For this reason we especially appeal to the people of Connecticut to aid in the election of Democratic Congressmen."

Upon State affairs the platform declared that the Republican Legislature of 1897-1898 was a corrupt body; it demanded home rule for cities and boroughs and the submission of charters to the people; denounced the methods adopted in the sale of valuable public rights and franchises; demanded a constitutional convention to adjust the method of representation in the General Assembly; demanded a change in the election system that State officers may be chosen by a plurality instead of a majority vote, and demanded such legislation as will secure absolute secrecy of the ballot.

PROHIBITION.

August 31, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed former declarations that the destruction of the traffic in intoxicating drinks is the paramount issue before the American people; it demanded that the President issue an order to immediately abolish the army canteen; demanded the prohibition of the sale of liquor at the annual encampment of the State troops, and demanded that woman suffrage be extended.

DELAWARE.

REPUBLICAN.

August 25, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed the principles laid down in the National platform and continued:

"We enthusiastically indorse the present Republican Administration, and heartily commend the high and fearless patriotism, the straightforward and wise statesmanship of William McKinley. The people of Delaware can feel proud that their electoral vote was cast for a President who has won the respect and loyal regard of the entire country without distinction of party. He stands before the people of this State at this election expecting and richly deserving a vote of confidence. Such a vote the people of Delaware will surely give.

"We favor a firm, vigorous and dignified foreign policy. We favor all measures to extend and protect our commercial relations with the rest of the world.

"We believe that the existing gold standard of value for money should be maintained.

"To revive American shipping we favor a discriminating duty in behalf of American ships.

"We favor a tariff adjusted upon protective lines affording ample revenue, with a sufficient surplus to provide for internal improvements, coast defences, an increased Army and Navy and the constant reduction of the public debt."

The platform approved of the new Constitution and commended the course of the Republican minority of the Constitutional Convention in opposing the excessive registration fee and the unjust gerrymandering of the Senatorial districts; it declared that the conduct of the last Democratic Legislature deserves the condemnation of the people at the polls, and that it was animated solely for the purpose of prolonging its existence at the people's expense, and that it enacted no general laws and failed to pass a number of highly important and necessary public measures; it favored all measures to secure honest elections in the State and pledged to secure the observance and enforcement of all laws framed for that end; it favored legislation to improve the common schools, the prison system and the public roads of the State; it also favored all just and honorable measures looking to the adjustment of the existing differences among the Republicans of this State, and as an earnest of this recommended that the nominees of the convention be not confined to those who had heretofore been in harmony with the party assembled.

DEMOCRATIC.

September 13, 1898.—The platform declared the devotion of the party to all the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith; declared the administration of National affairs under President McKinley to be a disappointment, that prosperity has not returned, that trusts, combines and monopolies have grown, and that no measures of economy have been introduced.

Concerning the money question, the platform said: "The necessity of reforming our currency system is admitted on all sides, and confessed by the President himself (who sent a monetary commission abroad to consult foreign governments, and asked for the appointment of another monetary commission to consider the question here at home), but, notwithstanding the admitted evils of our present complicated, illogical and injurious currency system, the Republican Congress and Administration have taken no positive and effective measure for reform."

The Dingley Tariff bill was condemned. It was declared that taxation should be so limited as to place the least restraint possible on the labor, industry and enterprise of the people, and that no privileged class or private interest should be permitted to use the taxing power for its own ends. The inequalities of the war revenue act were also condemned.

It congratulated the people upon the termination of the war with Spain, and a demand was made that the burdens of war taxation be lessened as quickly as possible. A rigid and impartial investigation of the conduct of the War Department was demanded; hope was expressed that the Delaware regiment will be mustered out of service and the action of Governor Tunnell in requesting the discharge of the men was commended.

Attention was called to the record of the Democratic party of Delaware for honesty, economy and devotion to the public welfare.

Concerning the Republican party the platform said: "The Republican party in Delaware has forfeited all right to the confidence of good citizens by falling under the foul and malign influence of a corrupt political adventurer, who, in his

impudent effort to seize in this State a political honor for which he is utterly unfit, has used methods, both in the primaries of the Republican party and at the general elections, so base and corrupt that the reputable portion of the Republican party withdrew from fellowship with him, and in 1896 set up a separate organization of its own."

The platform declared for the preservation of the purity of the ballot, and pledged the Democratic party to a strict and vigorous enforcement of all laws to prevent fraud, bribery and corruption at elections.

FLORIDA.

REPUBLICAN.

March 5, 1896.—The platform urged upon Congress to take favorable action looking toward the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and sympathized with "the Cuban patriots in their efforts to secure the liberty which we enjoy, and will joyfully hail the day when the banner bearing the single star will float over a free people and the 'Queen of the Antilles' is added to the free governments of the American continent."

The "Gunbyites," or bolters, also held a convention after withdrawing from the "regulars," and adopted resolutions favoring "adequate protection to American industries," absolute protection to Americans and American interests abroad, sound money and indorsing the action of Congress on the Cuban question."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 17, 1896.—The Committee on Resolutions voted, 25 to 22, against free silver; subsequently, in convention, a motion to instruct the delegates to vote for free silver was defeated by a vote of 175 to 171. The following was adopted: "Whereas questions of coinage and the finance are matters prescribed by the Constitution for National legislation, and we recognize that it is the proper function of the Democratic National Convention to assemble at Chicago at an early date to prescribe the policy of the party on such questions, as well as all other National issues.

"Therefore, be it resolved that all such questions are properly referred for determination to the National Democratic Convention, and we pledge our support to the policy of the party which may be so enunciated."

POPULIST.

August 6, 1896.—The following was the principal feature of the platform: "In accepting Bryan, the Democratic nominee, the Populist party has done all that reason and justice can demand. We desire a union of all reformers, and a failure by Democrats to withdraw Sewall or substitute Watson places the onus of possible defeat of reform forces upon the Democratic, and not upon the Populist party."

GEORGIA.

REPUBLICAN.

April 29, 1896.—The platform pledged allegiance to the principles advocated by the Republican party; commended the party as the only one adapted to the success and interest of all the people; condemned the Lynch law, and urged that every means be used to abolish it; favored National aid to education; demanded a protective tariff for American industries and protection to American ship-owners; demanded the adoption of a sound-money plank in the National platform.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 29, 1898.—The platform, in its first plank, read, in part, as follows:

"We affirm that the cause for which the United States is at present engaged in war with Spain is just and righteous. . . . We urge upon Congress and upon the Administration to leave nothing undone to push it to a speedy and a successful conclusion."

Concerning free silver the declaration was:

"We reaffirm and indorse the Democratic National platform as adopted at Chicago in 1896, and especially do we reiterate and urge its declaration upon the question of currency reform and the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, and without the aid or consent of any other nation."

Bryan received the following tribute:

"To the brilliant leader of the Democratic party in the last National campaign, William J. Bryan, we extend assurance of our profoundest esteem and undiminished confidence."

POPULIST.

Platform adopted in convention March 16, 1898; readopted May 18.—It indorsed the St. Louis platform; protested against all fusion; favored the passage of an anti-barroom bill which shall close the barrooms at once, which shall make secure the local prohibition already obtained and provide for the sale of intoxicating liquors otherwise than in barrooms under public control; condemned the Convict law passed by the Legislature of 1897 as being the enactment of a system more iniquitous than the old Lease-act, and declared that the State herself should keep possession of her prisoners and should employ them upon the public roads, and not allow them to be brought into competition with free labor, and that reformatories be established for juvenile criminals. It also declared in favor of improving and extending the public school system; emphatically condemned the practice of public officers accepting free passes from railroad corporations and franks from telegraph and express companies; condemned lynching and demanded the rigid enforcement of the laws against this barbarous practice; demanded that all public officers be elected by the people, and believed that judges and solicitors elected on State tickets by nominations secured by political conventions is productive of partisanship in the judiciary; favored the continuance of pensions to needy and deserving Confederate soldiers and to the widows of Confederate soldiers; also favored an amendment to the Constitution of the State providing for the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate in legislation.

IDAHO.

REPUBLICAN.

August 19, 1898.—The platform affirmed the National platform of 1896. The financial plank said:

"We heartily indorse the financial policy of the Republican party as the same has been applied to the management of the financial affairs of the Government."

Continuing, the platform said:

"We congratulate the Nation upon the successful issue of the war with Spain, prosecuted under the direction of William McKinley, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, with the loyal support of the brave volunteers of both land and sea.

"We declare our hearty approval of the terms demanded of Spain by the President as the conditions of restored peace, and we declare our full confidence in the patriotism and ability of the Republican Administration to make just and wise provisions touching the government and control of our newly acquired territory as will best accord with the policy of our Government and the best interests of all the people."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 16, 1896.—The platform demanded the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio at 16 to 1, without waiting for the action of any other nation on earth, such gold and silver to be full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

Resolutions were offered condemning the financial policy of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle, but there were such fiery speeches made that the resolutions were withdrawn.

August 22, 1896.—The platform affirmed allegiance to that adopted by the National Convention of 1896.

POPULIST.

August 26, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed allegiance to the platforms of the National conventions of 1892 and 1896. On the money question it said: "And especially do we reiterate our loyalty to the principles of free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1; and we declare ourselves of the belief that while gold and silver are used as metals on which to place the money stamp of Government, it is a most infamous attack on an American industry to limit the use of one metal in such a manner as to depreciate its commodity value and bring ruin to the door of honest and industrious citizens through such legislation."

It also declared for the initiative and referendum; denounced the issuance of interest-bearing bonds, and declared that the party would continue agitation until a National policy is adopted of paying all Government obligations with full legal-tender money, whether in gold, silver or paper; demanded that title to all public school lands within the State shall forever remain in the State, and that such lands shall be subject to lease only by the State for a certain term; demanded the enactment if a law substituting salaries for the fee system for all public officials; demanded a law prohibiting the making of contracts permitting deficiency judgments upon mortgage foreclosure; demanded laws requiring the Supreme Court, upon request of any political division of the Legislature, to express its opinion as to the constitutionality of any proposed legislation; congratulated the women upon the success of the constitutional amendment giving them the rights of equal suffrage. Upon the war this was all that the platform contained: "We recognize with pride the splendid loyalty and courage of our Army and Navy in all the engagements of the recent war."

ILLINOIS.

REPUBLICAN.

June 14, 1898.—The platform repledged allegiance to the National platform of 1896, and in reference to the present National Administration it said:

"We indorse and approve the patriotic, wise and American Administration of William McKinley. We commend his course in connection with the war with Spain as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. We especially commend his wise and Christian statesmanship prior to the commencement of hostilities, when, while heroically laboring for some peaceful settlement of international difficulties consistent with National honor, he was yet preparing with extraordinary diligence the Army and Navy of the United States to enforce if necessary American rights and use them for humanity in the interests of the downtrodden and suffering people of Cuba. We believe that the present war with Spain is a righteous and just cause. We rejoice that the American people are a unit in sustaining the Government, and that the spirit of patriotism has swept away the last vestige of sectional feeling. We pledge to the President the earnest support of the State of Illinois in the prosecution of the war to a triumphant close.

"The business sense of the Republican party, having carried the Government safely through all of the financial difficulties attending the prosecution of the Civil War, may be depended upon to do all that is needful in the emergency now upon the country growing out of the war with Spain. The return of the Republican party to power, the restoration of confidence in the stability and good management of the Government finances and the rapidly returning prosperity and fortunately a full Treasury have helped this Government in all its undertakings when the war began. The ease with which money has been provided and the prompt and unanimous way in which it has been appropriated have impressed all the people of the civilized world. It has correspondingly increased their respect for us and brought home to their attention the fact that the United States is lacking in none of the elements that go to make a first-class Power.

"The Republican Administration can always be depended upon in the further conduct of the war to provide by taxation for the expenses to be incurred and so take care of the credit of the Government as to make it possible, so far as it may become necessary to borrow money, to secure the same readily at the lowest rates that have ever been obtained by any government in time of war. It will also be

the pride and the care of the Administration to see that its soldiers and sailors and all of its war expenses be promptly paid in money equal to gold and as good as the best in circulation in any part of the world.

"The United States should hold all of the possessions it has conquered and may conquer from Spain until the Spanish Government has agreed to give security that it will pay the United States indemnity for whatever cost that might have been avoided had Spain been an humane Government, and the United States should also hold such possessions in the conquered territory as shall be advantageous to its interests in times of war and peace.

"The Republican party can also be depended upon at the proper time to give careful consideration to the questions of the currency and to make such changes as may be found necessary to protect the Government against the danger of sudden calls for the redemption of its issues, always bearing in mind the needs of the people for a first-class medium of exchange in the transaction of their daily business.

"The Navy of the United States should be so increased and strengthened as to command the respect of the world and to meet the emergencies of this great Nation.

"We are in favor of early construction of the Nicaraguan Canal and its control by the United States Government.

"We favor the speedy enactment of a law establishing a system of postal savings banks and we indorse the bill now pending before Congress and ask that the measure to be passed by the LVth Congress."

The platform indorsed the course of Senators Cullom and Mason, and of the representatives in Congress from Illinois; it also indorsed the Administration of Governor Tanner, and his attitude and action with reference to the war with Spain; congratulated the miners of Illinois "on their success in obtaining the long-desired eight-hour working day, which gives to them the ideal day"; approved of the enactment by the Republican Congress of a law providing that no Government contractor shall compel his men to work more than eight hours in twenty-four, and of the appointment of a commission to investigate and make recommendations to Congress for remedying labor evils.

DEMOCRATIC.

July 12, 1898.—The platform declared for the "free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present established ratio of 16 to 1, by independent action of the United States without waiting for the consent or permission of other Nations; the reduction of tariff duties to a point which will provide only a sufficient revenue for the needs of the Government without levying extra tax upon the consumer for the purpose of enriching the already wealthy; the adoption of a fair and equitable tax on incomes and amendment to the Constitution of the United States if necessary to accomplish this purpose." It also declared for legislation to more clearly define the duties and powers of courts in the issuing of writs restraining citizens of their rights without trial by jury; the adoption of National and State laws that will abolish pools and trusts; it affirmed the Monroe Doctrine and pledged to abide by the advice of Washington to keep free from entangling alliances with foreign nations; recognized William Jennings Bryan as the leading exponent of the principles enunciated as a declaration of party faith by the Democratic National Convention of 1896; declared that the tariff law has not only failed to provide labor the promised relief from idleness and low wages, but has increased to a marked extent the cost of necessaries; demanded the repeal of the Allen law passed by the Legislature; demanded municipal ownership and control of all public franchises, and all other natural monopolies; pronounced the war with Spain justified by every consideration of justice and sound National policy; rejoiced in the glorious deeds of valor of the soldiers and sailors, and greatly deplored the fatalities and injuries which have so resulted; "and we favor the adoption of the most liberal policy toward the sick and wounded and the families of the slain."

It condemned the conduct of Governor Tanner in convening the Legislature in extraordinary session and causing to be passed an apportionment law. It also denounced the Civil Service law and recommended that the question of the repeal of the same be submitted to a vote of the people of the State at the next general election.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 10, 1896.—The platform declared for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

INDIANA.

REPUBLICAN.

August 3, 1898.—The platform sincerely deplored the necessity of war, and declared that "the President and Congress acted wisely in demanding the complete withdrawal of Spanish sovereignty from the island of Cuba and in proceeding to enforce the demand with the military and naval power of the Government"; it extended to the military and naval forces "deepest sympathy on account of the sacrifices they have made and the hardships they are called upon to endure, and our warmest praise for their unconquerable valor"; it felicitated the country "on the fact that when in the exigencies of war it became necessary to issue $200,000,000 of Government bonds to meet the extraordinary expenditures a Republican Administration had the good sense and wisdom to put the loan within the easy reach of the people, where it has been wholly absorbed, furnishing a splendid security for their savings, awakening a new interest in the permanency of our Government and the soundness of its financial system."

The platform cordially approved the Administration of President McKinley, commended his conservative and patriotic course in earnestly hoping and negotiating for peace, while yet prudently preparing for

war, and declared: "We further express our most earnest approval of his vigorous prosecution of the war and our entire confidence in his ability to secure such terms of peace, now happily near at hand, as will advance human liberty and comport with the dignity and honor of the American people."

On financial questions the platform said: "The Republicans of Indiana are unreservedly for sound money, and are, therefore, opposed to the heresy to which the Democratic party is wedded—of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1—which we regard as absolutely certain to debase our money and destroy our private and public credit and cause general business disaster. We recognize the necessity of comprehensive and enlightened monetary legislation, and we believe that the declaration in the St. Louis National Republican platform for the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity of all our forms of money should be given the vitality of public law, and the money of the American people should be made like all its institutions—the best in the world."

On the tariff it said: "We especially commend the President and Congress for the prompt passage of a wise revenue law, in accordance with the sound Republican doctrine of reciprocity and protection to American industries and home labor, and express our unbounded confidence in the beneficial results predicted for this measure by our party leaders, evidences of which are daily accumulating in the way of renewed business prosperity and ample revenue for ordinary governmental expenditures. We therefore reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of reciprocity and protection to American labor and home industries, and condemn the Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only as unsound and unsuited to the best interests of the country; a doctrine whose falsity has been demonstrated by our experience under the Wilson revenue bill, that plunged the country into commercial and financial distress, from which it is fast recovering since the change from that Democratic policy."

It declared that "just and liberal pensions to all deserving soldiers are a sacred debt of the Nation, and the widows and orphans of those who are dead are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people."

Upon the subject of territorial acquisition it said: "Having achieved its manhood, the Republic, under God, is entering upon its greatest period of power, happiness and responsibility. Realizing the mighty future of wealth, prosperity and duty which is even now upon us, we favor the extension of American trade; the reformation of our consular service accordingly; the encouragement by all legitimate means of the American merchant marine; the creation of a Navy as powerful as our commerce shall be extensive, and for public defence and security, and the establishment of coaling stations and naval rendezvous wherever necessary. We most heartily approve the wisdom of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands as a wise measure, and recommend the early construction of the Nicaraguan Canal under the immediate direction and exclusive control of the United States Government, the importance and necessity of the canal having been emphasized by recent events connected with the present war with Spain."

The platform favored laws for the restriction of immigration, indorsed the record of Senator Fairbanks and of the Republican delegation in Congress; commended the administration of Governor Mount; asked for a revision of the laws on county and township government, and favored a primary election law such as will secure to the people a full and free expression in the selection of their candidates for office.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 22, 1898.—The platform which was adopted affirmed that the present war with Spain is just and righteous, and recalled with pride the alleged persistent support of the cause by Democratic Senators and Representatives; congratulated the country on the universally patriotic uprising which has swept away the last vestige of sectionalism; rejoiced in the heroic deeds of Dewey, Bagley and Hobson; favored such a permanent strengthening of the Navy of the United States and coast defences as shall assure adequate protection against foreign aggression; advocated liberal pensions for the survivors of the Civil and present wars. It also favored the construction and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the Government when its feasibility shall be determined, but opposed a loan of the National credit to any private corporation for that purpose. On the financial question the platform affirmed with emphasis loyalty to the platform adopted at Chicago.

On the tariff it said: "We earnestly reassert the Democratic doctrine that all tariff taxes shall be laid for revenue as their sole object and purpose, and we do at this time especially denounce and condemn the high prohibitory rates of the present Republican tariff, commonly called the Dingley bill, under the operation of which trusts and combinations have multiplied and the cost of the necessaries of life has been increased, and the wages of labor have not been advanced, and which has entailed upon the country a deficit of many millions to be made up only by additional taxation in time of war, thus imposing, instead of a benefit, an onerous burden upon the people of the United States."

It also declared in favor of the election of United States Senators by the people; indorsed William J. Bryan as the leader of the party, and exulted in his command of a war regiment, and commended the course of Senator Turpie in all public affairs.

IOWA.

REPUBLICAN.

September 1, 1898.—The platform was, in part, as follows:

"The Republicans of Iowa, in State Convention, declare:

"That we congratulate the country upon the wise and patriotic Administration of President McKinley, and we regard the measures and policies thereof as the con-

crete expression of Republican statesmanship, and especially do we commend his course during the present war with Spain, his wisdom and forbearance in seeking a peaceable solution of the Cuban question before resorting to arms, while at the same time prudently preparing for war, and, when circumstances finally made armed intervention necessary, his vigor and energy in the prosecution of the war.

"That the experience of the last two years has fully approved the gold standard policy of the Republican party as declared by the National Convention of 1896. We recognize the necessity of comprehensive and enlightened monetary legislation. The monetary standard of this country and the commercial world is gold. The permanence of the standard must be assured by Congressional legislation, giving to it the validity and vitality of public law. All other money must be kept at a parity with gold. Our money, like our institutions, should be maintained equal to the best in the world. On this plank we invite the support of all voters who desire honesty and stability in business affairs and an immediate and permanent settlement of the question of the standard of value.

"That we reaffirm our belief in the Republican doctrines of reciprocity and protection. We congratulate the people on the fact that a Republican Congress has enacted a protective tariff which has brought prosperity to our country, and pledge ourselves to favor such changes in the present Republican revenue law as experience may from time to time dictate or changed conditions demand.

"That we favor the upbuilding of the American merchant marine by the speedy construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, by the securing of naval and coaling stations and the protection of American rights in every quarter of the world with an adequate Navy.

"That the Republican party, under whose policies and administration prosperity has been restored and a foreign war successfully conducted, has earned the right to be further intrusted with the task of solving the territorial, colonial and commercial problems that have resulted from the war.

"That it is due to the cause of humanity and civilization, for which the war with Spain was fought, that no people who have in consequence thereof been freed from oppression shall, with the consent or through the indifference of the United States, be returned to such oppression or permitted to lapse into barbarism.

"That the soldiers, sailors and marines, both Regulars and volunteers, of the Army and Navy, have in the war with Spain exemplified bravery and self-sacrifice like unto that displayed by the previous defenders of the Republic. Not only have they earned the most profound gratitude of the Nation, but they have given the United States a new dignity and rank among the greatest and most powerful nations of the earth."

DEMOCRATIC.

September 7, 1898.—The platform affirmed the declarations of the National Convention of 1896; demanded the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; favored William J. Bryan as the nominee for President in 1900; declared against Government bond issues; declared that the war with Spain was necessary and undertaken in the interest of humanity, and commended the action of the Democrats in Congress for voting supplies for the prosecution of the war; commended the valor of the Army and Navy and their unexampled victories; denounced the negligence that caused suffering and deaths in camps and hospitals, and insisted upon a speedy, searching and impartial investigation; expressed unbounded admiration of the patriotic, self-sacrificing courage of the soldiers who enlisted but were not sent to the front, as well as those who faced shot and shell and deadly disease on foreign soil; recognized the importance and demanded the maintenance of an effective Navy, but held that militarism is a menace to free institutions, and opposed any policy which will supply a reason or a pretext for a large standing army in time of peace; protested against alliance with any foreign nation; favored the speedy construction of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States Government; favored the amendment of Article 5 of the United States Constitution, to the end that whenever a majority of both houses of the Congress shall deem it necessary the Congress shall propose amendments to the Constitution, which shall be submitted to popular vote, and shall be valid as part thereof when ratified by a majority of the votes of the people cast at any general election at which such question shall be submitted to a vote; favored legislation to prohibit any official of the State to accept any passes, mileage or transportation from any railway company, or to accept any frank or pass from any telegraph, telephone or express company doing business in the State; demanded a readjustment of the tax laws; demanded an income-tax law, and favored the establishment of postal savings banks.

POPULIST.

September 7, 1898.—The platform affirmed the principles of the National Convention of 1896, giving "special emphasis to the plank which calls for the free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1"; reaffirmed "with emphasis the plank of the St. Louis platform which calls for the issue by the Government alone of the paper currency of the country"; condemned the issue of United States bonds "as an attempt to enslave America while pretending to free Cuba"; declared against the issue of interest-bearing bonds; commended the valor and achievements of the soldiers and sailors in the war with Spain; held the officials of the Republican party as responsible for the exposure of the soldiers to disease and death, and demanded a "sweeping and thorough investigation with the view of properly placing the responsibility of the manifest incapacity of those connected with the War Department"; declared it to be the duty of the Government to "guarantee to the people of the conquered Spanish provinces the same rights of free government which we claim for ourselves"; favored the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal by the Government; favored a reasonable and adequate increase of the

Navy; opposed the establishment and maintenance of a large standing army; declared against all foreign alliances; favored the proposition for partial disarmament among the nations of the earth; favored the adoption of the initiative and referendum by both State and Nation; denounced the State officials as extravagant and corrupt; favored the ownership by State and municipalities of all public utilities; denounced the anti-fusion law enacted by the State Legislature as arbitrary and unconstitutional, and as an attempt to abridge the freedom of suffrage. The last paragraph recognized William J. Bryan as the great leader of the people.

KANSAS.

REPUBLICAN.

June 8, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed the principles enunciated in the National Convention of 1896, and directed attention to the fact that every promise had been kept and every prediction verified.

Upon the war with Spain, the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, the annexation of Hawaii, and war veterans, it added:

"We heartily approve the policy of President William McKinley in the preparation for and conduct of the war, and pledge to him our loyal support in this contest, begun, as it was, at the dictates of humanity, and waged, as it is, for the honor of the Nation and for freedom of the oppressed. The experience of recent events has demonstrated that our Navy should be immediately strengthened and enlarged, so that it will command and compel the respect of the world.

"We believe that the necessities of war have supplemented the arguments of peace, and that the Nicaraguan Canal should be built as speedily as possible.

"We believe that the Hawaiian islands should be annexed, and we urge our Representatives to Congress to support the resolution providing for their immediate acquisition.

"We favor the most liberal construction of all the pension laws, in the spirit of their enactment, without technical obstructions or requirements. We urge that preference be given to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in all appointments of the State and Nation, as provided by law."

The platform demanded that poll-books, ballots and tally-sheets be prepared in ample time to forward to posts where Kansas volunteer soldiers may be on duty, so that they may have an opportunity to vote; invited attention to the violation by the State officials of the pledges made in the Populist platform of 1896 against convict-mined coal in the open market; pledged against putting convict-mined coal into the market in competition with the product of free miners, and limiting the convict output to the needs of the State institutions; arraigned the Populist administration record as one of incompetency supplemented by corruption.

SILVER REPUBLICANS.

June 15, 1898.—The principal feature of the platform related to money. It declared that "the money of the Nation should be issued by the Government, and that gold and silver should be given equal privileges at the mint and by the laws of the country at the present legal ratio, 1 to 16"; that the coinage of silver seigniorage, as agreed to by Congress, is a "good step in the right direction"; that the party still adhered to the declaration of principles enunciated by the Kansas Republicans on September 4, 1890, as follows: "The practical operation of the Silver act now in force, recently passed by a Republican majority and opposed by a Democratic minority, in both houses of Congress, is rapidly increasing the value of silver, and is a good step in the right direction, but we, the Republicans of Kansas, demand free coinage of silver, a measure strongly opposed and vigorously denounced by the late Democratic Administration, led by ex-President Grover Cleveland."

Upon other questions the platform believed that the United States is capable of attending to its own affairs, without the aid of any other nation on earth; that entangling alliances with foreign nations are inimical to the best interests of the United States, therefore the suggested Anglo-Saxon alliance should be opposed; demanded also that the National Administration should prosecute the war with Spain to the end; declared the bond issue to be unnecessary; demanded that ex-Union soldiers should be preferred for public employment; expressed sympathy for organized labor to the end that it may be able to compete with organized capital; commended the State administration, the Stock Yard law, the School-book law and the administration of the Insurance Department.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 16, 1898.—The platform pledged "allegiance to the principles of the renewed Democracy, which found expression in the Democratic National platform of 1896"; declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations; commended the campaign of their "intrepid champion," William J. Bryan; opposed the Dingley Tariff bill, and insisted upon an amendment to the Constitution "such as will authorize Congress to levy taxes upon incomes, corporations, estates and all forms of aggregated wealth." It favored a vigorous prosecution of the war against Spain, the enlargement of the Navy, "and, in its wake, our merchant marine under new tariff laws should open the world's market to American buyers and sellers." It also declared that in the prosecution of the war rights should be preserved in all territory conquered, to facilitate and protect extended commercial interests, but with no view of territorial aggrandizement, nor the establishment of a colonial policy for this Government.

The platform favored the resubmission of the prohibition amendment to a vote of the people, because it originally failed to receive the support of a majority of the people; it denounced the metropolitan police law; it condemned the further issue of United States bonds; indorsed the current State administration and the laws passed by the last Legislature.

POPULIST.

June 16, 1898.—The platform was sub-

stantially the same as that of the Democrats. It indorsed the current State administration; commended the action of the Populist members of the Legislature; demanded that the initiative and referendum be embodied in the State Constitution; favored public ownership of all public utilities, and demanded the public ownership and operation of all monopolies; demanded that the State shall provide adequate market facilities by purchasing land and constructing necessary buildings, yards and other conveniences to furnish the people an open public market and under such regulations as will prevent a combination of buyers and commission men from controlling or regulating prices, charges for such services to cover actual cost of operation and repairs only; demanded that the State of Kansas shall provide insurance protection, both fire and life, as a State function, at cost; demanded a constitutional convention to the end that they may be made effective, and that other defects that now exist in our State Constitution may be remedied; demanded the enactment of a freight rate law giving to a court of railway commissioners, to be elected by the people, the power to fix rates and classifications of railways, and the further power to compel the railways to make full reports with reference to their business.

Upon National affairs the platform demanded the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 of gold, and the issue of legal-tender notes good for all debts in preference to the issue of interest-bearing bonds; opposed the issuance of all bonds, and condemned the Republican party "for its action in fastening upon the people a large bonded debt, ostensibly for war revenue, but in reality for the perpetuation of the National banking system"; pledged to the volunteer soldiers high appreciation of their patriotic devotion to the country, and demanded that every facility should be extended to them to vote at coming elections, and that their pay be increased to $20 a month; favored service pensions for all survivors of the Union armies of the Civil War; denounced "the Republicans in both houses of Congress for the unanimity with which they have followed the dictates of foreign and domestic bondholders in voting against the income tax and the one-fourth of 1 per cent tax on railroad corporations, which are being enriched by Government contracts, and also their refusal to tax Wall Street transactions."

PROHIBITION.

June 8, 1898.—The platform adopted declared for prohibition and woman suffrage, and indorsed the action of the National Administration in the war with Spain.

SOCIALIST LABOR.

June 29, 1898.—The platform demanded better pay for soldiers, the issuance of more paper money, the breaking of the "land monopoly," and numerous other "reforms."

KENTUCKY.

REPUBLICAN.

August 10, 1897.—That we reaffirm the principles of the Republican party as set forth in the platform adopted by it at St. Louis in 1896.

Second—That we indorse the Republican National and State administrations, and especially commend the action of our present State officials in their efforts to suppress mob violence and to preserve the financial credit of the State.

Third—We commend the action of the representatives of the Republican party in the passage of the Tariff bill, which will raise revenue sufficient to support the Government, prevent the issue of interest-bearing bonds, protect American labor and maintain the National credit.

Fourth—We are opposed to a system of Civil Service that builds up an official class of practically life tenure in almost all branches of the public service, and we demand that the Civil Service be so modified as to limit the terms of service to four years, with the privilege of reappointment or promotion, subject to such restrictions as will secure competent officials and to every section of the country its proper portion of them.

Fifth—We heartily sympathize with the struggling people of Cuba in their efforts to secure liberty and independence.

Sixth—That we recommend to the people the adoption of the constitutional amendments submitted by the last Legislature, allowing all cities and towns the privilege of regulating under legislative supervision the method of levying the taxes they impose on themselves for city and town expenses.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

July 14, 1897.—The platform adopted was, in part, as follows: "The National Democracy of Kentucky, in convention assembled cordially approve the action taken last year resulting in the Indianapolis convention, the nomination of Palmer and Buckner, and the complete reorganization and perpetuation of the Democratic party, not only for that campaign, but for all time. We reaffirm as the pledge of the Democratic party that when intrusted with Federal power it will enact such tax laws as will produce sufficient revenue and framed for revenue only, levying necessary taxes only and impartially, and without bounties, bonuses or favors; will reform the currency laws so as to maintain the standard of the world and furnish a sound, stable and sufficient currency of gold and silver, interchangeable with each other at equal commercial value; will regain, with suitable revenue and navigation laws, the supremacy of the seas; enforce a proper Civil Service system; preserve the public order; maintain the public peace, and protect the rights, liberties and property of the citizens by such means as may be necessary, at home and abroad. We denounce the free and unlimited coinage of silver as inevitably producing silver monometallism, and we advocate a gold standard and the coinage of silver to the requirements of commerce as offering the only means of maintaining bimetallism, and denounce any attempt to fix the ratio between the metals arbitrarily by law without reference to their commercial value as unsafe and dangerous to public welfare and private interests. The Democrats of Kentucky renew their allegiance

to the principles of true Democracy, as exemplified by the Administration of Grover Cleveland, and as illustrated by his eminent Secretary of the Treasury, John G. Carlisle, and pledge themselves to renewed and unceasing efforts to embody and substantiate them in the National policy."

SILVER DEMOCRATS.

June 2, 1897.—The platform adopted, in part, was as follows:

"Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm our faith in the principles set forth and enumerated in the platform adopted by the Democratic party in National Convention held at Chicago, in July, 1896, and we adopt said platform as that of the Democracy in Kentucky. The principles adopted and set forth in that platform are the true principles of Democratic faith, and we urge upon all true Democrats to stand by them at all times and under all circumstances and conditions.

"We indorse the canvass made by William J. Bryan, the nominee of the Democratic party for the Presidency in the last election. We commend its wisdom and approve it as just and fair to all parties and all interests of our common country. We recognize in him the fearless orator and statesman and the great champion of the people's rights against the moneyed power, the monopolists, the syndicates and trusts. We pledge him the support of a united Democracy in our State."

POPULIST.

July 20, 1896.—The platform declared that "the People's party of Kentucky is unalterably opposed to the indorsement by the National Convention of the People's party at St. Louis of the Democratic platform and ticket nominated at Chicago. . . . We favor a union of all reform forces on an honorable basis if one preserving intact the organization and principles of the People's party can be devised. This may be done by an equitable division of electors, and not by surrender or fusion.

LOUISIANA.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 15, 1896.—The money plank adopted was as follows:

"Resolved, That we are in favor of the soundest and best money the ingenuity of man can invent. And that as experience has demonstrated that this money consists of both gold and silver, with equal rights of coinage and full equal legal-tender power on the basis of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold, the delegates from this convention to the Chicago Convention are hereby instructed to support a plank in the National platform declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at said ratio, with full legal-tender power, and without reference to the action of other nations, and to support the candidacy before said Convention of such men only as are in full and pronounced sympathy with said plank, and in order that our views may be more effectually enforced the said delegates are hereby instructed to vote as a unit."

Other planks declared for tariff for revenue only, and urged that "sugar, rice and lumber, a part of Louisiana's industry, be included in any tariff schedule that may be adopted by the General Government;" denounced the American Protective Association, and advocated the improvement of the Mississippi River.

A minority report in favor of the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and the coinage of both metals without discriminating against either, was voted down.

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

August 27, 1896.—The platform reaffirmed the declarations and principles of the Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1892 as the true expressions of sound Democratic doctrine; denounced the action of the Chicago Convention of 1896 as an attempted betrayal of the party to the Anarchists, Socialists and Populists, and affirmed its declaration of principles is not binding upon any true Democrat. They favored the organization of some financial plan whereby the Government will redeem all its outstanding circulating notes in gold coin and retire from the banking business and opposed the free coinage of silver except by international agreement that will maintain its parity with gold.

POPULIST.

August 5, 1896.—The platfrom denounced both the Democratic and Republican platforms, put a full Bryan and Watson electoral ticket in the field, and refused to consider fusion.

MAINE.

REPUBLICAN.

June 28, 1898.—The platform adopted read as follows:

"The Republican party of Maine cordially invites the voters of the State without distinction of party to join in maintaining the principles of the following platform:

"Firm support of President McKinley and his Administration in the conduct of the war with Spain and a recognition of the President's wisdom in the management of the Cuban question. Cordial appreciation of the valor of the Army and Navy as shown by the brave deeds of our sailors and soldiers in the war, and the sacred duty of the State to protect and care for their wives and children while they carry liberty to the oppressed and defend the Nation's honor. A currency for business and labor, the soldier and the pensioner, that is as good as gold the world over; all necessary legislation in the interest of labor, of temperance, education and economy in the State administration. A cordial indorsement of President McKinley and the State delegation in Congress. An earnest indorsement of the businesslike administration of our State affairs by Governor Powers, and an approval of his sound judgment and his good sense in the discharge of his important duties as commander-in-chief, and, as the nominee of this convention, pledge to him our unanimous and earnest support at the polls."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 30, 1898.—The platform declared an

unqualified indorsement of the principles of the Chicago platform; that "we are opposed to the present prohibitory law and recommend the repeal of the constitutional amendment. We demand that the same be resubmitted to the electors of Maine; that a reduction of tariff rates upon all railroads in Maine is necessary for the business interests of the State; that all mileage books be good to the bearer, and that the limit of baggage be increased. While we deprecate the horrors of war, it is now the duty of all to give their aid and support in order to bring to a successful termination the present conflict, and we, the Democracy of Maine, do hereby pledge our cordial support to all such measures as are necessary to accomplish the purpose for which this war was instituted."

POPULIST.

June 4, 1896.—"We demand the coinage of both silver and gold in a ratio of 16 to 1, without asking the consent of any other nation. We demand the payment of our bonded debt, and that hereafter no bonds shall be issued under any circumstances; that Congress shall assume its Constitutional right to issue a greenback currency, which shall be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, until the sum total of the money in circulation shall reach $50 per capita."

Other planks demanded that all railroad, telegraph and telephone systems should be owned and operated by the Government; that all undesirable foreign immigration shall be absolutely prohibited; that all trusts and combinations founded for the purpose of speculating in the necessaries of life shall be forever prohibited and their promoters treated as public outlaws; that all land held for speculative purposes shall be taxed to the full extent of its rental value; the initiative and referendum, so that all laws can be referred back to the people for their approval before they become statutory enactments, and that all persons, firms or corporations in this State employing the labor of unnaturalized foreigners shall pay into the city or town treasury where such persons, firms or corporations are located the sum of 50 cents a day for each foreigner thus employed.

MARYLAND.

REPUBLICAN.

September 15, 1897.—That part of the platform relating to National affairs read: "The Republicans of Maryland, in State Convention assembled, view with the utmost satisfaction the beneficent results so lately achieved under Republican administration in State and Nation, and we regard a continuance of the Republican party in power as essential for still further enlarged public service and greater public benefit.

"We congratulate the people of this country on the revival of business and the return of prosperity, through the principles and policies of the National Republican party. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That, first—In reaffirming our devotion to the principles espoused in both State and National Republican platforms, we extend to President McKinley, Senator Wellington, the Congressmen and Governor of our State, and all who have aided them in the National and State administrations, our hearty congratulations for the wisdom, courage and fidelity displayed by their strict adherence to our party platform pledges.

"Second—That the supreme duty of maintaining inviolate the National honor and credit renders it imperative that Maryland at this juncture should elect to the United States Senate an advocate and supporter of sound money and one whose past conduct is a guarantee of his future faithfulness.

"Third—That the action of the Republican House of Representatives, under the able leadership of Speaker Reed, in promptly seconding the efforts of President McKinley to secure a non-partisan Currency Commission meets with our hearty approval."

The resolutions concerning State matters praised the present Election and Assessment laws, indorsed the laws relating to public schools, and pledged the party to maintain separate schools for blacks and whites. Free and fair primary elections were demanded, and the present system of permitting continuous racing was condemned, and legislation to suppress it was demanded.

DEMOCRATIC.

July 28, 1897.—The money planks declared that "the Democracy of Maryland, in common with the Democracy of the Union, believe now, as they always have believed, in honest money, the gold and silver money of the Constitution and the coinage of both metals without discrimination against either into standard dollars of final payment and redemption"; that "while many Democrats have not approved all the expressions of their party in National Convention bimetallism will surely come. It may come through the instrumentalities set in motion by the present Administration, though in truth inspired by the intrepid action of the Democratic voters; but it will come, and the prosperity and happiness that follow in its train will be due to the courage, the undaunted fidelity and the intelligent patriotism of the Democracy."

On tariff, the platform declared that "Congress has adjourned without giving the people the smallest measure of relief and with the sole result of imposing upon them a tariff law more oppressive and iniquitous than has ever disgraced our statute books—a law which taxes the masses for the benefit of the classes, which narrows the field of individual opportunity, which forbids the expansion of our commerce, and which has not even the merit of providing a sufficient revenue for the proper conduct of the Government. It is in all respects a more odious and abhorrent measure than the McKinley act of 1890. That act was overwhelmingly repudiated and rebuked by the people in 1892. The Dingley act will be still more signally condemned in 1898."

On Cuban affairs the platform said: "The appalling atrocities committed in the war now being waged on that island merit the execration of all civilized people, and we demand that the American Government, while observing every treaty obliga-

tion, shall take such proper and effective action as will ameliorate the atrocities now being committed and fully protect every American citizen in his life and property."

The other planks dwelt upon State affairs. They condemned the Republican Administration; promised a modification of the existing assessment law if the Democratic party should be restored to power; denounced the appropriations made by the Legislature; decried the existing election law; pledged to improve the public school system and jealously guard the school fund.

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

August 26, 1896.—The resolutions adopted condemned the financial policy of the Chicago platform; stated that unlimited coinage of silver is simply a synonyme for repudiation; indorsed in every detail the platform promulgated by the recent Democratic State Convention; denounced the "assault" by the Chicago Convention upon President Cleveland, and heartily commended his Administration. The resolutions also denounced the Chicago nominee as being undemocratic, and demanded a Democratic platform and candidates "in opposition to the Populist platform and candidates" adopted and named by the Chicago Convention.

PROHIBITION.

June 28, 1896.—The platform confined itself to the liquor question, and held that it overshadowed "all other pending public questions, and should therefore be made the dominant issue before the American people in the National contest of 1896. If it be the supreme issue, as we contend it is, we should bend our every patriotic endeavor to secure its enactment into the organic law of our land by adopting the wise counsel of the great Lincoln of 'fighting one great battle at a time.'"

MASSACHUSETTS.

REPUBLICAN.

October 6, 1898.—The Republicans of Massachusetts, through their delegates in convention, reviewing the political events of the period of the present Administration, confidently assert that the demand of the last National platform of the Republican party for a vigorous foreign policy and for effort by the United States "to restore peace and give independence to the island of Cuba" has been fully discharged in a foreign war, begun and ended; the expulsion of Spain from the hemisphere, the pathway opened to liberty and law for peoples long governed by oppression and violence, Hawaii annexed, and the prestige of the Nation signally advanced.

TARIFF.—"The demand for a tariff really protective, and that should provide ample revenue for the needs of the Government, has likewise been fully met in the Dingley bill. Under its operation exports of manufactured goods have increased and imports diminished; the number of persons employed and the amount of wages paid have been greater, and the rate of wages, looking at our industries as a whole, has been higher. As a producer of revenue it has demonstrated its ability to furnish more than can be required in time of peace. Under it the credit of the Government has been restored. We no longer issue bonds for ordinary expenses; we sell our war bonds to the people, not to syndicates or by contract at exorbitant rates of interest and enormous profits to the purchasers at the expense of the people. The gold reserve behind our demand currency is more than sufficient. Upon results already attained under a Republican Administration we base our appeal to the people for their further confidence. Our future action will be guided by the principles of the St. Louis platform, to which we here now renew our allegiance."

WAR.—"Massachusetts joins in the universal tribute to the President. To the year of peace and recuperation that followed his inauguration his wise guidance has done much to restore prosperity and confidence. When war was threatened he was patient and tireless in efforts to avert the calamity, but carrying forward at the same time preparations for the struggle with a rapidity and magnitude never equalled. Through all the conflict he was equally President and Commander-in-Chief. In determining the conditions of peace he was farsighted and generous. He has fully earned the meed of praise a grateful Nation now offers him. The imperishable deeds of our Army and Navy have added worldwide renown to our arms on land and sea. The eager response of the volunteers to the call of the President was the admiration of the country. In their achievements upon the field Massachusetts has borne a conspicuous part. Massachusetts will ever be closely connected in history with the resplendent prowess of our Navy. Her sailors and marines were upon every ship. The names Boston and Concord are as inseparable from the first battle of the war with Spain as from that which opened the struggle for independence. We have heard with deep concern assertions that the hardships of our soldiers had been aggravated by official incompetency and neglect. We indorse the action of the President in providing for a thorough and searching investigation, that the American people may have full and early information of all the facts. The practical lessons of the war must be carefully heeded. They teach the necessity of a larger Army of Regular troops, kept always in the highest state of discipline and equipment; a reorganization of the National Guard, to be always in condition of efficiency for immediate service; a larger Navy commensurate with our power, our commerce, our extended line of coast; the early completion of our system of coast defences. In a word, a constant readiness for war as the surest guarantee of lasting peace."

MONEY.—"We affirm anew our support of sound money. True to the pledge of the St. Louis platform, the President and Congress earnestly and in good faith strove to secure an agreement of the great commercial nations to the coinage of silver and gold at an established ratio. The attempt has utterly failed. All our currency must rest upon the single gold standard. Every dollar must be kept equal in value to the dollar in gold. All Government indebtedness which by the terms of the contract is payable in coin must be paid in

gold at the option of the creditor. We rejoice in the defeat of the Teller resolution in a Republican House of Representatives as the repulse of an attack upon the integrity of our monetary system and the fair fame of the Republic. The time has come for the reform of our currency in the direction of the ready conversion of its different forms each into the other and the redemption of all in gold upon demand, with adequate provision for the extension of banking facilities to the agricultural and sparsely settled portions of the country, to the end that in those sections capital may be responsive to the demands of business and lower rates of interest prevail."

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION.—"The war with Spain, undertaken by the United States from the highest motives, has been justified in the intelligence and compassion of mankind. Our brilliant victories have brought us solemn obligations and grave responsibilities, for we cannot, in the interests of honor, humanity or civilization, return to Spain the peoples whom we have freed from her tyranny. The people of Massachusetts do not propose to abandon the ancient doctrines of republican liberty upon which the Commonwealth and the country are builded, and by which the American people have grown to be without a rival among the nations in wealth, power and happiness. What they enjoy themselves they desire shall be enjoyed by all other peoples, especially by those whom the valor of our soldiers and sailors has wrested from Spain, and whose destiny must now be determined by the United States alone. While we would not interfere with the diplomatic negotiations now in progress, we desire that they be so conducted and terminated as to secure to the Philippine Islands and to Cuba in amplest measure the blessings of liberty and self-government."

NICARAGUA CANAL.—"The building of the Nicaragua Canal, controlled and operated by the United States, is now imperative. Our possessions in the Caribbean Sea, the annexation of Hawaii, our position in the Philippine Islands and the notable voyage of the Oregon have made its necessity clear to all. We confidently look to Congress for the early undertaking of this work and its completion with all reasonable dispatch."

MISCELLANEOUS.—The platform favored further restriction of immigration by requiring of the intended immigrant that he be able to read and write; demanded the protection of the American fisheries in the North Atlantic; commended the State law in favor of wage-earners, establishing short hours, frequent payments of earnings and the best sanitary conditions for the workshops and homes.

DEMOCRATIC.

October 4, 1898.—The platform declared adhesion to the principles of Democracy, as taught and administered by Jefferson and Jackson; it condemned the financial policy of the Republican party and demanded the "return to bimetallism, by restoring silver and gold at the ratio which was maintained during so many prosperous years in the history of our country, the ratio of 16 to 1."

The platform protested against the "insidious advances of foreign influence, and that our country should cultivate friendly relationships with all nations and entangling alliances with none." Following this policy it declared "uncompromising opposition to imperialism, whether within or without the dominion of the United States"; it declared that the pledge made by Congress at the outbreak of the war with Spain, that "the people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent," should be sacredly maintained. It favored "the independence and freedom of every country and people capable of self government. We should encourage the people of every land throughout the world, when unjustly governed and oppressed, to gain their freedom; we should assist them by pointing out to them the beneficent results of our own free institutions, and by maintaining those institutions in their pristine purity and democratic form."

MONEY.—The platform declared that "the financial policy of the party in power has entailed a ruinous condition on the American people. The present management of the National Treasury is wholly devoted to the interests of the money power and the bond-holding classes, and is totally adverse to the welfare of the people. The Government has become the financial agent of the money jobbers of Europe and America. It is purposely planned and entails on the people a perpetual National debt. It has transferred the powers and prerogatives of the Government to the banks, which are its creatures, and which ought to be subject to its paramount authority."

ARMY.—"The military administration during the recent war has been a stigma on the history of the Republic, and a disgrace to civilization. The Army which sprang into existence has been made the prey of incompetents and favorites who have fattened on the sorrows of American soldiers. The brave young men who fought our battle in the West Indies were left without adequate food, medicines or surgical assistance; they were deprived of the abundant provisions which a generous and patriotic people had made for their support and encouragement. They were obliged to perform menial services under intolerable hardships. They were put under incompetent commanders and were left to suffer and die with undressed wounds and burning fever. And hundreds of their comrades who have returned alive have come back emaciated and ghostly, to stagger through the streets as living witnesses against those who are responsible for their sufferings. We demand that a thorough investigation by Congress, not by an administrative committee organized to acquit, shall expose the guilty, and drive them mercilessly from the offices which they have disgraced. We denounce the general character and particular acts of legislation which have been enacted under the influence of the present Administration. Every such act has been calculated, not to alleviate, but to add to the distress of the people; to promote the reign of injustice, to discriminate in favor of every combination of greed, and still further to arrest and destroy the industrial prosperity of the American people."

On the Tariff and War Revenue law it said:

"Of this kind of discriminating legislation is the Dingley Tariff law, the provisions of which were dictated by the beneficiaries. Of this kind is the more recent internal revenue tax law, which was notoriously constructed so that the corporations might evade their share in the burdens of the Nation, thereby devolving the entire sacrifice upon an already distressed people. We denounce the scheme by which the telegraph companies, the express companies, and in many instances the railway companies, have been enabled to put the taxes assessed to them for the support of the Government upon the defenceless public."

The platform condemned private banks, favored such legislation as will secure public ownership and control of street railways, waterworks, plants for electric lighting, gas plants, plants for heat and the distribution of power, and for the service connected therewith; demanded that no legislative grant or franchises to quasi-public corporations shall be made without equivalent advantages in the reduction of fares and taxation for the benefit of the cities and towns granting such franchises; and that only citizens shall be employed by such corporations; demanded the appointment of bi-partisan boards; favored the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; favored the initiative and referendum system, eight-hour labor day, the establishment and maintenance of technical and industrial schools, and the construction of a ship canal across the cape peninsula of Massachusetts; and indorsed William J. Bryan and George Fred Williams.

PROHIBITION.

June 9, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed its allegiance to the principles of the Prohibition party, and sympathized "with all humanitarian projects, and tenders its loyal and hearty support to the National Government in its war measures to relieve the sufferings and secure the independence of our Cuban neighbors."

MICHIGAN.

REPUBLICAN.

September 21, 1898.—The platform declared on the war with Spain as follows: "We indorse the present National Administration and express confidence in the honesty, integrity and patriotism of President McKinley. During the trying times that culminated in a war with Spain he displayed rare ability and discretion until the final cessation of hostilities, which we hope will speedily result in permanent peace. We indorse our honored Secretary of War and commend his conscientious, patriotic and unselfish devotion to the honor of the Nation and the welfare of the Army. We denounce the unjust attacks made on him and offer him our undivided support and confidence."

The money plank read: "We reaffirm the principles of the St. Louis platform and pledge them our support as a sure guarantee of National prosperity and honor. We stand upon the existing gold standard and condemn the proposition to admit silver to free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 by this country alone."

The resolutions congratulated the country on returning prosperity under Republican rule and the operation of the Dingley law; commended the volunteers from Michigan in the war; congratulated the Nation on its land and sea victories, and left "the future destiny of the people over whom control has been gained through the war confidently in the hands of the properly delegated authority." The administration of Governor Pingree was commended, especially his care and energy in equipping and caring for the interests of the troops and their families. A State immigration bureau was urged to be established for the purpose of promoting development of unoccupied lands. It commended the present State administration for its earnest efforts in favor of the equal and just taxation of the property of railroad, telegraph, telephone and express companies; favored the immediate repeal of the tax upon the gross earnings of railroad, telegraph and express companies' property, the value to be determined by a State board, and the taxes collected therefrom to be paid into the primary school fund; indorsed the principles of the Atkinson bill and pledged the support of the Republican party thereto. It also favored the readjustment of the assessment laws of the State so that all taxable property shall be placed upon the assessment rolls at a just value and be taxed equally with all other taxable property in the State.

SILVER REPUBLICANS.

June 22, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed allegiance to the Democratic National platform adopted in Chicago in 1896, and criticised the Republican State administration. The war plank read: "We favor a vigorous prosecution of the war with Spain, which was begun and is waged in the interests of humanity and for the extension of political freedom. We urge the most liberal supply of modern arms to our soldiers and the utmost energy in their equipment; we declare our conviction that there should be no cessation of effort until every righteous purpose shall have been achieved. We congratulate the Nation upon the skill and valor of its defenders and the prompt and effective response to the call for troops, and especially do we feel just pride in the high character and earnestness of the brave men of Michigan, who, in the volunteer service, have reflected such credit upon our Commonwealth."

DEMOCRATIC.

August 11, 1898.—The platform indorsed the National platform adopted at Chicago in 1896; demanded the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation; expressed renewed confidence in William J. Bryan; censured the Republican party for the non-enforcement of anti-trust laws; condemned the issuance of interest-bearing bonds; favored the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal and its subsequent control by the United States Government; declared in favor of a revival and rehabilitation of the merchant marine; opposed a large standing army, and made this declaration on the war against Spain:

"We assert that the declaration of war against Spain was justified by the causes which called it forth. We direct attention to the fact that the National Republican Administration, backed by the Republican majority in Congress, was opposed to war, and yielded only after delay to strong public sentiment, aroused by the first and persistent demands of Democratic Senators and Representatives. Foremost among them were those from Missouri, and for their part in forcing the Republican President and Congress to defend the rights of our country we extend them our hearty congratulations.

"We are opposed to waging a war for conquest, but as this war was forced upon us by the intolerant action of the Spanish Government and people, we declare it should be prosecuted until Spain is driven from the Western Hemisphere. Since the prosecution of the war has entailed great loss to us of both life and treasure, we demand that Porto Rico and all Spanish territory in the West Indies, except Cuba, shall be seized by the United States or be taken possession of by arms and held under the sovereignty of this country.

"We favor carrying out in good faith the resolution of Congress under which we intervened in Cuba, and aiding the Cubans to establish and maintain an independent Government of their own, if they desire this; and we will favor its peaceful annexation whenever it can be done with the consent of the people of the island.

"We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, and hold that any departure from it would be both unwise and hazardous. At the same time we declare that no American people should be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority, and we oppose any alliance with any European Power.

"We are opposed to the acquisition of the Philippines or other territory in the Eastern Hemisphere. We declare that as an important incident to war our Government should acquire all necessary harbors and coaling stations in the Philippines or elsewhere, and that the treaty of peace with Spain or any Government established on the islands should guarantee to us commercial privileges equal to or superior to those enjoyed by any other nation."

MIDDLE-OF-ROAD POPULISTS.

(The People's party convention was held at St. Louis July 7, 1898, and was split in twain, thus putting two tickets in the field.)

The platform of the "regulars" declared that "direct legislation, including the initiative, referendum, imperative mandate and proportional representation is a fundamental reform, whereby all the great moral, social and economic questions of the age can be placed before the people and settled by popular vote," and pledged, "if elected to power, to proceed at once to adopt the constitutional changes necessary to put in full legal force the initiative, referendum, imperative mandate and proportional representation. Meanwhile, until the law can be so changed, we pledge ourselves to voluntarily submit to the voters, as the law now permits, all proposed reforms which are indorsed by a majority of the delegates in this convention, and all questions which 10 per cent of the voters may by their signatures demand to be submitted to the voters"; reaffirmed the fundamental principles of the People's party, that no person holding any political office or position of public trust, whether National, State or municipal, shall be eligible as a delegate to any convention of the People's party or membership of any of its committees; demanded the daily free delivery of mail matter throughout the smaller cities, villages and country districts of the Nation; demanded the establishment of a parcels post for the carrying of small parcels of merchandise by the United States mail; demanded that the franchises of corporations shall be taxed as other personal property is taxed; demanded that no convicts in the State be so hired out that their labor shall come in competition with free labor, but, on the contrary, they be employed in the improvement of public roads; favored the issue of full legal-tender paper money to pay the expenses of the Spanish-American war, and opposed the issue of interest-bearing bonds either in time of war or peace.

BOLTING POPULISTS.

The "bolters" adopted a platform which declared that, as the demonstration of the patriotism of the people—without distinction of party—in the war with Spain gives rise to no issue for the alignment of parties in the future; and as a just, scientific and economical financial system is demanded for the welfare, happiness and peace of the country, while the present financial policy is wanting in all these essentials, being based upon a fallacy and fostered by class legislation; that the party reaffirm its allegiance to the principles as set forth in the Omaha and St. Louis platforms; that the money for carrying on the war with Spain should be obtained by the coinage of silver and the issue of legal-tender notes, and not by an enormous increase in taxation and enlargement of the public debt; and that the present system of using bank credit as a circulating medium is at once most extravagant and dangerous.

It was also declared "that by the use of legal-tender Treasury notes for all domestic purposes, for the transaction of business on a cash basis between the citizens of the United States, the gold and silver now employed for such purposes would be set free for the transaction of international trade, thus saving to the people the war taxes now being levied, the issue of interest-bearing bonds now being made, the enormous sums for bank discount now being paid, and protecting them from the devastating work of financial panics, which are inseparable from a credit system of business."

MINNESOTA.

REPUBLICAN.

June 30, 1898.—The war and money planks of the platform adopted were as follows:

"We are in favor of the immediate annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, not only as an absolute necessity, but as the fruition of one of the noblest aspirations of a long line of our greatest statesmen, and

because such annexation would be of unquestioned advantage to the American people.

"We believe the National honor and the material interest of the American people require the maintenance of the present gold standard. We declare our unalterable opposition to the free coinage of silver and all schemes looking to the debasement and the repudiation of debts. We condemn the continual agitation of free silver as tending to debauch the public morals and jeopardize the prosperity of the country, the highest interests of which demand at all times a sound and stable financial system.

"We desire especially to commend the wisdom and patriotism of the present Administration in the management of the existing war between this country and Spain, a war which appeals to the patriotism of every citizen, in that it is being prosecuted in the interests of humanity and for no selfish ends whatever. To the end that its objects may be speedily realized and the war brought to an early termination we pledge all the moral and material support in our power."

The platform also commended the course of Senator C. K. Davis in Congress, and urged upon the Legislature that he be reelected.

SILVER REPUBLICAN.

June 15, 1898.—The platform of the first Minnesota Silver Republican Convention reaffirmed "our attachment and loyalty to the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Bryan"; indorsed the principles of the platform of the Republican National Convention of 1892, which declared that "the American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as money"; denounced the money plank of the Republican National platform of 1896; pledged united support to the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war against Spain; favored the establishment of postal savings banks and a postal telegraph system; favored the principles of the initiative and referendum; demanded that railroad capitalization be reduced so that it shall represent the actual value of the roads and no more; demanded that the independence and freedom of the employes of railroad companies and other corporations to vote their convictions be secured by appropriate legislation, and declared the purpose of the Silver Republicans of Minnesota at all times to be to unite with other political parties and other organizations in the support of common principles and the candidates of such united forces.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 15, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed "the Chicago National platform, and pledge to it unswerving support until its principles shall have become the established governmental policy"; it commended the leadership of William J. Bryan; declared that in the prosecution of the war against Spain every resource, moral and material, should be employed to a triumphal conclusion, and that in such a conflict political partisanship should be merged into united and enthusiastic support of all measures necessary for the success of American arms. It added that "we rejoice in the skill, bravery, martial exploits and fortitude already exhibited by our gallant soldiers and sailors. We demand that those who survive shall receive adequate recognition of their valor, devotion and sacrifice, and we pledge to them that they shall not be forgotten at home while they are fighting our battles abroad. Those who may fall in the fight shall be ever held in that grateful remembrance traditionally characteristic of the American people." It also denounced monopolies and trusts; demanded that the public lands remaining unsold shall be sold at their fair value; that all public institutions shall be managed with prudence and economy; favored the election of United States Senators by the people direct; condemned all partisan appointments to the judiciary; favored legislation looking to the construction and maintenance of good roads, and recommended the principles of direct legislation.

POPULIST.

June 15, 1898.—The platform confined itself to State matters, with the exception of this single paragraph: "We heartily sympathize with the oppressed people of Cuba in their struggle for self-government, and with gratitude and pride we commend and rejoice in the patriotism of the young men who have volunteered in the battle of freedom for Cuba." On other matters the platform demanded direct legislation, as embodied in the initiative and referendum; the recognition of the principle of government ownership and operation; the restoration to the State of all the valuable lands and other resources taken from it by "deeds of fraud and crime"; the just and equal taxation of all mining, railway, timber and all State and municipal franchise corporations; condemned the State administration in its various departments; demanded the direct election of United States Senators by the people, and denounced Senator C. K. Davis, who, it was charged, acted as the paid retainer of the Rockefeller iron syndicate and certain railroads.

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POPULISTS.

June 16, 1898.—The preamble of the resolutions recited that it was with great sorrow that they had seen the Populist party turned over to the Democrats after one of the most outrageous and disreputable political deals in the history of State politics, carried through by packing the Populist primaries with voters who had never in their lives cast a ballot for the party ticket. It claimed that in the regular convention the midroad element was clearly in the majority. It recited that the State Convention was run regardless of parliamentary law; that the delegates were overawed by the presence of police, brought there for a purpose. The declarations of principles included the remonetization of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; Government ownership of railway and telegraph lines; the issue of greenback currency; establishment of postal savings banks, and demanded a constitutional amendment exempting from execution real estate which is used for homestead purposes. The declaration against fusion was very strong, the concluding sentence reading: "We refuse to get into the grave

where the Greenback party lies, fused to death."

LEAGUE OF YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

June 15, 1898.—This is the platform:

"The general purpose and object of the League of Democratic Clubs of Minnesota are as follows:

"To support the candidates of the Democratic party in the State and National campaigns.

"To advance the principles of the Democratic party, as taught by Jefferson, Jackson and Bryan.

"To encourage as far as possible the co-operation of the reform forces of the State.

"To organize Democratic clubs throughout the State as far as possible.

"To encourage the organization and maintenance of clubs composed of members of the reform forces.

"To place the League under the direction of the Democratic State Central Committee in order that we may assist and work in harmony with the regular organizations of the Democratic party."

MISSISSIPPI.

REPUBLICAN.

March 4, 1896.—The resolution reaffirmed faith in and all allegiance to the time-honored principles of the Republican party, as set forth in the platform adopted at the last Republican Convention; they hailed with delight recent Republican victories, and accepted them as evidence of a lack of public confidence in the administrative ability of the Democratic party, and the results of the elections in Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri and North Carolina were declared as harbingers of the approach of the dawn that shall ere long usher Mississippi into the light of true political liberty; also urged upon all Republicans to qualify themselves in every particular for citizenship.

A faction, headed by John R. Lynch, bolted the convention and held a convention of its own, at which resolutions were adopted swearing allegiance to Republican principles.

DEMOCRATIC.

April 29, 1896.—"Resolved, By the Democrats of Mississippi in convention assembled, that we favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action or co-operation of any other nation, and we hereby instruct our delegates to the National Democratic Convention to be held in Chicago in July next to vote for a platform embodying these principles; and we further instruct said delegates to vote for no man for President or Vice-President who is not fully and unequivocally in favor of the principles above expressed.

"Resolved, That the delegates to the National Convention from this State be instructed to vote as a unit on all questions."

A resolution instructing the delegates to present the name of Senator Waltham for Vice-President was adopted with a yell.

A resolution to indorse President Cleveland's foreign policy was referred to the next State Convention.

MISSOURI.

REPUBLICAN.

August 23, 1898.—The synopsis of the platform was as follows:

"The Republican party of the State of Missouri congratulates the Nation upon the unparalleled success of the Administration of President McKinley, which has been distinguished for wise statesmanship and lofty patriotism in both his domestic and foreign policy, and for the efficient manner in which the war with Spain has been conducted to an early and honorable conclusion. And we hereby express our approval of the terms of the protocol imposed by the President between this country and Spain, as a necessary condition precedent to the suspension of hostilities. We extend our thanks to the American Army and Navy for their noble sacrifice in behalf of their country and their brilliant achievements in the Spanish-American war. We reaffirm our faith in the declaration of principles of the Republican party of 1896. We are in favor of increasing our Navy to a size commensurate with our expanding commerce and with the magnitude of the interests of this Republic which need protection. We favor an adequate system of coast and harbor defences and the maintenance of a regular and thoroughly equipped army, sufficient in size, adequate to insure the defence of the Nation at all times.

"We are in favor of the completion and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States as a necessary measure for the protection and extension of American commerce and the perfection of our National defence. We reassert the Monroe Doctrine in its full extent as a principle of our party, and we believe that the United States should stand aloof from interference with the affairs and disputes of European Powers when American interests are not involved, but we assert that the Monroe Doctrine does not compel our Government to abandon or to return to the tyranny of Spanish rule any of the helpless peoples who have, by force of circumstances in the conduct of the Spanish-American war, been placed under our protecting care. And we further assert that the Monroe Doctrine does not forbid the enlargement and extension of American territory or the protection of American interests in the Eastern as well as in the Western Hemisphere, and especially in the Pacific Ocean, where our great coast line and the requirements of the commercial development of our Western States establish paramount rights and impose on our Government certain duties; and we therefore approve of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and we favor the acquisition and ownership of additional naval stations and ports sufficient to afford ample protection to our rightful and naturally growing commerce with Asia and with other countries of the Far East. We believe in the upholding of the merchant marine, and we favor such legislation by Congress as will accomplish that end."

DEMOCRATIC.

August 13, 1898.—The platform said, in part:

"The Democrats of Missouri, in State Convention assembled, reindorse the Demo-

cratic National platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and especially do we renew our demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation, and this demand we especially emphasize at this time by reasserting our belief that the money question is and will remain the most important of all political questions affecting the prosperity and happiness of our people until it is finally settled by the restoration of bimetallic coinage in accordance with our demand. And we declare our unswerved confidence in Colonel William J. Bryan as the leading exponent of the foregoing principles.

"Absolutely confident that the free and unrestricted use of gold and silver as a standard money by all the American republics would promote national prosperity in all of them, and result in making America the most prosperous and powerful quarter of the globe, we would invite the co-operation of our sister republics in establishing bimetallism as the American monetary system in contradistinction to the European monetary system, monometallism. We would oppose America with bimetallism against Europe with monometallism in commercial competition and industrial development.

"While we believe the American republics should break away from European dictation and combine in establishing a distinct monetary system of their own, and while we should strive to secure the co-operation of our sister republics in accomplishing that great object and in promoting American commerce, we, nevertheless, demand the immediate restoration of both gold and silver coinage at the present ratio by our Government without waiting for the aid or consent of any other Nation."

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

February 29, 1896.—The platform denounced the attempt of the free-silver advocates to commit the Democratic party of the several States to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold, regardless of the commercial value of the two metals, and regardless of the action of the other commercial nations of the world; and criticised as selfish and undemocratic any move to the debasement of the National currency. It added:

"Public credit is private security. Faith in the integrity of Government is essential to business prosperity. Debasement of the currency means an impairment of all past obligations and uncertainty as to those of the future. Under such conditions financial panics and industrial depressions are inevitable. And the people are not blind to the teaching of experience. No party in this country has ever succeeded to power by an attack upon the public credit, and no party ever will. The experiment was tried in 1894, with what success we know too well."

MONTANA.

REPUBLICAN.

September 24, 1898.—The platform made no direct reference to gold or silver, this being the financial plank.

"We indorse without reservation or exception the declaration of principles adopted by the last National Republican Convention as promising wise policies of public action and bringing to the country a prosperity which we have not had heretofore."

The Administration was indorsed as follows:

"We renew our abiding faith in the prudence, the courage, the intelligence, of William McKinley, President of these United States. He has borne himself in his great office as becomes the successor of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. We congratulate him that it has been his felicity to emancipate from the thraldom of arbitrary power so many millions of human beings and confer on them the priceles heritage of liberty. And in this good work to be carried to its ultimate conclusion we pledge him the unwavering support of every patriotic Republican. In the discharge of the duties of peace he has entitled himself to the unqualified commendation of all his countrymen."

The other planks commended the manner in which the war with Spain had been prosecuted, and praised the Army and Navy for the successes in the Philippines and the West Indies and the heroic sacrifices made; urged that the work of construction of the Nicaraguan Canal be prosecuted by the United States, and voted down an equal-suffrage resolution.

DEMOCRATIC.

September 22, 1898.—The platform declared "that the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is the paramount issue of American politics to-day; that the leadership of William J. Bryan and his record meet the entire approbation and admiration of the party."

It continued: "We congratulate our brethren, the people of these United States, on the return of peace, and on the renown achieved by our Navy and Army in a war waged in the sacred cause of humanity and liberty. We send greeting to our brave regiment now in far-away islands of the Pacific, and commend the patriotism of those volunteers who gave their services to the country, though the exigencies of the war never required them to go to the front.

"We arraign the War Department for its criminal incompetency and inefficiency, in failing to provide adequate food, shelter, raiment and medical supplies and attention for our brave soldiers, and demand the most rigid and searching investigation of the abuses resulting in the needless suffering and death of so many of our patriotic and devoted citizens.

"Serenely confident of the ability of the United States to maintain its position among the nations of the earth, we are opposed to any alliance with any European Power.

"We condemn the unnecessary issue of interest-bearing bonds by the Government under pretence of war necessities."

In State affairs the Democrats of Montana pledged the nominees of the convention to wise, fearless and just administration of their several offices in the interest of the masses of the citizens, and declared

"that the mineral lands of Montana are a priceless heritage of the people. The act providing for their classification within the railroad grant was a Democratic measure, and it is the duty of the Democratic party to see that this beneficent act is honestly administered, and that the mineral land commissioners do not, at the behest of any interest, return as agricultural lands which properly should be classified as mineral."

POPULIST.

June 24, 1896.—The platform declared for free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and for the initiative and referendum; it denounced the Cleveland Administration for its action in Chicago during the A. R. U. strike, and denounced the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs as an outrage. The question of fusion on the silver question with some other National party in the Presidential election was left to the judgment of the delegates, and they went uninstructed, but a majority personally favored a union of silver forces.

NEBRASKA.

REPUBLICAN.

August 10, 1898.—"We favor the payment of our soldiers and sailors in the same money paid bondholders.

"We reaffirm unswerving allegiance to the principles enunciated in the Republican National platform of 1896. We are in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard, and unalterably opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"We congratulate the Nation upon the successful issue of the war with Spain prosecuted under the direction of William McKinley, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, with the loyal support of brave volunteers on both sea and land.

"We emphasize our hearty approval of the terms demanded of Spain by President McKinley as the conditions of restored peace.

"We pledge, if restored to control of the State Government, an honest and economical administration of public affairs and the introduction of strict business methods into all State institutions. We pledge the abolition of all unnecessary or sinecure State offices.

"We pledge a comprehensive revision of the revenue laws of the State, with a view to a more equitable distribution of the tax burdens.

"We pledge legislation for State control and regulation of public corporations in the interest of the State.

"We declare our adherence to the doctrine of municipal home rule.

"We pledge the necessary steps toward a revision of the State Constitution.

"We call attention to the sham reforms of the triple allied fusion parties who have secured victory at the polls under false pretences and whose pledges are proving by experience to be unreliable and utterly worthless.

"We invite the co-operation and support, not only of all who believe in Republican principles, but also of all who wish better government, to the end that Nebraska may be no longer discredited by being classed among the States in subjection to Populism."

DEMOCRATIC.

August 2, 1898.—The first plank of the platform was a "greeting to the brave men who are fighting humanity's battle and attempting to relieve the suffering, privation and hunger of a courageous but oppressed people, and for the purpose of guaranteeing unto the fertile isle of Cuba a government created, maintained and upheld by the consent of the governed, and pledge the President of the United States our most hearty support and co-operation in the vigorous prosecution of the conflict." It expressed pride "to belong to a party that acknowledges as its chieftain and leader the Hon. William J. Bryan, the people's champion, whose arm is ever lifted in defence of their rights and in redressing their wrongs, whether in peace or in war."

The platform reaffirmed adherence to the Democratic National platform of 1896, and declared "that the paramount issue of the campaign of 1900 ought and will be the restoration of our monetary system to its position prior to 1873—the free and unlimited coinage of the two metals at a ratio of 16 to 1—and we believe that no permanent prosperity will reward the efforts of our producers until such a law is enacted. We believe that all money issued by the Government, whether gold or silver or paper, should be made a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that no citizen should be permitted to demonetize by contract that which the Government makes money by law. We further declare that we are opposed to banks of issue, and demand that all money, whether gold, silver or paper, shall be issued by the National Government. While always willing and ready to furnish for the support of the Nation in her hours of peril every dollar of our property and every possible assistance, both in money and men, the Democratic party is opposed to the issuance of interest-bearing bonds except as a last resort, but is in favor of issuance of full legal-tender money, and we hold the recent issue of $200,000,000 of bonds unnecessary under the circumstances, and therefore condemn it."

It denounced as unjust and inequitable the protective tariff system, and declared that a tariff should be for revenue only; favored an income tax and a liberal pension policy; declared that all differences between the larger corporations and their employes should be settled by arbitration; favored an amendment to the State Constitution increasing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court to five, and creating a Board of Railroad Commissioners; favored such legislation as will foster mutual and fraternal insurance companies; favored the initiative and referendum in all cases where such legislation is practicable.

POPULIST.

August 3, 1898.—The platform demanded the initiative and referendum as a constitutional amendment, and Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs; favored the Populist scheme of a North and South railroad; demanded more pay for private soldiers, and the passage of a law prohibiting the issuance of free passes except to bona-fide railway employes and public officers.

NEVADA.

REPUBLICAN.

September 16, 1898.—The platform strongly indorsed President McKinley and his Administration in the successful termination of the war with Spain. It declared in favor of the immediate construction of the Nicaraguan Canal and its permanent control by the United States; also, the enlarging and strengthening of the Navy and coast defences, and a standing army commensurate with the dignity of the Nation. It commended the annexation of the Sandwich Islands and declared in favor of territorial expansion. The platform reiterated "faith in the great Republican principles of bimetallism, protection and reciprocity," and declared that, "as the Republican party is pledged to bimetallism, the settlement of the financial question may be safely left to the National Republican party."

SILVER REPUBLICAN.

September 9, 1898.—The platform indorsed the platform of the National Silver party at St. Louis in 1896 and the financial plank of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1896; reaffirmed devotion to free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by independent action of the United States; unalterably opposed the Republican policy of increasing the bonded debt and the issuing of money by banking institutions; asserted faith in the loyalty, ability and wise leadership of William J. Bryan, and predicted his nomination as the standard-bearer in 1900.

DEMOCRATIC.

September 24, 1898.—The platform began:

"We indorse every line, word and syllable of the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1896, with particular emphasis upon the resolution advocating the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver and without the aid or consent of any nation on the face of the earth. We glory in the achievements of the Army and Navy in the late war with Spain, and we commend the Democratic Congressmen in their course upon the prosecution of the war as patriotic, statesmanlike and compatible with the honor and dignity of our Nation."

It declared that the Dingley law was formulated and passed not for protection of American labor, nor for the purpose of revenue for the Government, but exclusively in the interest of the monopolies and trusts, which furnished the corruption money to carry on the McKinley campaign; that none of the provisions of this law do, directly or indirectly, benefit to the amount of a farthing one hundred actual residents of Nevada, while the entire people of the State are additionally taxed in increased prices of the necessaries of life to an amount more than sufficient to defray the entire expense of the State government.

The platform demanded home rule for the people of Nevada, and declared that Nevada has for years been, and still is, under more abject servitude to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company than were ever the Cubans made subservient to the Spanish Crown.

It recognized "the Democratic as the only silver party in the Nation, and upon whose success in 1900 depends the re-establishment of silver to its former place in the monetary system of the Republic. We regard all local political organizations professing in favor of bimetallism as not only useless but absolutely obstructive of the cause they pretend to foster. The so-called Silver party of Nevada is especially detrimental to the silver interest. Its State administration in the last few years has been replete with scandals which are a disgrace to the Commonwealth, its continued existence is an insult to the great silver party of the Nation, which, in 1896, polled nearly six millions of votes for the bimetallic cause, and its death would be mourned only by a few office-seekers who have maintained it in the hope of being elected to positions which they could not obtain from any other party in the State."

The platform favored the election of United States Senators by the people, instead of by Legislatures; advocated a policy of internal improvements by which the surplus of water of the rivers may be impounded in reservoirs and used in reclaiming and irrigating the unoccupied agricultural lands of the State and opening the same to settlement and cultivation, thereby inducing immigration for the development of the agricultural products of the State and increase of population, and favored liberal legislation and the appropriation of State funds for such purposes.

It also demanded that the National Government hold possession of the Philippine Islands.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

REPUBLICAN.

September 13, 1898.—The platform read, in part, as follows:

"The Republicans of New-Hampshire reaffirm the St. Louis platform, especially indorsing the gold standard as therein provided, and congratulate the people upon the speedy fulfilment of its important pledges.

"We heartily commend the wise and patriotic Administration of President McKinley. The patience, tact and sagacity of the President have maintained the unity of his party, while securing the approbation of the whole people, irrespective of political affiliations.

"We commend the successful conduct of the war with Spain, a war prompted by the noblest sentiments of humanity. It has buried in oblivion that pessimism which for years has depreciated American spirit and honor. It has obliterated sectionalism and cemented the union of States as never before in our history. It has brought about a better understanding between the two great English-speaking nations of the globe, whose united action will contribute to the maintenance in the twentieth century of a universal peace among civilized nations. It has established the prowess of the American Navy, and it has shown that our regular and volunteer Army is the fitting successor of the soldiers who fought at Yorktown, at New-Orleans and at Gettysburg. It has secured for us the respect of the nations of the world.

"We approve the increase of the Navy; the upbuilding of our merchant marine; the enlargement of the Regular Army to meet the present requirements of the country; the construction of a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; the annexation of Hawaii and Porto Rico; the provision for a free and stable government for Cuba and its ultimate annexation.

"While reaffirming the Monroe Doctrine, we favor such disposition of the Philippines as will best promote the growing commercial and political interests of the United States, extinguish the sovereignty of Spain and make good our obligations to the peoples of those islands."

The platform pledged the party to promote all movements that have for their legitimate object the development of the State; the unfolding of its natural resources, including the building of steam and electric roads wherever the public good will be subserved; the equalizing of the school privileges of the State for the benefit of the rural sections; economy in State administration; an equitable readjustment of the tax laws, and whatever tends to advance the material interests of the people and the improvement of the social condition of the home. It also favored a conservative movement for the permanent improvement of the public roads of the State; it favored such action by the State as will bring to the knowledge of local officials the most successful methods of maintaining the roads committed to their care. It challenged the most critical examination of Republican State administrations for the last forty years, and proclaimed, without fear of contradiction, that in no State of the Union have public affairs been so wisely, so economically, so beneficially and so successfully conducted as under Republican rule in New-Hampshire.

It favored submitting to the people the question of calling a constitutional convention to act upon the question of abolishing free passes and upon any changes of the organic law which experience has shown to be advisable to make. In the mean time such legislation as may properly anticipate the adoption of a constitutional amendment prohibiting free passes was favored.

It added: "We voice the sentiment of a whole people in bestowing unstinted praise upon the heroism of our soldiers and sailors, whose courage and fortitude have commanded the admiration of the world, and whose marvellous achievements have crowned the American name with honor and glory. We deprecate and denounce the heartless attempts of the Democratic party to make political capital out of their sufferings."

DEMOCRATIC.

August 31, 1898.—The platform said:

"We emphatically declare our admiration for and confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of our great National leader, William J. Bryan.

"We renew our adhesion to the Monroe Doctrine, asserting that our National 'sphere of influence' comprehends and embraces the entire Western Hemisphere, and that, beyond securing requisite coaling and naval stations in other parts of the world, for the convenience and protection of our commerce, we should seek to acquire no territory.

"We commend to the generosity of a grateful public the soldiers of the late war with Spain; sympathize and commiserate with all such as are now suffering untold agonies, the direct result of glaring incompetency and brutal neglect upon the part of the War Department of the General Government, and demand a thorough, impartial investigation of that department by a Democratic Congress and the summary punishment of the men who have prostituted patriotism to partisanship and greed.

"We oppose the maintenance of a large standing army in time of peace. We favor a navy equal to that of any other nation, and the construction and maintenance by the United States of an isthmian canal, free from the control of all private individuals, corporations, syndicates or foreign governments, as a preventive of war."

PROHIBITION.

June 1, 1898.—The platform declared renewed allegiance to the National Prohibition Party and platform; declared that the liquor traffic is the most important question before the American people, and as such should receive the supreme attention of every loyal citizen, and that public morality, so far as the liquor traffic is concerned, can be conserved only by its prohibition and destruction. The only other features of the platform were the plank which declared that the right of suffrage ought not to be abridged on account of sex, and "while always deprecating the necessity of war, we believe that in the present exigency every loyal citizen, without regard to party affiliations, should sustain the General Government in all needful measures to conquer an honorable peace."

NEW-JERSEY.

REPUBLICAN.

September 22, 1898.—The platform, after affirming adhesion and devotion to the fundamental principles of the National Republican party, as set forth in its platform of 1896, continued:

"That we specifically declare our undying opposition to any proposition to debase the National currency, a proposition so repugnant to the honest voters of New-Jersey that when it was presented to them in all its oare iniquity in 1896, they promptly buried it under an unprecedented majority of eighty-seven thousand and declared in favor of the representatives of National honor and honesty—McKinley and Hobart.

"We heartily approve and indorse the Administration of President McKinley. His treatment of domestic questions has more than fulfilled all expectations, and the wisdom of his foreign policy and the firmness and dignity with which it has been maintained have won for him not only the confidence and approbation of our own people, but the highest respect of the civilized world. Involved without due preparation in a war in the interests of humanity, he pursued a course which commanded united support at home and effectively silenced the assaults of interested diplomacy abroad. In three months

this conflict was brought to a practical end with a smaller percentage of loss from battle and disease than in any war of modern times, and with the result of freeing a suffering people from a rule of cruelty and oppression; of acquiring new and valuable territory, of opening to our people new avenues of trade and commerce, furnishing new outlets and demands for the agricultural and industrial product of our people, and, above all, providing to millions of our fellow-creatures an open door to those blessings of education and of civil and religious liberty which have for a hundred years followed the advance of the American flag.

"We take a special pride as Jerseymen that the eminent citizen whom this State gave to the National Administration elected in 1896 has been so singularly capable and potential in the office of Vice-President and has invested that station with rare dignity and influence.

"We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and view this act as an important step in the advance of American civilization, and we repose entire confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the President and the Commission appointed by him to negotiate such a treaty of peace as will meet the just expectations of our people by insisting on an adjustment in which the interests of this Republic and of civilization and humanity will be secured as far as possible as the fruits of the valor of our soldiers and sailors in the war with Spain.

"Called to the Presidency in a time of National bankruptcy caused by the Administration of the Democratic party, William McKinley was commissioned by the American people to restore confidence, to re-establish a tariff system under which American labor and capital might recover from the blighting effects of the Wilson bill, to save our financial system from the dangers of Bryanism, that American enterprise might go boldly forward to the development of our resources. Under his Administration business has revived, labor has found employment and prosperity is returning. These things have been accomplished notwithstanding the fact that in his efforts to execute the people's mandate the President has been shackled with a hostile Senate. How much more can be accomplished if for the remainder of his term the President and his Administration have the support and sympathy of a Congress friendly in both branches!"

The platform praised the citizens who, inspired by patriotic impulse, left their homes and occupations in defence of the United States in its war with Spain, and continued:

"We recognize their devotion to duty, whether in camp or on the field of combat, and we pledge ourselves to the full and liberal recognition of all the proper claims of our patriotic heroes. And if by the misconduct or the incompetency of any officials their health or their lives have been unnecessarily sacrificed or endangered we feel assured that the President and his constitutional advisers will make such investigations as will bring the offenders, regardless of past or present political affiliations, to punishment.

"We recognize the special revenue law as a necessary war measure, and recommend its repeal as soon as will be justified by the reduced expenses of the Government."

The platform also commended Senator Sewell and the Republican Representatives in Congress for their patriotic efforts; indorsed the administration of John W. Griggs while Governor of the State, and commended his brilliant record as Attorney-General; indorsed the administration of Acting Governor Foster M. Voorhees, and especially commended him for his untiring devotion to the interests of the soldiers engaged in the war; declared that the promises made of a clean, honest and economical administration by Republican State officials had been faithfully kept; congratulated the people that the laws by which the most infamous form of racetrack gambling had brought ignominy and disgrace upon the State had been repealed and an amendment made to the Constitution forever prohibiting the re-enactment of such a law; congratulated the people that the State boards and commissions had been made non-partisan, and salaries been substituted for the fee system; declared that the school system had been improved, and the taxpayers had been relieved of much of their burden by the distribution of the taxes collected from the railways; that the appropriations for good roads had been increased, that the public debt had been decreased fully $500,000, while $1,000,000 had been expended upon the necessary construction and extension of State institutions, and renewed the pledges to the people to provide economy in every department and yet give improvement in every line of public necessity.

DEMOCRATIC.

September 28, 1898.—"We, the representatives of the Democratic party, in State Convention assembled, reaffirming our devotion to the great and vital principles of the Democratic party on National issues, and believing, however, that the coming State campaign should be fought out on State issues and for the redemption of the State from Republican extravagance, corruption and misrule, declare the paramount issues in the coming campaign to be equal taxation, home rule, honest State and municipal government, the abolishment of useless and expensive State commissions, the reduction of the large present expenses of the State government to the economical standard maintained for years under Democratic rule, the reduction of official salaries, the abolishment of the fee system and the placing of all officials on a salary basis, the enactment of laws in the interests of organized labor and for the protection of the wage-workers of the State, the repeal of all laws that abridge the right of juries to fix the amount of damages in cases where the death of a person is caused by wrongful act, and the release of the administration of State affairs from the control of corporations and their restoration to the authority of the people.

"We demand that the tax laws of this State be amended to provide for the taxation of all property, real and personal, not

used for religious, charitable or educational purposes, in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution, which says: 'Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value.' "

The platform charged the Republican party with having violated the pledges it made to the people before being intrusted with power and with having created useless and needless State commissions, and pledged the Democratic party to the enactment of laws that will secure their abolishment.

It also charged the Republican party as guilty of gross extravagance in the administration of State affairs, and that the expenses of the State government under Republican rule have been increased nearly half a million dollars annually, and pledged the Democratic party to a reduction of expenses and an economical and businesslike administration of the affairs of the State; that the salaries of public officials are far in excess of what they should be, and pledged the Democratic party to the enactment of laws that will secure the reduction of the same; also to the enactment of laws that will abolish the fee system in all State and county offices, and place all such public officials on a salary basis.

The platform pledged that the party would give proper consideration to the views adopted by the councils of organized labor; it favored the repeal of all laws abridging the right of juries to fix the amount of damages in cases where the death of a person is caused by wrongful act and condemned the brutal opinions filed by the Republican judges in construing such laws; favored the amendment to the laws of the State providing severe penalties for discrimination in the fixing of rates of transportation of freight in anywise injurious to the farmers or other people of the State; it demanded ample and suitable accommodation in every city, town and village, so that every child may attend school the whole of every school day; the establishment of a thorough kindergarten system for the younger children and a compulsory education law which will require attendance by every healthy child of school age; it advocated the passage of a law which will require the State Treasurer to become the custodian of the teachers' retirement fund, without expense to that fund. It favored the construction of good roads and of proper State aid therefor.

It added: "We declare that the thanks of the people of the State and Nation are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy of the United States, who have imperilled their lives in defence of their country and in vindication of the honor of its flag in the recent Spanish war; that the Nation owes to them permanent recognition for their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the services of the country, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance; that the State should make suitable provision for additional pay to our New-Jersey volunteers. While we rejoice and feel thankful to them for their great victories on land and sea, we denounce the gross, open and criminal incompetency of those placed and defiantly kept in charge of the affairs of the War Department of the present Administration of the Government of the United States, resulting in the needless loss of thousands of American soldiers' lives and the infliction of horrible sufferings and tortures upon thousands of the brave defenders of the country's honor, and we charge the present Administration of the Government of the United States with being solely responsible for the horrible results of this incompetency of Government officials, continued even after the appalling results were brought to the attention of the President of the United States and his official advisers, and we call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that up to this time not a single example has been made of a Government official responsible for these monstrous wrongs."

NEW-MEXICO.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 15, 1896.—The platform favored free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and an income tax, and indorsed Richard P. Bland for the Presidency.

NEW-YORK.

REPUBLICAN.

September 27, 1898.—THE WAR.—"The Republicans of New-York, in convention assembled, congratulate the country upon the conclusion of the war with Spain. It was not undertaken for conquest, but for the sacred cause of humanity and for the just protection of American interests. It has resulted in the complete triumph of American arms on land and sea, and we meet with resolute faith all the responsibilities which our victories impose.

"We congratulate the country upon the patriotic wisdom, the patient courage and the broad humanity which distinguished the conduct of President McKinley during the critical periods of diplomatic negotiation and battle, and which now guide him in the restoration of peace. Citizens of every State and every party fought and won under his command. All lingering sectionalism was burned out in the heat of battle, and to-day, with the war ended and peace assured, all our people give honor and praise to the President who so bravely and so wisely enforced the National will and upheld the National arms.

"We congratulate our Army and Navy upon the splendid victories of the war, and we welcome home our brave soldiers and sailors, who by their courage and sacrifices have added a new dignity to American citizenship and given new power and meaning to our flag.

"We have abiding confidence that the President will conclude this peace upon terms that will satisfy the conscience, the judgment and the high purpose of the American people. We realize that when the necessities of war compelled our Nation to destroy Spanish authority in the Antilles and in the Philippines we assumed

solemn duties and obligations, alike to the people of the islands we conquered and to the civilized world. We cannot turn these islands back to Spain. We cannot leave them, unarmed for defence and untried in statecraft, to the horrors of domestic strife or to partition among European Powers. We have assumed the responsibilities of victory, and wherever our flag has gone there the liberty, the humanity and the civilization which that flag embodies and represents must remain and abide forever. The Republican party has been the party of brave conservatism, of wise progress and of triumphant faith in the nationality of this people, and we know that the President and statesmen and voters of the Republican party will meet these issues of the future as bravely and triumphantly as we have met the issues of the past."

HAWAII.—"We commend the annexation of Hawaii in the interest of commerce, of National security and National development."

MONEY.—"We renew our allegiance to the doctrines of the St. Louis platform. We continue to condemn and resist the Democratic policies declared at Chicago. The organized Democratic party of the Nation adheres to these policies of Free Silver and Free Trade, and denies the right of the courts and of the Government to protect persons and property from violence. On the coming 8th of November we are to elect not only our State officers, but also Representatives in Congress and members of the State Legislature. That Legislature in its term will elect a United States Senator to succeed the present Democratic Senator from this State. Democratic leaders declare that they will conduct this campaign upon State issues alone. But it is known that if the Democratic party secures the State Legislature it will re-elect to the United States Senate that Democrat who now represents his party there and misrepresents the State. That Senator supported the cause of free silver; supported the nominees of the Chicago Convention in the last Presidential election; gave his vote in the Senate for the heresies of that Chicago platform, and must, if re-elected, continue to support those heresies. Democrats may try to deceive the people by ignoring the Anarchistic doctrines of that instrument in their State platform, but their members of Congress and their Senator, if they shall succeed in re-electing him, cannot and will not ignore those doctrines at Washington. We are ready to meet the Democrats on all State issues, but in a larger sense this campaign is a National campaign and our people cannot escape its National consequences. The election of Republican members of Congress and of a Republican State Legislature will mean that New-York shall stand for the maintenance of the gold standard and for such a revision of the currency laws as will guarantee to the labor of the country that every paper promise to pay a dollar issued under the authority of the United States shall be of absolute and equal value with a gold dollar always and everywhere."

TARIFF.—"The Republican party is fulfilling the pledges we made at St. Louis. We have enacted a conservative protective tariff, so wisely devised that the revenue is amply sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of government in times of peace, while capital is encouraged to seek employment and the wages of labor are maintained at that high standard which experience has proved to be necessary to the welfare of our people. Our exports largely exceed our imports. The gold of the world comes steadily to our shores, and with a continuance of Republican policy and Republican National administration the prosperous future of the Nation is assured."

MERCHANT MARINE.—"In the interest of American labor and commerce we believe that American products should be carried in American ships, and we favor the upbuilding of an American merchant marine, which will give us our share in the carrying trade of the world in time of peace and constitute an effective naval militia in time of war."

STATE AFFAIRS.—"We commend the administration of Governor Black. It has been wise, statesmanlike, careful and economical, and has resulted in the lowest legitimate tax rate which the State has had since 1856. We commend the work of the Legislature of 1898 in enacting laws looking to the betterment of the roads of the State through a proper local supervision by Boards of Supervisors; in completing, through the direct agency of the Governor, the Capitol building at Albany; in adopting for cities of the second class uniform charters; in throttling all attempts to place Socialistic taxes upon the fruits of industry and economy; in meeting every demand required by the war; in beginning the abolition of dangerous grade crossings on railroads; in securing for the soldiers and sailors in the Federal service their right to vote; in passing a Primary Election law to aid in purifying the franchises to enable all of our people to participate in the honest and effective work of the caucus and the primary, and in transacting the public business of the Legislature and adjourning in a shorter period than any other Legislature since 1832."

EXCISE LAW.—"State taxation of the liquor traffic has steadily grown in popular favor. There has been collected under this law during its brief period of existence more than $33,000,000, which has been applied to the reduction of State and local taxation, and has thus relieved the earnings and savings of all the people of the State."

LABOR.—"New-York State is foremost of the States in the Union in caring for the interests of labor. Almost every law that has declared, upheld and proved the rights of labor has been passed by the Republican party. The Republican Legislatures of 1897 and 1898 were occupied largely with such legislation. Factory inspection has been extended. The prevailing rate of wages has been enforced upon all public works. Railroad corporations have been compelled to adopt a ten-hour law. The law securing the weekly payment of wages has been extended to include all joint stock associations, and its violation has been made a crime. The

right to use labor labels has been secured to labor organizations. Elaborate provisions have been enacted for the security of employes in factories and stores and for their better treatment. The Mechanics' Lien law has been amended so as to prefer all labor for daily and weekly wages before all other claimants without reference to the time when such laborers file their notices of lien. Sub-letting of contracts has been absolutely forbidden without the written consent of the responsible awarders. Qualified engineers are now alone permitted to run stationary engines in New-York City. These are examples of what the Republican party has done for labor in our State Legislature. As we have been the true and consistent friends of labor in the past, we pledge ourselves to be the true and consistent friends of labor in the future.

"The Republican party of New-York has always been the party of honest and economical administration. We pledge the candidates this day nominated to a resolute and thorough continuance of the investigation so fearlessly begun by Governor Black into all alleged mismanagement of the canals. If there are errors in the system and the law we will correct them. If there has been fraud we will detect and punish the wrongdoers.

"Proud of the imperial position of New-York among the States of the Union, and conscious of all the responsibilities of the future in the State and Nation, we present our candidates to the vote of the people, asking their support and calmly confident of their approving verdict in November."

DEMOCRATIC.

September 29, 1898.—The Democratic party of the State of New-York in convention assembled, declares as follows:

THE WAR.—"First—It congratulates the country upon the successful termination of a war undertaken, not for conquest or aggrandizement, but in the interests of humanity, liberty and civilization. We glory in the patriotic devotion and valor of our brave soldiers and sailors who have honored the American people and heightened the lustre of our National fame, and we favor the adoption of a liberal policy toward the sick and wounded and the families of those who lost their lives in the service of their country. We rejoice that the Democracy has been connected with every honorable and creditable step in the war, and with nothing that is dishonorable or discreditable. The scandalous abuse by the President of his power of appointment in scattering Army commissions among inexperienced and incompetent civilians, as reward to personal favorites, and almost to the exclusion of experienced officers in the service, is largely accountable for the fearful sufferings and the appalling loss of life among the gallant soldiers, that have brought disgrace upon the Administration and a sense of shame to the Nation. A Democratic Congress will, if chosen by the people, rigidly investigate the conduct of the war and expose and punish all who may be responsible for the unnecessary deaths, privations, sufferings and neglect of the soldiers which have shocked the Nation and abated the National rejoicing over the triumphs of our Army."

CANALS.—"Second—While in National affairs we adhere with steadfast fidelity to all the principles and policies of Jeffersonian Democracy, we recognize that at the present time the attention of the people of this State is largely engrossed by the consideration of grave scandals and abuses of administration, which during four years of Republican control of State affairs have resulted in great pecuniary loss to the people and a gradual lowering of the standards heretofore obtaining in State government. The recent report of the Canal Investigation Commission has startled the people of the State and produced a profound conviction on their part, irrespective of their views on National questions, that a change of State domination is imperative for the preservation of the canals now seriously imperilled, for the protection of taxpayers and for the vindication of the honor of the Empire State. It therefore becomes the part of wisdom to recognize the fact that under existing circumstances State issues in this campaign must necessarily be paramount in the present extraordinary crisis.

"Third—We pledge the people an honest and economical administration of the canals of the State. No squandering of public moneys, no more millions to be stolen, wasted or needlessly expended, as reported by a Republican investigating commission to have occurred with the nine millions canal improvement fund; all public contracts to be fairly and honestly awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder; no special privileges to pet surety companies favored by political influence. We favor a reduction of canal expenditures, and are opposed to the intrusting of the work of carrying on further canal improvements to Republican officials responsible for the prodigality, favoritism and corruption which have characterized the present administration of the canals. Reform in canal management is the supreme issue of the hour. We promise the taxpayers that, if intrusted with power by the votes of the people there shall follow a vigorous procedure on all canal officials implicated in the theft, waste or misuse of the public moneys, and the recovery of so much of the diverted funds as it may be possible by diligent effort to procure through legal proceedings."

EXCISE LAWS.—"Fourth—Democratic rule in excise matters: Repeal of the odious legislation known as the Raines Liquor law and the enactment of a just and reasonable excise law; the restoration to the several localities of local supervision of the liquor traffic; all excise money which may be equitably collected as a license fee or tax to be retained in local treasuries and applied to the relief of the burden of local taxation; no huge State political liquor machine composed of State officials, all of one party and appointed at the Capitol, with its horde of partisan deputies, attorneys, spies and informers supported at public expense. Diversification in the administration of the vast powers of excise is the new policy of the State."

HOME RULE.—"Fifth—Local self-government for cities. The several municipalities to conduct their purely local affairs without legislative interference from Albany; uniform charter provisions and like

legislation for Democratic as for Republican cities; no tinkering for partisan purposes. We denounce the action of recent Republican Legislatures in uniformly overruling the vetoes of the Mayors of cities of local legislation submitted for their approval, disregarding the merits of such vetoes and without due consideration, thereby rendering the constitutional provisions for such submission substantially valueless and the whole procedure a mere legislative farce. Legislative respect for local public sentiment should constitute the basis of all local legislation."

ELECTION LAW.—"Sixth—The repeal of the partisan and unfair legislation imposed at the recent extra session of the Legislature upon the city of New-York, and known as the Metropolitan Force bill; uniform election laws throughout the State; equal rights and equal citizenship for all the electors of the State; no invasion of the homes of the citizens of Greater New-York under the pretence of enforcing election laws by State spies and deputies armed with pistols and bludgeons; no usurpation of the rights of localities through the legislative trick of creating a Metropolitan Election District in evasion of the Constitution and in defiance of the protests of the people."

ECONOMY.—"Seventh—Economy in public expenditures. A reduction of the volume of appropriations, which has been nearly doubled in amount during four years of Republican rule; abolition of unnecessary offices and tax-eating commissions and a weeding out from the public service of Republican employes put upon the payroll for partisan services rather than in furtherance of the interests of the taxpayers. A low tax rate is demanded, such as was had during the administration of Democratic Governors from 1883 to 1895."

LEGISLATION.—"Eighth—Opposition to unnecessary special legislation; a material reduction in the number of our annual laws and a return to the desirable policy of embodying needed legislation in general laws so far as practicable—a policy which has been to all intents and purposes abandoned for the last four years, to the detriment of the best interests of the State. Recent Republican Governors have virtually abdicated their functions and surrendered them to the Legislature, whereby the enormous number of 3,521 laws have been placed on the statute books during the last four years. Reform in legislative methods and results is absolutely necessary."

CIVIL SERVICE.—"Ninth—A fair and just enforcement of the State Civil Service laws, according to their letter and spirit; no spurious or 'starchless' Civil Service laws, evasive of the Constitution, binding only upon Democrats when in power, but capable of being successfully violated at pleasure by our opponents; honest Civil Service laws, incapable of official jugglery and enforceable alike by and against all parties; the impartial enforcement of the soldier preference laws and the restoration to the public service of the veteran soldiers who have been duly determined in the opinion of the courts or otherwise to have been illegally and improperly ejected from office by the present Republican Governor and his immediate predecessor."

NATIONAL GUARD.—"Tenth—The restoration of the National Guard to the high standard of efficiency which under Democratic Governors was long enjoyed; no more 'Tillinghastism,' incompetency or red tape in the Adjutant-General's office; a capable Adjutant-General and a reorganization of the National Guard are imperatively demanded."

TAXES.—"Eleventh—We demand just and equal taxation; no tax-dodging. We denounce all attempts to evade the burdens of taxation upon personal property by pretended changes of residence or otherwise under the Constitution and laws of our State. Eligibility to public office and liability to personal taxation both depend upon long residence. If the affidavits and official statements of the Republican candidate for Governor are true, he is ineligible to the office of Governor; if false, he has committed perjury and is morally disqualified. He cannot escape from his dilemma—there is either legal disqualification or moral unfitness."

RAILROAD COMMISSION.—"Twelfth—The railroad laws of the State to be honestly interpreted and fairly administered, without evasion or deception. We denounce the action of recent Republican Governors in refusing to appoint as one of the Railroad Commissioners a bona fide representative, experienced in railroad business, as asked by the united railroad organizations of employes throughout the State, and if intrusted with power we promise correction of this wrong at the first opportunity."

REAPPORTIONMENT.—"Thirteenth—We demand an amendment of the Constitution correcting the monstrous partisan injustice involved in Section 4 of Article III, whereby the Senatorial apportionment of the State is not based upon population, but arbitrarily restricted and abridged in the large and growing Democratic localities. We demand for all electors, wherever they may reside and whatever their political affiliations may be, equal rights, equal privileges and equal representation. A legislative apportionment based upon any other theory than according to population is unrepublican in form, violative of every principle of political fairness and constitutes the essence of tyranny itself."

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.—"Fourteenth—We favor the passage by the next Legislature of the pending constitutional amendment providing for biennial legislative sessions."

GOOD ROADS.—"Fifteenth—We favor liberal expenditures for the construction and maintenance of good roads as necessary for the welfare and comfort of the people of the entire State."

LABOR.—"Sixteenth—The conservation of the just rights alike of capital and labor; no giving away of valuable public franchises; proper and honest legislation to curtail the growing power of unreasonable combinations and trusts; freedom of competition and opposition to all monopolies oppressive of the people; a strict enforcement of all labor laws upon the statute books, and especially the Eight Hour law and the Prevailing Rate of Wages law, which are now being violated and evaded in different parts of the State. We also favor amendments to the Penal Code, so that its provisions shall not militate against organized labor."

RECESS APPOINTMENTS. — "Seventeenth—We favor the repeal of Chapter 653 of the Laws of 1898, which changed the then existing law and circumscribes the power of the Governor in filling vacancies in public offices during the recess of the Senate. The act is mischievous, unjustifiable and partisan. The legitimate and orderly prerogatives pertaining to the high office of Governor should have been maintained, whoever he might be and irrespective of his political opinions. The postponement of the taking effect of the law until January 1, 1899, is a transparent confession by the Republicans of the probability of the election of a Democratic Governor this fall, whose authority they desired to curtail in advance. The people will rebuke the conspirators who have sought to forestall their verdict.

"For the promotion of the success of the policies and principles herein set forth and the election of the candidates who may be nominated by this convention we invite the co-operation of all citizens, regardless of past political differences, who are interested in good government."

SILVER DEMOCRATS.

September 30, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed the platform of the Chicago Convention of 1896 and of the State Convention of September 17, 1896; sent assurances to William J. Bryan that "the same patriotic impulses which led him to place his life at the disposal of the country in time of need impel the Democrats in New-York to continue to a victorious conclusion the warfare against the hosts of corrupt monopoly against which he so gallantly contended in 1896"; it condemned the National Administration for "political favoritism, extravagance and criminal mismanagement and neglect in the conduct of the late war"; condemned the Raines law, the election supervisors' bill, the "Ellsworth Press Gag bill" and the canal improvements expenditures; denounced the Democrats who evade and ignore the Chicago platform as Tories; declared that the United States should retain the territory acquired in the war with Spain, favored the initiative and referendum system, favored making proper pecuniary compensation to the soldiers and families who have suffered through their patriotic devotion to the country, favored the enactment of laws permitting local option in taxation, favored an inheritance tax law, favored the abolition of all road and bridge tolls, opposed biennial sessions of the Legislature, favored home rule for cities, and Government ownership and control of gas, water, electric, railway, ferry, telegraph and telephone companies.

COLORED DEMOCRATS.

October 4, 1898.—The platform congratulated the country upon the successful termination of the war with Spain, begun in the interest of humanity, liberty and civilization; gloried in the patriotic valor of the colored men who participated in the war, both on land and sea, and commended the disposition of all classes of citizens to recognize the faithful devotion of the black sailor and soldier in the hour of the Nation's peril. It condemned the Administration of President McKinley, "whose un-American spirit has begrudged the full measure of official recognition and administrative reward to the negro soldiers and sailors, and while we would not debate the rewards for valorous deeds which have been given to our white soldiers and sailors, we question the wisdom of this discrimination; and in addition we condemn the inefficiency of the administration of the War Department, which has brought so much suffering to our brave and patriotic soldiers." It pledged faith to the party founded by Thomas Jefferson, and gloried in the permanency of American institutions, and in the ever-increasing power of the Democratic party to defend the blood-purchased liberties of all the people. It also pledged unqualified support for the election of the Democratic ticket and adopted the platform of the convention. The platform also condemned the discrimination in the interpretation of the military laws of the State against the negro, and demanded a more liberal construction that will encourage colored young men to take an interest in the military life of the great Commonwealth.

PROHIBITION.

June 30, 1898.—The platform contained the usual condemnation of the liquor traffic. The second clause, as submitted by the majority of the committee, declared for the union of all who suffer by that traffic. A minority report proposed to add the words "of whatever sect or sex." The woman suffrage element was recognized in these words, and a long discussion followed, the result being the rejection of the minority report by a vote of about two to one. Several resolutions supplemental to the platform were adopted. One declared for honesty in administration of office in State and National affairs, a reduction in the number of public officers and in their salaries. Another requested the Legislature speedily to submit to the voters of the State the question of a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage. The Army canteen was condemned as offering temptations for soldiers and sailors to drink, making the soldiers and sailors bartenders and beersellers, and as detrimental to their health and military efficiency. The immediate prohibition of the canteen was demanded.

NORTH CAROLINA.

REPUBLICAN.

May 15, 1896.—The money plank of the platform was as follows: "We favor the use of gold and silver as standard money, and the restoration of silver to its function and dignity as a money metal. We are opposed to retiring greenbacks, the money of the people, the money favored by Lincoln. We are opposed to the issue of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and we condemn the policy of Cleveland and Carlisle in contracting the sale of Government bonds to a foreign syndicate on such terms as to enable it to realize the enormous profit of $10,000,000 at the expense of the people. We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of Republicanism, and pledge our united support to the nominees of the National Republican Convention."

The platform also denounced "the policy of the Democratic party in placing on the free list the great bulk of raw materials

for the South and agricultural products of the country"; it favored such a rate of duty on raw materials and agricultural products as will insure ample protection to the American people; it favored such protection to shipowners as would revive the shipping and cause American freights to be paid to America.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 25, 1896.—Money.—"That the Constitution recognizes gold and silver as the primary or redemption money of these States, and that, in the words of the National Democratic platform of 1884, 'we believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.' We favor, independently of other nations, the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, without discrimination against either, at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, and we condemn the system which in time of peace, with millions of silver bullion lying idle in the Treasury, has forced the Government within two years to issue nearly $212,000,000 in bonds. We condemn the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in following the Republican precedent of paying the obligations of the Government in gold, which were specifically made payable in coin. We hereby instruct our delegates to the National Convention, both as to platform and candidates, to advocate and vote as a unit unflinchingly and at all hazards for the restoration of silver and otherwise, in obedience to the letter and spirit of the principles herein enunciated."

Tariff.—"We warn the people against the combined evils of the gold standard and the McKinley tariff. These twin monsters go hand in hand in their mission of destruction, drawing the very sustenance from the body of the people and concentrating all wealth and power in the hands of a few. We denounce the McKinley tariff and all other forms of protective tariff legislation, and favor the constitutional tariff for revenue only."

State Banks.—"We favor the repeal of the unconstitutional tax of 10 per cent on State banks of issue.

Income Tax.—"We declare ourselves in favor of a graduated income tax in order that wealth may bear its due proportion of the burden of supporting the Government, and we favor an immediate amendment of the Constitution of the United States authorizing its levy and collection in express terms, leaving nothing for judicial construction."

POPULIST.

August 13, 1896.—Approved of the platform of the National Convention, 1896; demanded a free ballot and fair count in all elections held in North Carolina; favored the exercise by the State of the reserved constitutional power to make all gold and silver coin of the United States (including the trade dollar) a legal tender for the payment of debts, and that this right be enforced by the passage of an appropriate act by the General Assembly; declared that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States, without preference or discrimination, and therefore favored the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and the making of all money demands solvable in any kind of lawful money of the United States; pledged to maintain the 6 per cent interest law enacted by the Legislature; declared in favor of improving and broadening the public school system; condemned the Democratic State Administration for its failure to execute the anti-trust laws; favored the establishment of equitable and low railroad freight rates; recommended a constitutional prohibition of the purchase, lease or rental of parallel or competing railway lines; condemned the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company, and favored a law forbidding the giving of free passes to public officials, and forbidding their receiving the same.

NORTH DAKOTA.

REPUBLICAN.

April 15, 1896.—The platform instructs its delegates for McKinley, declares in favor of Protection and Reciprocity, in favor of the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, denounces the Democrats for increasing the public debt, expresses sympathy for Cuba, and on the financial question says:

"The Republicans of North Dakota are united in their demand for honest money. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated or debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that its parity with gold can be maintained. We are, therefore, opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver until it can be arranged by international agreement."

DEMOCRATIC.

July 13, 1898.—The platform pledged the party to the principles laid down in the Democratic platform adopted at the National Convention, Chicago, 1896. On the conduct of the war against Spain it said: "We rejoice in the glorious achievements of our Army and Navy, whose magnificent victories, participated in by citizens of every State in the Union, have added imperishable lustre to our arms, swept away the last vestige of sectionalism in our country and revealed us to the world a united people, and we pledge the loyal support of the Democratic party in this State to the National Administration in waging and bringing to a successful termination the present war with Spain. We urge the vigorous prosecution of the war, so unselfishly begun in the interest of humanity, civilization and progress, until Cuba and all other possessions of Spain on this continent are freed from her blighting influence and dominion. We congratulate the Nation upon the skill and valor of its defenders and their prompt and effective response to the call to arms; especially do we feel a just pride in the high character, efficiency and earnestness of the brave volunteers of North Dakota, who have reflected so much honor upon the State. The supreme duty of the hour is to relieve the oppressed and perishing victims of Spanish cruelty and to secure the complete triumph

of our National arms. When this has been accomplished the wisdom and justice of the American people may be safely trusted to deal with all questions which may grow out of existing complications, in such a way as to promote the objects for which the war was entered upon, and to perpetuate the principles upon which our Government is founded. We favor such strengthening of the United States Navy and such improvements of our coast defences as shall assure adequate protection against foreign aggression."

The platform, on State issues, charged the Republican party with neglect and betrayal of their official duties; that the State Board of Equalization, in assessing the railroads $3,000 per mile, had permitted the State to be defrauded of $160,000 per year from this source, because the railroads had expressed willingness to be assessed at $5,000 per mile; demanded greater economy in State expenses; demanded a more stringent system of investing and guarding the school funds, and demanded that the valuation of railroad and other corporate property be raised to a just and reasonable basis, as compared with farm lands and other taxable property.

POPULIST (INDEPENDENT).

July 12, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed allegiance to the principles of the National platform adopted in 1896, and invited reformers of all parties to unite under the name of "Independent and Democratic Party" to secure the following objects: "The restoration of the coinage laws that existed until 1873, and to oppose the retirement of any portion of Government note money, and standard silver dollars, which aggregate $900,000,000, and the substitution in lieu thereof of bonds to create a basis for more National bank notes, and to increase the power of the National banks over the people."

The platform commended the action of the Populists in Congress in supporting all legislation for the prosecution of the war; sympathized with the patriots in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, and pledged to do all that could be done to wipe out their oppression and establish their liberties; commended the soldiers and sailors for their skill, bravery, martial exploits and fortitude, and pledged that those who might survive should receive adequate recognition for their valor, devotion and sacrifice, and that the dependent widows, mothers and children of those who might fall should not be neglected; demanded the immediate adoption of the initiative and referendum; favored Government ownership and control of railway lines; condemned the practice of heads of State departments absenting themselves from public duties and leaving subordinates in charge, and favored the enforcement of all laws on the statute books, especially the prohibition law.

OHIO.

REPUBLICAN.

June 22, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed the declaration of facts and principles adopted by the National Republican Convention in 1896. It favored all measures calculated to promote the restoration and growth of the merchant marine; also the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal by the Government; demanded that Congress legislate so to enlarge and make more effective the Navy forces, and urged action by Congress looking to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States.

Relative to the war with Spain, the platform said:

"Knowing that justice and humanity alike made it our duty to put an end to the hopeless and barbarous warfare waged by Spain against Cuba, and secure for that unhappy island a free and stable government, we most heartily approve of the declaration of war made by the United States against Spain, and pledge our lives and fortunes for the purpose of bringing it to a quick and successful termination. We indorse and approve the patriotic American Administration of William McKinley. We commend the great statesmanship displayed by him in his tireless endeavors to secure an honorable settlement of the Cuban question by diplomatic methods, and his fearless refusal to be driven into war until all hopes of a peaceful settlement had failed and wise and needful steps had been taken to prepare for hostilities. We heartily indorse the conduct of the war by the Administration, and feel confident that time will continue more and more to demonstrate the great wisdom and matchless leadership of President McKinley, so far remarkably displayed in his management of the war and its conduct, and we rejoice with him that in the present crisis the American people are united in sustaining him, and that patriotism has completely obliterated the last vestige of sectional feeling. Since the war with Spain could not be avoided, we approve all that Congress has done to provide for the vigorous and successful prosecution thereof; and gratefully thank all members of that body, who have patriotically voted the revenues necessary for its conduct. We also commend the action of Congress in providing for raising necessary funds to carry on the war by popular loan, thus affording an opportunity to citizens of moderate means to invest in the bonds of the Government."

The platform commended the action of Congress in securing to the men who are absent with the soldiers the right to vote at elections. It sent greeting to Admiral Dewey for his great naval victory at Manila; condolence to the friends and relatives of Ensign Bagley, who was killed in the engagement at Cardenas; cheer and greeting to Naval Constructor Hobson and his comrades for their brave deed in sinking the Merrimac in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and commended the proposition of the President and Congress to recognize their courageous and heroic conduct; sent greeting and encouragement to the Army and Navy, and pledged the Republican party of Ohio and the members of Congress to their support and defence. It declared that the Civil Service law was extended by the Cleveland Administration far beyond its purpose and intent, and favored such modification thereof and such revocation of orders as will conform it to the original spirit and object of the

law. It commended the election of M. A. Hanna to the Senate, also the State administration's work.

DEMOCRATIC.

August 24, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed the National platform of 1896, and said:

"We particularly indorse the financial plank therein declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 independent of any and all other nations. We are proud of the patriotic conduct in peace and war of that brave leader of Democracy, William J. Bryan, and we favor his renomination for President in 1900."

The platform favored an income tax, and thanked the minority in Congress for seeking to secure a "just distribution of the war taxation equally upon the wealth and corporations of the country as well as upon its labor." It added:

"We recognize the eternal truth that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is the natural and inalienable heritage of all mankind, and since the hand of despotism has been lifted from the Island of Cuba, dominated by Spain, we should afford its inhabitants an untrammelled opportunity to establish a free and independent constitutional government, deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and we remind the country that Congress in the resolutions which declared war resolved, 'That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people,' and we believe that until the people of the island of Cuba and the Philippines redeemed from Spanish domination declare otherwise we should keep the faith upon which the war was begun and prosecuted."

The resolutions favored the building of the Nicaraguan Canal, enlarging the militia of all States and reducing the standing Army, opposed an alliance with England or any other foreign power, and demanded that this United States Senate take action upon the findings of the Ohio Senate on the election of Marcus A. Hanna as Senator.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

September 9, 1897.—The platform reaffirmed allegiance to the principles of the party as set forth in the platform adopted at Indianapolis in 1896; and declared that the criticism and attack upon the platform have vindicated its strength and wisdom. It also declared for the maintenance of the gold standard, for the retirement of the greenback, and for the extension of the Civil Service merit system wherever possible in the Nation and State. It demanded retrenchment of expenses and scope of Government, so that there be left the utmost freedom of individual effort consistent with safety and peace; denounced the recent tariff legislation as an encouragement of extravagance and an infringement of private right, an unfair tax on all for the benefit of some of the people, and an arbitrary interference by legislation with the natural laws of trade; denounced in the Dingley bill the heavier duties on lumber, wool and hides as increasing the cost of clothing and shelter to the people; condemned the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands as introducing into our Union a large Asiatic and tropical population utterly unfitted for American citizenship, as the beginning of a policy of territorial expansion certain to entail upon our country large taxation to sustain strong armies and navies in distant lands and on distant seas, and as constituting a menace to peaceful industry by exposing our country to foreign wars; and disapproved the hostile action of the Republican party of Ohio in its attack on Civil Service reform, and expressed thanks to President McKinley for his support and extension of the merit system.

OKLAHOMA.

REPUBLICAN.

March 28, 1896.—"We contend for honest money, for a currency of gold, silver and paper with which to measure our exchange that shall be as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor, and to that end we favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, under such restrictions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parities of the values of the two metals; also, that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal, and we believe the best way to continue the parity of our dollars, and at the same time enlarge the circulating medium, commensurate with the growth of the population, is the unlimited use of the domestic silver product in our monetary system, and the prohibition of foreign silver, modified by financial reciprocity."

DEMOCRATIC.

May 26, 1896.—Resolutions were passed in favor of the unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. The delegates to the National Convention were instructed to stand individually in favor of free coinage.

POPULIST.

August 5, 1896.—The platform declared the financial question to be paramount, and demanded the immediate free coinage of silver. It asked immediate Statehood, and that the Indian Territory be attached later.

OREGON.

REPUBLICAN.

April 14, 1898.—"We, the Republican voters of the State of Oregon, in convention assembled, congratulate the people of the State as well as of the whole Nation on the unmistakable fact that the dark cloud of adversity which has hung like a pall over our fair land has been dissipated. We recognize that the return of prosperity is due to the restoration of the Republican party to power.

"We are in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard; we are unqualifiedly opposed to the free coinage of silver and to all other schemes looking to the debasement of the currency and the

repudiation of debt. We believe that the best money in the world is none too good to be assured by the Government to the laborer as the fruit of his toil and to the farmer as the price of his crop. We condemn the continued agitation for free silver as calculated to jeopardize the prosperity of the country and to shake the confidence of the people in the maintenance of a wise financial policy; we particularly condemn as unpatriotic the efforts of the free-silver agitators to array class against class and section against section; we declare that the interests of all classes and of all sections of our country alike demand a sound and stable financial system.

"While we deplore the imminence of war, we recognize that the country is on the eve of a war, undertaken for the vindication of the National honor and the performance of a work dictated by every instinct of humanity; we declare that the Administration is entitled in this conflict to the confidence and support of the entire people.

"We are firmly attached to the principles of the Federal Constitution; we recognize that representative government is one of these principles, and we are opposed to any change in law or Constitution which will abrogate this time-honored principle.

"We are in favor of retrenchment and reform in State and county matters.

"We demand strict economy in public affairs and the abolition of all needless offices and commissions.

"The salmon-fishing industry, so fruitful a source of revenue to the State, should be fostered, and to that end we favor State aid in the artificial propagation of salmon and their distribution in the waters of this State.

"We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the Republican party of the United States, as enunciated by the Republican Convention in St. Louis in 1896.

"We denounce the fusion party of Oregon as an aggregation of spoilsmen, who are ready to subordinate principles to offices. Each of the parties to this compact is willing to stultify itself and form alliances with elements which it has heretofore denounced as dangerous and unfit to be intrusted with power; we declare that good government cannot come from such an alliance."

FUSION.

March 25, 1898.—The money plank of the platform was as follows: "We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations; and we are unalterably opposed to the policy of the present Republican Administration in demanding the retirement of greenbacks and the turning over of the money-making power of the Government to the National banks, as presented by the bill drawn by the Republican Secretary of the Treasury and indorsed by President McKinley; and we especially denounce the avowed attempt by said bill to fasten the country irrevocably and forever to the single gold standard. We demand a National money, safe and sound, issued by the general Government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts public and private; also a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people through the lawful disbursement of the Government. We demand that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and population of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production. We favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract. We demand that the Government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding Administration for surrendering this option to the holders of Government obligations. We demand that there shall be no further issue of United States interest-bearing bonds."

The other features demanded that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange; the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; the initiative and referendum system of lawmaking in its optional form, local, State and National, and the submission by Congress of all important National questions for an advisory vote of the people, until such time as the National Constitution shall have been amended so as to provide for direct legislation. It also condemned the system of trusts; opposed government by injunction; demanded a simple and well-guarded registration law; a more equitable mode of appointing judges of election; stringent laws to regulate the operation of fish traps, fish wheels and all fishing gear in the waters within the jurisdiction of the State; that all district and county officers be placed upon salaries commensurate with the duties to be performed by them, and that all railroad and corporate property shall bear its just and equal share of the expenses of Government.

POPULIST.

March 26, 1898.—The platform declared that the labor force of the United States shall be permanent and perpetual, and that wealth belongs to him who creates it, and that every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery; declared that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the Government enter upon the work of owning and managing all railroads the Constitution should be amended in order that "persons in the Government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of power of the National Administration by the use of such additional Government employes."

The money plank read: "We demand a National currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the General Government only, a full legal tender for all debts public and private and that without the use of banking corporations a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance; or a better system, also by payments in discharge of its obli-

gations for public improvements. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1. We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita."

It demanded an income tax law; that all State and National revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government; the establishment of postal savings banks; that the Government shall own and operate the railroads, telegraph and telephone systems; and that all land owned by railways and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands owned by aliens shall be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

The platform, on State affairs, demanded the abolition of fees where salaries are paid; the abolition of the State Printer's Office, of the office of Attorney-General, of the State Railroad Commission, and of all useless commissions, offices, sinecures and jobs; also the prompt passage of a maximum freight and passenger law, and that the State publish all school books and sell the same to the citizens at actual cost.

PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN.

June 2, 1898.—The platform adopted by the State Convention at Harrisburg declared:

"First—The Republican party of Pennsylvania in convention assembled ratifies and reaffirms the doctrines enunciated in the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896 and approved by the people at the last Presidential election.

"Second—We declare our emphatic approval of the wise and patriotic course of the President and Congress in the present war. We appreciate the high statesmanship which led the President to resort to every honorable means to avoid the necessity of a war with Spain. The conditions prevailing in the island of Cuba under Spanish control had become seriously injurious to our important commercial interests, and the suffering, misery and death occasioned by Spanish cruelty and barbarity had incurred a sentiment of resentment among the American people, who cannot help but feel a generous sympathy with people so near our own border. The destruction of the Maine by Spanish agencies, in the opinion of our people, demanded atonement, and our negotiations with Spain clearly developed the fact that but one alternative was left to the United States—that Spain should relinquish her sovereignty over that island and that the freedom of Cuba should be recognized. With these purposes in view we demand a vigorous prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion, and we pledge our earnest support to the President of the United States in whatever measures he may deem necessary.

"Third—We rejoice with the people of the Nation upon the brilliant record which the American Navy has made in the present war. The splendid victory of the American fleet under Commodore Dewey at Manila has not been rivalled in the history of naval warfare, and our people have such confidence in the bravery, skill and efficiency of the officers and men of our Navy that they confidently look forward to equally brilliant victories in Cuban waters. We demand that the National Government shall as rapidly as possible increase and build up our Navy so that we shall at all times be prepared to meet the necessities of our National defence, to protect our merchant marine and our growing foreign commerce, and with the same object in view we demand that the National Government shall provide adequate coast defences upon our seaboard of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. We congratulate the State upon the promptness with which Pennsylvania filled the quota required by the National Government with trained and efficient volunteer soldiers. The National Guard of Pennsylvania has always been a matter of pride with our people, and we appreciate their patriotic response to the call of the President. Our people will watch the career of the Pennsylvania volunteers with absolute confidence in their patriotic desire and ability to uphold the honor and the dignity of the State of Pennsylvania.

"Fourth—The Republicans of Pennsylvania reaffirm their adherence to the doctrine of protection to American industries. Two years ago our mills were closed and our manufacturing, commercial, agricultural and business interests were prostrated. To-day our mills are opened, labor is given full employment, and a general revival of industrial activity promises renewed prosperity to our State. We reaffirm the declaration made in the last Republican National platform in favor of the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal. We believe that the present war has demonstrated beyond question the imperative necessity of this canal for purposes of National defence and for the development of our foreign and domestic commerce, and we call on Congress to push this work as speedily as possible."

MISCELLANEOUS.—Other planks indorsed the Administration of President McKinley, expressed implicit confidence in his ability, and commended his course in the war as judicious and patriotic; expressed gratitude to the representatives in Congress for their efforts in securing appropriations to improve the navigation of the Ohio, Allegheny and Monongahela rivers; demanded like improvements of the Delaware River; demanded that Congress should provide for the construction of a canal to connect the lakes with the seaboard; declared in favor of a law to "restrict immigration of cheap foreign laborers, who are unwilling and unqualified to assume the duties of American citizenship, but who enter into competition with our own American working people," and declared in favor of "good roads" construction throughout the State.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 29, 1898.—The only reference to National affairs in the platform adopted was this paragraph: "We pledge our hearty support to the Government in an active and aggressive conduct of the war with Spain." Upon State affairs it was declared to be the purpose to wrest "the State from Republican misrule and cor-

ruption"; that the paramount issues of the campaign "are honest government, home rule and clean politics." It promised reform in legislation and the betterment of municipal government; that needless offices should be abolished and salaries cut off and reduced; that statutes shall be passed prohibiting within the State trusts and combinations formed to prevent the free competition of trade and to destroy individual enterprise.

PROHIBITION.

May 20, 1898.—The platform adopted at Harrisburg declared sympathy "for the oppressed and downtrodden inhabitants of Cuba. We deeply regret the failure of the Government to peaceably adjust the differences with Spain, but, as lovers of our country and its flag, we pledge our support to all efforts to secure to the downtrodden and oppressed Cubans fair and humane treatment, and to put an end to the tyranny and brutality that have been visited upon them by the Spanish Government. But in doing so we will not lose sight of our duty to the hundreds of thousands of ragged and starving of our own land, the victims of the merciless drink traffic, who with bitterness cry in vain for governmental protection from this worse than Spanish tyranny."

Other planks reaffirmed belief in the justice of equal suffrage, regardless of sex; demanded retrenchment in State Government administration, and pledged the Prohibition party, when vested with necessary power, to abolish all unnecessary public offices and to eliminate from the payroll of the State the names of all whose services are not personally rendered and actually necessary for public good.

RHODE ISLAND.

REPUBLICAN.

March 16, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed the allegiance of the party to the National platform adopted at St. Louis in June, 1896. With renewed confidence and earnestness it commends the principles therein contained to the enlightened intelligence and conscience of our fellow-citizens.

SPAIN CONTROVERSY.—"We heartily indorse the wise, conservative and patriotic administration of President McKinley. We commend the foreign policy of the National Administration and congratulate the President upon his success in dealing with the difficult and delicate questions arising from our relations with Spain, and we have witnessed with the greatest satisfaction the trust and confidence recently reposed in the President by the entire nation in the face of possible peril and menace to the National peace and honor.

"We sympathize with the unfortunate and distressed people of the island of Cuba in their efforts to obtain a larger measure of liberty and security in their government. Fervently do we hope that wise counsels may prevail, and that the privations and sufferings of that gallant people may not longer be a reproach to our common humanity. Sincerely do we desire to remain at peace with all the nations of the earth, but if the vindication of the National honor and the firm maintenance of well considered principles of justice shall necessitate a resort to the arbitrament of arms, we pledge Rhode Island to the National defence and the supremacy of our flag."

MONEY.—"Since it is the avowed purpose of all the political opponents of the Republican party to unite in a crusade against the existing gold standard and in favor of a depreciated silver currency, with free coinage, we declare the same to be a serious menace to our continued prosperity, and should lead to the active political co-operation of all those who believe in the necessity of a stable currency and of securing to it, by proper legislation, equivalence of purchasing power at all times with the best money of the commercial world; we reiterate our desire for such a stable and honest currency. We are inflexibly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and believe the continued agitation of the silver question, so-called, to be unpatriotic and destructive to the best interests of industry and commerce. The existing gold standard is the measure of value adopted by the nations with whom the United States have the most important commercial relations and the very suggestion of a departure from it inflicts injury to the credit of a nation whose honor should be unquestioned at home or abroad."

The platform also urged a revision of the State Constitution; an improvement of the public highways, the payment of pensions to veterans, and the completion of the State House.

DEMOCRATIC.

March 14, 1898.—The platform invited the people of the State to a candid examination of the Democratic legislative record; it pledged the Democratic party against the repeal of the 10-hour law, or its amendment to lengthen the hours of labor; and in behalf of the great manufacturing population it called upon the Republican State Convention to pledge that party also against repealing the 10-hour law for women and children, or lengthening their hours of labor; it denounced the extravagance of the State House Commission, in seeking to impose upon the people of the State a $3,000,000 State House, after it had entered into an implied contract with the people that the State House should not cost over $1,500,000; it favored a Constitutional Convention at the earliest possible moment.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

REPUBLICAN (BLACK AND TAN).

September 17, 1896.—The platform indorsed that of the National Convention; renewed allegiance to the policy of protection; declared unreservedly for sound money and unalterable opposition to any measure calculated to debase the currency or impair the credit of the country; opposed the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading nations of the world; condemned the practice of lynching; denounced the frauds in the State elections; demanded that the Republican party be given representation on the boards of Election Commissioners and managers, and demanded searching investigation of the charges of fraud in the

affairs of the dispensary and the bond deal.

REPUBLICAN (LILY WHITE).

September 17, 1896.—The platform indorsed the National Republican platform and the ticket, etc.; opposed the continuance of frauds in the elections; the dispensary and all its accompanying evils, the State judiciary prostituted to partisan purposes, the police system, and Tillmanism with its innumerable evils; denounced the brutal and inhuman practice of lynching, and invoked the aid of the pulpit, the press and the people in cultivating a sentiment to crush it out.

DEMOCRATIC.

May 20, 1896.—The platform denounced President Cleveland's Administration, declaring that he had subsidized the press; declared the Federal courts as now organized a menace to the public; demanded that a Constitutional Convention be called to form an organic law suitable to the whole country, and contained this financial plank:

"A sound and just system of finance is the most potent factor in a nation's prosperity, and we demand the restoration of the money of the Constitution by giving silver the same rights and privileges now given to gold. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of the action of any and all other nations, and that such coinage be a legal tender for all debts, public and private. Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to a corporation. Therefore we demand the national banking system be abolished."

Another plank was on interstate commerce, as follows:

"The absorption of wealth by a few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

SOUTH DAKOTA.

REPUBLICAN.

August 24, 1898.—The platform strongly indorsed the gold standard and President McKinley's Administration, and the annexation of Hawaii; demanded a new interstate commerce act, giving fuller power to the Commissioners; favored postal savings banks and the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal.

DEMOCRATIC.

May 20, 1896.—The money question was covered by this resolution: "The Democratic party of South Dakota is in favor of the present standard of value in our money system and the use of full legal tender silver, coins and paper, convertible into coin on demand, in such quantities as can be maintained without impairing or endangering the credit of the Government or diminishing the purchasing or debt-paying power of the money in the hands of the people, and it is not in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

TENNESSEE.

REPUBLICAN.

August 17, 1898.—The platform, in the main, devoted itself to demanding reforms in the administration of State affairs. It indorsed the platform of the National Convention in 1896 and the maintenance of the gold standard, and in reference to foreign affairs said: "We favor the immediate construction, under American control, of the Nicaraguan Canal.

"We indorse in the fullest measure the statesmanlike and patriotic administration by President McKinley of the affairs of the American people, and especially his dignified and masterly conduct of the Spanish war and his wise dealing with the questions of foreign policy arising therefrom. We believe in an extension of trade and commerce with the foreign countries. Believing that trade follows the flag, we declare in favor of the annexation of Porto Rico and all the West Indian Islands, and ultimate annexation of Cuba by the free suffrage of the people of the island, and such islands of the Philippines and other islands that may procure to the United States the trade and commerce of those islands and the good government of their people."

On State matters it demanded that the Constitution be amended as follows: To provide that any county, by vote, may abolish the county court and adopt in its stead such system of government by commissioners or supervisors as the Legislature may authorize; to authorize the Legislature to enact laws for the improvement of public schools and public roads; to consolidate the Chancery and Circuit courts into a new court to be invested with all the jurisdiction exercised by the courts mentioned, and to provide for a reapportionment of the judicial districts so as to reduce the number of judges to the lowest number required and then to abolish the Court of Chancery Appeals; to abrogate the constitutional provision requiring the payment of a poll tax; to forbid all double taxation, either direct or indirect; to provide that the Secretary of State, Controller and Treasurer be elected by the people at the same time as the Governor and that the Attorney-General and Reporter of the State be elected at the same time as judges of the Supreme Court; to provide that the pardoning power be vested in a non-partisan board; to strike out the constitutional prohibition that "the Legislature shall not propose amendments to the Constitution oftener than once in six years."

Other provisions favored honest elections; denounced the present Election laws; demanded that the Registration laws be restricted to towns and cities containing 5,000 or more inhabitants, and have no application to any civil district outside of such towns and cities; that the Registration law be so modified as to avoid the necessity of exhibiting the voter's registration certificate to the judges of election as a condition of voting, and so as to make either the registration certificate or the registrar's list of the registered voters, or the certified copy of the same, sufficient evidence of the registration; that the Dortch law be repealed and a law passed so as to provide in its stead for an official

ballot what is commonly known as the "Australian ballot"; that the Election laws, centralizing in the hands of the Governor the power of appointing election commissioners, be unconditionally repealed, and that a law be passed restoring the appointment of election officers to the county authorities, with such safeguards that each of the two most numerous political parties shall have at least one bona fide representative in each class of election officers at each voting precinct; that in each county the County Executive Committee of each party having a regular ticket and every independent candidate not on any regular ticket shall be entitled to designate two persons for each voting precinct, who shall be entitled to attend such precinct from the opening to the closing of polls and witness the opening of the ballot-box and counting and certification of the votes; declaring it a felony for any person to wilfully and knowingly improperly mark or mutilate a ballot, or for any election officer to wilfully and knowingly violate any provision of the Election laws. The platform also demanded that the fees of coal oil inspectors be so reduced that they shall not exceed $1,500 a year in any county; that all public officers, whether State or county, be placed upon reasonable and just salaries, and that the fee system be entirely abolished; that the State be at once redistricted, so as to carry out in good faith the constitutional provision that the number of Representatives and Senators in the Legislature shall be apportioned among the several districts according to the number of qualified voters in each; that convicts be withdrawn from the business of mining coal, and that such convicts as have been convicted of petty larceny and other felonies of similar grades be confined in the county jails and workhouses; that a sufficient number of the State's prisoners be placed at labor upon the farm to produce such farm products as are consumed in the State prison, and that the remainder of such convicts be employed in the production of such articles as have only a general and not a local market; and that the offices of Adjutant-General and Governor's private secretary be combined.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 29, 1898.—The platform indorsed the enunciation of the principles contained in the National platform of 1896, especially reaffirming the demand for a law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation; opposed the increase of the public debt by the issuance of interest-bearing bonds, and condemned the action of the Administration for the issuance of such bonds instead of Treasury warrants; demanded that all obligations of the United States shall be discharged according to the terms of the contract, in either gold or silver, at the option of the Government, and not at the option of the creditor; demanded the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State bank issues; demanded that all Federal taxation shall be strictly and only for revenue; demanded the enactment of an income tax law; urged the vigorous prosecution of the war against Spain; recognized the Monroe Doctrine as a cardinal tenet of the Democratic party and a part of the public policy of the National Government, and favored its strict observance. Upon State matters it indorsed the law creating a railroad commission; approved of the laws for the reduction of criminal costs; favored a liberal and efficient public school system of education; favored the enactment of laws to fix a reasonable and just compensation for the services of coal oil inspectors, and to turn the excess of fees into the treasury of the State; favored the gradual payment of the State debt and the enactment of a law creating a sinking fund as soon as practicable to do so, by setting aside a part of the State's annual collection for that purpose.

TEXAS.

REPUBLICAN.

August 18, 1898.—The platform affirmed allegiance to the principles laid down by the St. Louis platform in 1896; indorsed the course of President McKinley and the Administration; congratulated the soldiers and sailors; favored the immediate construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, owned and controlled by the United States; favored an increase in the Army and Navy to the extent that circumstances and conditions require to "establish and carry into effect permanently the plans and policies of our Administration with reference to the annexation of Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions, and to establish and guarantee a stable government in the island of Cuba." It approved the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands as being "wise and tending to increase our commerce and trade, providing a safe, convenient, and sufficient naval base and coaling station, and adding much to the wealth and resources of our country. We insist that the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands is within the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and is an evidence of the determination of our Administration to carry into effect the Monroe Doctrine."

DEMOCRATIC.

August 4, 1898.—1. We indorse in every particular the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1896.

2. We denounce the Republican party for the passage of the Dingley tariff.

3. The war must not obscure the money question.

4. We denounce the Revenue bill passed by the Republican party for the gross inequalities therein, both in the tax imposed and the exemptions made.

5. Congratulates the country on its American sailors and soldiers.

6. We will support the President in conducting the war.

7. We favor the generous development of the American Navy.

8. We favor the construction and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States.

9. We favor the carrying out of the letter and spirit of the resolutions under which we intervened in Cuba, and we insist that the Cubans shall be permitted to establish an independent government of their own; but in the event that

the people of that island shall hereafter desire to be annexed to this country, and the terms of annexation can be satisfactorily arranged between the two governments, we will annex Cuba as a part of the territory of the United States.

10. We favor the acquisition of Porto Rico and all other Spanish possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

11. We reaffirm our faith in the Monroe Doctrine and oppose the annexation or continued retention of the Philippine Islands or any territory upon the Western Hemisphere.

12. Opposes any increase in the standing Army.

13. Declares for Bryan in 1900.

As a substitute for clauses 9 and 10 Congressman Bailey offered the following as the minority report:

"We believe that a colonial policy is contrary to the theory of this Government; and we are opposed to the acquisition of any territory inhabited by a people who are incapable of self-government, because we hold the right of local self-government to be the basic principle of our Republic.

"We are opposed also to the acquisition of any territory the government or control of which will necessitate an increase in the standing Army of the United States.

"We reaffirm the declaration of Thomas Jefferson that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and we are opposed to the establishment of any government anywhere by the United States without the consent of the people to be governed."

The minority report was snowed under and laid on the table, the vote being: For, 697; against, 334.

UTAH.

REPUBLICAN.

September 9, 1898.—The platform was, in part, as follows:

"We, the Republicans of Utah, in convention assembled, do hereby renew our fealty to the Republican party and to the principles upon which its honors and achievements have been won. We congratulate the country upon the glorious results accomplished in the war with Spain, the magnificent bravery of our soldiers, the grand and able management of the war by the Administration, and the successful and honorable peace. We indorse and applaud the Administration of President McKinley and the policies ably proposed and accomplished by him. We approve of the Cuban policy of the President, whereby the island shall be held and governed by the United States until some other stable and safe Government founded on the principles of freedom can be established. We especially honor the brave Admiral, and the gallant fleet, and the army, who have won for us the capital of the Philippines, and we believe in extending our commerce into that part of the world. While we insist on maintaining the Monroe Doctrine in all its integrity, we believe it consistent with it, and safe for us, to hold and maintain possession, for commercial purposes, of other lands in any part of the world, and we believe in protecting our flag wherever it has been successfully raised.

"The Republican party of Utah demands, as it has always demanded, protection, bimetallism and reciprocity. We congratulate the country, and especially Utah, upon the great financial success of the Republican doctrine of protection, as expressed and fulfilled in the Dingley bill, and remind voters of this State of the many millions of dollars by which the wealth of Utah has been enhanced by reason of it; that lead mining has been sustained and could exist only with such protection; that agricultural production has been made profitable through its agency; that the exports of the whole Nation have been vastly increased since the Dingley bill was passed; that reviving prosperity follows this Republican policy, as it always has, and we pledge the party to support for office, and particularly for the office of Senator and Representative in Congress, only those who do and will support the principles of the Dingley bill. Protection has been and shall be the cornerstone of Republicanism.

"We reaffirm our allegiance to the cause of the independent free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, as fully set out in our first Utah State Convention platform, upon which we elected the present Governor and other State officers."

The following amendment to the money plank was offered and adopted by a vote of 291 to 138: "Independent of the action of any other nation, we favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1."

The other features of the platform commended and congratulated the women upon "the patriotic loyalty they had shown in cheerfully giving their sons, husbands and brothers to fight the battles of our country in the cause of humanity"; affirmed the belief that "woman's public service in industrial independence and educational measures will be as helpful in the State as it has been beneficial in the home"; expressed appreciation of the efforts made by the women to establish silk culture in the interest of labor, and urging the Republican party to foster and encourage the industry by declaring a bounty upon the product, or by appropriation aiding the establishment of a silk enterprise; declared that the sugar industry established in the State under the wise principles of the Republican party had yielded a product in one year of the value of $1,000,000; denounced Democratic misrule, both in the Legislature and in county governments, and which had abolished the office of mining recorder and imposed additional burdens upon miners, and had repealed the law regarding thievery of sheep, cattle and horses, thus imposing a serious injustice upon the people.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 6, 1896.—The platform contained this plank:

"The Democratic party of Utah, in convention assembled, reposing its trust in the honesty, intelligence, independence and patriotism of the people, standing upon the great essential principles of justice and liberty, upon which our institutions are founded, while reaffirming its devotion to these principles as declared from time to

time in the party platforms, and especially those principles announced by the Democrats of Utah in the reconvened convention of 1895, now believing that the restoration of the money of the Constitution is of paramount importance, declares in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, regardless of the action or policy of other nations, gold and silver coin to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private."

The platform also declared for the divorce of Church and State. The delegates were instructed to vote as a unit for candidates for President and Vice-President known to be in favor of the money plank.

September 24, 1896.—The platform declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, without regard to other nations; a tariff for revenue only, and the reopening of the Indian reservations to settlement.

POPULISTS.

September 15, 1898.—The platform demanded a system of direct legislation known as the iniative and referendum; the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; that the money of the country be speedily increased by the issue of full legal-tender notes; that postal savings banks be established; the Government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones; the passage of such laws as will discourage the holding of land out of use for speculative purposes; municipal ownership of all street railways, light plants and waterworks systems; a law to prevent granting franchises except upon the vote of people interested; a State textbook law, and the exemption of homesteads to the value of $1,500 from execution, mortgage and taxation. It also declared for personal liberty and the freedom and exercise of individual judgment in all political matters, and condemned that theory of party loyalty which requires from its members the full indorsement of every principle enunciated in the party platform and a straight vote for every nominee.

An address to the people was also adopted, which was characterized as a declaration of principles. It declared the People's party to be the true political party; that the tariff legislation of both "the Republican and Democratic parties for the last thirty years has been a sham battle to divert the attention of the American people from the greater evils that were oppressing them"; that there should be free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, supplemented by the issue of Treasury notes in such quantities as will allow the business of the country to be done on a cash basis. It denounced "coin redemption money"; commended the spirit and magnanimity of the American people in their efforts toward the freedom of Cuba; condemned the issue of war revenue bonds; denounced the issuing of free passes, and indorsed the Coxey good-roads and non-interest-bearing bond bill. The injection of Coxey's name in the resolutions aroused a storm of disapproval, and after the address had been adopted a resolution was offered to incorporate it with the platform, but it was voted down.

VERMONT.

REPUBLICAN.

June 22, 1898.—The platform reaffirms the party's loyalty to Republican principles as enunciated in the St. Louis platform, believes the Government should build and control the Nicaraguan Canal, favors the present war, and opposes the resurrender to Spanish misrule of any territory now or hereafter acquired, and commends the Administration of President McKinley.

DEMOCRATIC.

July 20, 1898.—The platform adopted indorsed free silver and Bryan and declared for tariff taxes and not for the upbuilding of "the Hannas, Carnegies and their school of grasping multi-millionaires." Relative to the war it said:

"We believe that the present war should be vigorously prosecuted and promptly ended. We oppose the proposed imperialistic policy of the Republican party in the annexation or colonization of any territory won from Spain by our arms. Such policy involves the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine, and it is a departure from the faith of the fathers and from the principles upon which the Government was founded.

"We believe that the annexation of Hawaii was an unwise departure from our traditional policy, and in view of the territory's remoteness and the undesirableness of its population we oppose the admission of these islands to Statehood.

"We lift aloft the unstained banner of Vermont Democracy and emphasize our unswerving loyalty to the money of the Constitution, the money of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and the long line of illustrious American statesmen; the money that brought prosperity and contentment to this country for eighty years is the money that will restore prosperity to business and the suffering people."

PROHIBITION.

June 22, 1898.—The platform condemned the saloon for the sale of liquor, denounced the manufacture, sale, export and import of intoxicants for use as beverages.

VIRGINIA.

REPUBLICAN.

April 24, 1896.—The patform reaffirmed its allegiance to the principles of the Republican party, as enunciated in the National platform, and expressed its "pride in being a part of an organization which faithfully adheres to the principles of protection, in which no furnace fires have ever been put out, no factories closed, and no army of workers upon the streets and highways in enforced idleness." It also condemned the Democratic attempt to call a convention to revise the Constitution as "being the first movement of the enemies of our public free schools. Its manifest purpose is to stem the swelling tide of Republican progress in our State by an effort to disfranchise our illiterate voters,

both white and colored, to set up a fraudulent and pretended educational qualification, and to so amend the present free school provision as to place it in the power of future Legislatures to practically destroy the beneficent system of education engrafted in the present Constitution of the State by the Republican party."

October 5, 1897.—The platform reaffirmed allegiance to the Republican party and indorsed in its entirety the platform of the party adopted at St. Louis in 1896. It indorsed the "wise and statesmanlike administration of President McKinley, and congratulated the country upon the return of a widespread prosperity, as a result of a restoration of confidence and the legislation of a Republican Congress." It demanded for the State of Virginia, through the Legislature to be elected, a fair election law under which every legal voter shall have the privilege of casting one vote and having it counted as cast. It recognized the people as the source of all power, "and that any action or device tending to restrain or repress their voice or right is flagrantly violative of the spirit and intent of republican institutions and government." It disapproved the action of the State Committee in refusing to call a convention for the purpose of determining all questions legitimately pertaining to convention action and affecting the dignity and the right of the constituent body. It demanded greater economy in State expenses; a reduction of the number of officers; an extension and improvement of the public school system; the improvement of the public highways, and as liberal a pension policy in behalf of disabled Confederate soldiers as the finances of the State will permit.

DEMOCRATIC.

August 12, 1897.—The platform treated exhaustively of State affairs, reminding the people that the November election was of special significance because of the election of State officials; pledging the party a loyal and generous support of the educational system; commending the disabled soldiers of the State and their widows and orphans to the most generous and favorable consideration that it is possible for the Legislature to extend; and promising loyal consideration to the eleemosynary institutions, the agricultural interests, etc.

Upon National affairs the platform reaffirmed the Chicago platform of 1896, "and upon which William Jennings Bryan was nominated for the Presidency of the United States, and we extend our congratulations to our noble champion upon the able and brilliant manner in which he discharged the trust reposed in him. The fact that he received more votes than any previous Democratic candidate for the Presidency and more than any candidate of any party saving alone his successful opponent, is evidence that Democratic principles are still dear to a vast mass of the American people, and that Democracy is living in the hope of an early and complete triumph."

It indorses the doctrines of the National Democratic party upon the tariff, the income tax and regulating of trusts and the currency; declaring that tariff duty should be levied for revenue purposes and only for so much revenue as may be needed for an economic administration of the Government, and denouncing the Republican tariff bill.

It favored an income tax for the support of the Federal Government, and favored a constitutional amendment that such taxes may be levied. It declared against trusts and favored such Congressional action as would curb them. Upon the subject of the currency it opposed the British system of monometallism, and demanded the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any nation. It also demanded the repeal of 10 per cent taxes on the issues of State banks.

Upon the question of United States Senators the platform said this: "Recognizing both the right of the individual voter to express directly his choice for United States Senator, and the importance to our country and our party of providing in the best manner practicable for the exercise of such right, and believing that for the present the best means to the end is to be found in the properly directed primary elections, we so now declare that the Democracy of Virginia favor and adopt as our party policy that method of determining fully and freely the choice of the masses of the party for the high office of the United States Senator, and we further declare that every member of the Legislature hereafter elected as a Democrat shall be bound in honor to adopt and make effective the decision of the people at such primary elections. We further declare and direct that the first of such primary elections shall be held upon the day of the election of members to the General Assembly in 1899, and that if no person voted for shall have a majority of all votes cast therein, a second primary shall be held upon the day to be fixed by our State Central Committee, which shall not be more than thirty days after the former primary, and that at such second primary the choice shall be between the two who shall have received the most votes in such former primary."

WASHINGTON.

REPUBLICAN.

September 6, 1898.—We, the Republicans of the State of Washington, in convention assembled, hereby make this declaration of principles:

We indorse and approve the Administration of the President and his Cabinet, and indorse and approve of the course of Hon. John L. Wilson, our Republican Senator in Congress.

We indorse the conduct of the Administration of President McKinley relating to the measures and events which led to the war with Spain, the conduct of the war throughout, and are now in favor of the retention of all conquered territory.

We favor the existing gold standard and oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

We indorse the action of the present Republican Congress, which has re-enacted

into law a protective tariff through the Dingley bill, and restored prosperity to the country.

We favor such reform in our consular service as will put it upon the same basis with that of other nations in the world.

We demand the completion of the Nicaraguan Canal as a United States waterway at the earliest practicable time, and pledge our nominees for Representatives in Congress, when elected, to use their best efforts toward this end.

We are in favor of upbuilding the American merchant marine and of the protection of American rights in every quarter of the world with an adequate navy.

We denounce the course of the Fusion Representatives in Congress from this State in their attempt to detract from the achievements of the National Administration, and the method employed by them, perverting the truth.

We recommend a national system of irrigation.

We recommend the establishment of a system of postal savings banks.

We glory in the achievements of the Army and the prosecution of the war with Spain, and especially, in the name of this State, thank the volunteers from the State of Washington for their patriotic action in enlisting in the defence of their country.

We demand the repeal of the forestry reserve order to the extent of reopening for settlement every acre of reserved land in this State which is suitable for agricultural, logging or mining purposes, and we pledge our nominees for Congress, when elected, to work to this end.

Firmly believing in the principle of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we recommend to the voters of the State a careful consideration of the proposed constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage.

We favor the construction of the Puget Sound, Gray's Harbor and Columbia Canal, and the improvement of the Columbia and Snake rivers, thus uniting all navigable inland seas and rivers of this State with the Pacific Ocean.

We recommend a law which will result in a general improvement of the State road system, and particularly in the construction of roads in mining localities, to aid in the development of mines.

We recommend the enactment of a law that will compel common carriers at junction and terminal points to transfer cars, and denounce the present Populist Administration of this State for squandering the money appropriated by the last Legislature to effect the relief herein demanded and other needed relief in this direction, and we demand reasonable regulation by the Legislature of freight and passenger rates in this State.

We are in favor of the equal taxation of all classes of property upon the basis of value, and we therefore oppose the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the late Fusion Legislature upon the subject of taxation.

We are opposed to the principle of requiring candidates for judicial office to pledge themselves in advance to the carrying out by judicial decision of any party precepts or principles.

We condemn the partisan management by Governor Rogers of the public institutions of this State.

We urge the restoration of the State normal schools, and commend the citizens of this State for their private maintenance of these schools, necessitated by the failure of the late Legislature to make a proper appropriation.

DEMOCRATIC.

September 8, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed allegiance to the National platform of 1896; denounced the Republican party and its leaders for "hypocrisy, insincerity and duplicity in pretending in the National convention of 1896 to favor the free coinage of silver by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world"; asserted that the money question is the paramount issue before the people, and renewed the demand for free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation; condemned the Dingley tariff as the "most oppressive and iniquitous bill that has ever disgraced our statute books"; demanded the immediate construction and control by the United States Government of the Nicaraguan Canal; pointed with pride to the acts of the Democratic Congressmen in the war with Spain and denounced as "unfair and bitterly partisan the discrimination of the Secretary of War, as carried out by his department, against the volunteers from this State in requiring them to stay at home while troops in vast numbers of the Eastern States were transported at an enormous expense across the continent and forwarded to the seat of war at Manila."

On the question of annexation the platform said:

"While we do not favor an aggressive policy of general territorial expansion, we are opposed to the surrender to Spain of any of the territory that has been acquired by American valor and the expenditure of the blood of our people. We do not favor surrendering to Spain's domination the people of any of the Spanish colonies that co-operated with our forces against our enemy in the late war. We are opposed to the assumption of any portion of the debts of Spain incurred in obtaining her sovereignty in Cuba, and also to the imposition of any portion thereof on the people of the island, or to any recognition thereof. We favor the fullest investigation of all the conditions existing in the Philippine Islands affecting the interests and obligation of our country in the matter of their future treatment and disposition, to the end that final action in relation thereto shall be intelligent and based upon a full knowledge of all facts that can affect the interests of the United States."

POPULIST.

September 10, 1898.—The platform of the People's party of Washington demanded the establishment of bimetallism by return to the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver into money at the present ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action of any other nation; demanded that money shall be issued by the Government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, as full legal tender for all debts,

public and private; that the volume of the circulating medium shall be sufficient to meet the requirements of the country, for the purpose of restoring and maintaining a just level of prices between labor and commodities; demanded that there shall be no further issues of United States interest-bearing bonds; denounced Government by injunction, and denied the power of the courts to punish for constructive contempt; demanded the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; demanded the initiative and referendum principle; demanded protection for the people of the State against railroad monopoly by the passage of laws governing freight and passenger rates, and specifically demanded a three-cent per mile passenger rate and a material reduction from present freight rates; demanded that no public franchise be granted without adequate compensation to the people; favored liberal exemptions from taxation; and demanded that the rate of interest on State warrants be reduced from 8 per cent to 6 per cent.

WEST VIRGINIA.

REPUBLICAN.

May 14, 1896.—On the money question the platform contained this plank: "We demand a sound-money policy which shall maintain at an equality of purchasing power every dollar of American money. Every American dollar must be worth 100 cents. The monetary system of the United States must be as sound and safe as the soundest and safest in the world."

It also "denounced the unnecessary issue of Government bonds in time of peace, a transaction involved in a mystery which has surprised and pained every man who loves his country"; demanded liberal appropriations for internal improvements; and declared for "the protection of American industries as taught and maintained for thirty years by the Republican party."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 17, 1896.—The platform indorsed the tariff policy of President Cleveland and reaffirmed the platform of the last Democratic National Convention on the tariff issue. It demanded the restoration by law of the money of the Constitution providing the free coinage of both gold and silver as full legal tender and redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1 regardless of the financial policy of England or any other nation. The delegation was instructed to vote for no candidate for President or Vice-President who is not an avowed advocate of the policy expressed in the resolution.

POPULIST.

August 5, 1896.—The platform indorsed that of the National Convention of 1896, and the Bryan and Watson ticket.

WISCONSIN.

REPUBLICAN.

August 18, 1898.—The platform adopted congratulated "the Nation upon its magnificent achievements under the wise and patriotic policies of the Republican party. Its most signal triumphs, both in peace and in war, since the organization of that party, have been won under its rule.

"We heartily approve and indorse the administration of President McKinley. His efforts to avert hostilities with Spain and gain the desired end through peaceful means earned for him the approval of all good men, and were wise and right. When war became inevitable his quiet, resolute, vigorous action demonstrated his thorough comprehension of the Nation's needs and wishes, and when the power of the enemy had been crushed and terms of peace were asked, his magnanimity and sense of justice stood forth typifying the noblest traits of our American character and commanding the respect and approval of the civilized world.

"We welcome the return of peace, and express our gratitude and thanks to the brave men of the Army and Navy who have maintained the honor of our flag and again proved to the world the quality of American patriotism. We extend a joyous welcome to our returning Wisconsin boys, who have deservedly gained the highest honors among the volunteer troops.

"We express our perfect confidence in the Administration to wisely and justly conclude terms of peace, having regard for the welfare of the inhabitants of the conquered territory and the best interests of our own people.

"We reaffirm the declarations of the last Republican National Convention.

"We believe that the declaration in the St. Louis National Republican platform for the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity of our forms of money should be enacted into law and the money of the American people should be made and kept like all its institutions—the best in the world.

"We congratulate the Nation on the return of prosperity.

"We indorse the present State administration. Wisconsin's prompt response to the call of the President for troops, and the attention given by our Governor to the details of the equipment and training and constant solicitude for their health and comfort in camp and field, are the source of gratification and pride to our people.

"We demand the immediate enactment of such laws as may be necessary to compel all persons and corporations engaged in business within the State, except such fraternal and other associations as are now expressly excepted from taxation by law, to contribute their just and equal share toward the burden of taxation."

The platform demanded the immediate enactment of a law forbidding any railroad company, sleeping-car company, steamboat or steamship company, express company, telegraph company or telephone company to issue or deliver to any public official in the State any pass, frank or privilege of free transportation of himself or property or the free transmission of messages over telephone or telegraph lines, and that the giving or receiving of any such pass, frank or privileges shall be made a penal offence, both as to the giver and receiver; demanded perfect liberty of conscience, non-sectarianism in public affairs, separation of Church and State, free common schools and the utmost independence of individual thought, speech and action consistent with law and the rights of others; favored such legislation as will se-

cure to every citizen the freest expression of his choice in the selection of candidates; condemned the practice of making advance payments from the State Treasury on account of salaries of officers and employes, and insisted that such practice shall absolutely cease, and that no moneys be paid out by the Treasurer for any purpose otherwise than in strict conformity to law.

DEMOCRATIC.

August 31, 1898.—The platform, after declaring firm devotion to the Democratic principles as enunciated in the National platform of 1896, had this to say on the war with Spain:

"We congratulate the citizens of the Nation on their loyalty and ardent patriotism displayed in the prosecution of the late war, and we especially honor the American Army and Navy for their valor and intrepid bravery on land and sea, and we condemn in unstinted measure the War Department for the blunders and crimes committed against the brave boys in blue in camp and on foreign battlefields, by selfish contractors, incompetent surgeons, and vain, heartless Army officers appointed for political purposes; and we hereby pledge to our brave soldiers and sailors who survive this war our earnest and loyal support to secure the punishment of the guilty parties."

The platform then arraigned the Republican State administration, charging it with recklessness and profligacy in increasing the taxes and imposing unnecessary and unjust burdens upon the taxpayers, carrying upon payrolls employes who had done no service for the salaries paid, and discriminating in favor of corporations and against the people; declared that the Governor had been the subservient tool of corporations instead of the servant of the people; that the promises to remit judgments in the treasury cases had been violated, that salaries had been paid before they were earned and money had been loaned from the Treasury without security and authority of law; that the practices disclosed by the so-called "Doodle Book" were a sample of incompetency and lack of integrity; that the Republican party was "dominated by a machine composed of wirepullers, tricksters and corporation menials," and that the pledge made in the Republican State Convention of 1896, opposing the giving by corporations or the taking by public officials of passes and franks had been flagrantly violated. It also declared in favor of a primary election law to the end that all nominations shall be made by a direct vote of the people; in favor of the referendum, honest legislation, good road system, a reduction of State taxes and of a law to prohibit lobbying in the Legislature, and pledged the party to remedy all of the above-mentioned evils and to enact a law forbidding favors from railway, express, telephone, telegraph, sleeping car and street railway companies to all public officials and delegates to political conventions.

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATIC.

August 26, 1896.—The platform denounced the action of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, and declared that the majority who controlled it were "men whose names are unknown in Democratic councils and whose declarations and action prove them to be strangers as well to Democratic principles and traditions." The money plank read: "In the words of the National Democratic platform of 1892, 'We hold to the use of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debt; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmer and laboring classes, the first and most defenceless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.' And to create and maintain the integrity of that dollar we adopt the words of the Democratic party of Wisconsin, assembled in convention, in June, 1896, in favor of gold, as the true measure of unfluctuating value."

POPULIST.

September 1, 1898.—The platform demanded the public control of all public utilities, National, State and local; direct legislation, known as the initiative and referendum; the issue of all money by the Government directly to the people in connection with Government savings banks; a graduated income and inheritance tax; a uniform primary election law; abolition of the arbitrary power of judges; municipal home rule; compulsory education and the eight-hour day. The alleged neglect of the War Department was deplored and an investigation demanded.

WYOMING.

REPUBLICAN.

August 11, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed the principles declared by the National Convention in 1896. On the financial question it said:

"The financial policy of the Republican party having brought prosperity to the entire country, and given us a place among the nations of the earth, and enabled us to conduct successfully a foreign war, we unhesitatingly reaffirm the financial plank of the platform as expressed by the National Convention at St. Louis."

The platform indorsed the "twin measures of the Republican party, protection and prosperity"; approved the Dingley Tariff law, supported the Administration in its vigorous prosecution of the war against Spain, praised the country's heroes, approved Hawaiian annexation, and favored construction of the Nicaraguan Canal. On territorial aggrandizement the platform said:

"We congratulate the country that President McKinley is fully able to pursue a policy upon the declaration of peace with Spain which will at once maintain the dignity and honor of our Nation and bring prosperity to the islands which will come under our control or protection."

DEMOCRATIC.

May 21, 1896.—The platform had this one plank only:

"Whereas, The paramount issue before the American people is the currency question; therefore,

"Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Wyoming, demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into primary redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action or approval of any other Government."

No mention was made of President Cleveland or his Administration.

WAR REVENUE LAW.

The act of Congress of June 13, 1898, known as the "War Revenue Law," consists of fifty-one sections, all of which, excepting Sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 50 and 51, relate to internal revenue, as follows:

Section 1.—Tax on fermented liquors.

Section 2.—Special taxes.

Section 3.—Tax on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff.

Section 4.—Special taxes on tobacco dealers and manufacturers.

Section 5.—On the method of furnishing stamps.

Sections 6 to 26 (inclusive).—Adhesive stamps, Schedules A and B.

Section 27.—Tax on gross receipts of certain refineries, etc.

Section 28.—Tax on seats in palace or parlor cars and on berths in sleeping-cars.

Sections 29 and 30.—Tax on legacies and distributive shares of personal property.

Sections 35 to 49 (inclusive).—Tax on mixed flour.

The sections noted above as relating to other matters than taxes, etc., are in full as follows:

Section 31 is administrative and reads: "That all administrative, special or stamp provisions of the law, including the laws in relation to the assessment of taxes, not heretofore specifically repealed, are hereby made applicable to this act."

Sections 32 and 33 relate to loans, and read: (32) "That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, such sum or sums as in his judgment may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in such form as he may prescribe and in denominations of $50 or some multiple of that sum; and each certificate so issued shall be payable, with the interest accrued thereon, at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: Provided, That the amount of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed $100,000,000; and the provisions of existing law respecting counterfeiting and other fraudulent practices are hereby extended to the bonds and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this act." (33) "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds when so received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures) the sum of $400,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of $20 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable twenty years from such date, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 3 per centum per annum; and the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority: Provided, That the bonds authorized by this section shall be first offered at par as a popular loan under such regulations, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will give opportunity to the citizens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions to such loan, and in allotting said bonds the several subscriptions of individuals shall be first accepted, and the subscriptions for the lowest amounts shall be first allotted: Provided further, That any portion of any issue of said bonds not subscribed for as above provided may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par, under such regulations as he may prescribe, but no commissions shall be allowed or paid thereon; and a sum not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per centum of the amount of the bonds and certificates herein authorized is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expense of preparing, advertising and issuing the same."

Section 34, which relates to the coinage of silver bullion, reads: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to coin into standard silver dollars as rapidly as the public interests may require, to an amount, however, of not less than $1,500,000 in each month, all of the silver bullion now in the Treasury purchased in accordance with the provisions of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' and said dollars, when so coined, shall be used and applied in the manner and for the purposes named in said act."

Section 50 reads: "That there shall be levied, collected and paid upon tea, when imported from foreign countries, a duty of 10 cents per pound."

Section 51 reads: "That this act shall take effect on the day next succeeding the date of the passage, except as otherwise specially provided for." The act provided that sections 2, 4, 6 and 28, and Schedules A and B should not take effect until July 1, 1898, and that the sections relating to "mixed flour" should not take effect until sixty days from and after the date of passage of the act.

Section 5 provided that "until appropriate stamps are prepared and furnished the stamps heretofore used to denote the payment of the internal revenue tax on

fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes may be stamped or imprinted with a suitable device to denote the new rate of tax, and shall be affixed to all packages containing such articles on which the tax imposed by this act is paid. And any person having possession of unaffixed stamps heretofore issued for the payment of the tax upon fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars or cigarettes shall present the same to the collector of the district, who shall receive them at the price paid for such stamps by the purchasers, and issue in lieu thereof new or imprinted stamps at the rate provided by this act."

Section 25, also relating to stamps authorized to be used, reads: "That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared for the payment of the taxes prescribed in this act suitable stamps denoting the tax on the document, article or thing to which the same may be affixed, and he is authorized to prescribe such method for the cancellation of said stamps, as substitute for or in addition to the method provided in this act, as he may deem expedient. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to procure any of the stamps provided for in this act by contract whenever such stamps cannot be speedily prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; but this authority shall expire on July 1, 1899. That the adhesive stamps used in the payment of the tax levied in Schedules A and B of this act shall be furnished for sale by the several collectors of internal revenue, who shall sell and deliver them at their face value to all persons applying for the same, except officers or employes of the internal revenue service: Provided, That such collectors may sell and deliver such stamps in quantities of not less than $100 of face value, with a discount of 1 per cent, except as otherwise provided by this act. And he may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, make all needful rules and regulations for the proper enforcement of this act."

Constructions of various provisions of the law have been published from time to time in "Treasury Decisions." The title of the act, of which the following is an abstract, and which includes the rate of tax, pecuniary penalties, interest and discount expressed in figures, is "An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures and for other purposes."

DETAILS OF ARTICLES, TAXES AND PENALTIES.

SECTION 1.—BEER, LAGER BEER, ALE, OR OTHER SIMILAR FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Thirty-one-gallon barrel $2

(Like rate for other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel. Discount of 7 per cent to brewers. Additional tax to be assessed on beer in warehouse already stamped.)

SECTION 2.—SPECIAL TAXES AFTER JULY 1, 1898.

Bankers with capital, preceding fiscal year, not over $25,000	$50
For every additional thousand in excess of $25,000	2

(In estimating capital surplus shall be included.)

Brokers who have not paid as bankers	$50
Pawnbrokers	20
Commercial brokers	20
Custom-house brokers	10
Proprietors of theatres, museums and concert halls in cities over 25,000 population per last census	100
Proprietors of circuses	100
Proprietors or agents of all other exhibitions or shows for money	10
Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms, for each alley or table	5

SECTION 3.—TAXES UPON TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND SNUFF.

Tobacco or snuff, per pound	12
Additional tobacco, per pound	03
Cigars weighing over 3 pounds per 1,000	3 60
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000	1 00
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000	1 50
Cigarettes weighing over 3 pounds per 1,000	3 60

New packages of tobacco and snuff authorized: 1⅝-ounce in lieu of 2-ounce; 2½-ounce in lieu of 3-ounce; 3½-ounce in lieu of 4-ounce; 1-ounce (new package).

Additional tax on certain tobacco, etc., bearing old stamps to be assessed.

SECTION 4.—SPECIAL TAXES UPON TOBACCO DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

The amount of such annual taxes to be computed on the basis of the annual sales for the preceding fiscal year.

Dealers in leaf tobacco, sales not over 50,000 pounds	6 00
Over 50,000 pounds and not over 100,000 pounds	12 00
Over 100,000 pounds	24 00
Dealers in tobacco, sales over 50,000 pounds	12 00

(Persons whose business it is to sell, or offer for sale, manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars, are dealers in tobacco, excepting manufacturers thereof selling own products at the place of manufacture.)

Manufacturers of tobacco, sales not over 50,000 pounds	6 00
Over 50,000 and not over 100,000 pounds	12 00
Over 100,000 pounds	24 00
Manufacturers of cigars, sales not over 100,000 cigars	6 00
Over 100,000 and not over 200,000 cigars	12 00
Over 200,000 cigars	24 00

SECTION 6.—TAXES PAYABLE BY ADHESIVE STAMPS.

(SCHEDULE A.—DOCUMENTS.)

Bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness (see also Sections 13 and 17) issued on or after July 1, 1898, on each $100 face value or fraction thereof	05
Certificates of stock, each original issue, on each $100 face value or fraction thereof	05
Sales of shares or certificates of stock, on each $100 face value or fraction thereof	02
Agreements to sell certificates of stock, on each $100, etc	02
Memoranda of sales, or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock, on each $100, etc	02

Assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum, or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock, or to secure the future payment of money, or for the future transfer of any stock, on each $100, etc.... 02

(If evidence of sale, etc., is on books only, stamp the books; if by transfer of certificate, stamp the certificate; if by delivery of certificate assigned in blank, seller must give to buyer a bill or memorandum of sale, to which stamp must be affixed; the bill or memorandum to show date, name of seller, amount of sale, and matter of thing to which it pertained.)

Boards of Trade and Produce Exchanges, products or merchandise: Present or future delivery, for each $100 value, etc..... 01

For each additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100 01

Bank check, draft, or certificate of deposit not drawing interest, or order for payment of any sum of money, etc., at sight or on demand 02

Bill of exchange (inland), certificate of deposit drawing interest, or order for payment of any sum of money, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note except bank notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not over $100.... 02

And for each additional $100, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $100 02

And from and after July 1, 1898, the provisions of this paragraph apply as well to original domestic money orders, issued by the United States, and the price of such money orders is increased by a sum equal to the value of the stamps herein provided for.

Bills of exchange (foreign) or letters of credit, orders by telegraph or express, drawn in but payable out of the United States, singly or in sets of three or more, for not more than $100, and for each $100 or fraction in excess..... 04

Sets of two or more, for not more than $100, or for each fraction in excess of $100..... 02

Bills of lading or receipt (not chartered party) for goods, etc., to be exported from the United States to a foreign port (except United States to British North America) by vessel 10

Bills of lading for goods, etc., shipped from one point to another within the United States, by express or freight, and to each bill of lading, manifest or other memorandum, and to each duplicate thereof 01

Telephone messages or conversations costing 15 cents or more: Owners or persons operating telephone line to make sworn return on or before the 15th of each month as to number of such messages or conversations transmitted during preceding month (see also Section 18) 01

Bonds: Indemnity, and all other bonds of any description, except those required in legal proceedings, not otherwise herein provided for..... 50

Certificate of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulation of any association, company, or corporation, and on all transfers thereof, on each $100 of face value, or fraction thereof..... 02

Certificate of damage, or otherwise, and all certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or others acting as such 25

Certificate of any description required by law, not otherwise specified in this act..... 50

Charter party: Contract or agreement for the charter of any ship, or vessel, or steamer, or any letter, memorandum, or other writing between the captain, master, et al., acting as agent, etc., for or relating to such charter, or any renewal or transfer thereof, vessels not over 300 tons..... 3 00

Vessels over 300 and not over 600 tons.. .. .. 5 00

Vessels over 600 tons 10 00

Contract: Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of goods, merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or other property, each note or memorandum of sale not otherwise provided for in this act..... 10

Conveyance: Deed, etc., conveying lands, tenements, or other realty sold, granted, etc., over $100 and not over $500 50

Each additional $500, or fraction thereof over $500..... 50

Dispatch, telegraphic: Any dispatch or message..... 01

Entry of goods, wares or merchandise at Custom House, not over $100 in value..... 25

Over $100 and not over $500 in value 50

Over $500 in value..... 1 00

Entry for withdrawal from customs bonded warehouse 50

Insurance (life): Policy of insurance, each $100 or fraction thereof. 08

Except on industrial or weekly payment plan, when the tax is on the amount of first weekly premium at 40%

Returns are to be made monthly.

Provided further, section does not apply to fraternal, beneficiary societies or orders, or farmers' co-operative companies, or employes' relief associations on the lodge system, and solely for members' benefit and not for profit.

Insurance (marine, inland, fire): Each policy on each $1 or fraction thereof ..... ½

(Provided, that purely co-operative or mutual fire insurance companies, solely for the protection of members' own property and not for profit, are exempt.)

Insurance (casualty, fidelity, and guarantee): Each policy of insurance, or bond, or obligation, executed or renewed (except life, marine, inland and fire insurance) of the nature of indemnity for loss,

etc., and each bond for performance of duties of any office or position, or other obligation of the nature of indemnity, and each contract or obligation guaranteeing the validity or legality of bonds, etc., issued by any State, county, municipal or other public body, etc., or guaranteeing titles to real estate, or mercantile credits executed or guaranteed by any fidelity, guarantee, or surety company upon amount of premiums charged, each $1 or fractional part thereof. ½

Lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract for hire, use, or rent of land, tenement, or portion thereof:
For not over one year..... 25
For over one year and not over three years 50
For over three years..... 1 00

Manifest for custom-house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, etc., for a foreign port (except to British North America): Registered tonnage ship not over 300 tons.... 1 00
Over 300 tons and not over 600 tons.. 3 00
Over 600 tons..... 5 00

Mortgage or pledge, real or personal; also any conveyance of lands, etc., in trust, to be converted into money, intended only as security; and upon each transfer, renewal or continuance thereof: Over $1,000 and not over $1,500.. 25
On each $500 or fraction thereof over $1,500..... 25

Passage ticket by vessel to foreign port other than British North America: Costing not over $30.... 1 00
Over $30 and not over $60..... 3 00
Over $60.. .. .. 5 00

Power of attorney or proxy for voting, except religious, charitable, literary societies, or public cemeteries.. 10
All other powers of attorney..... 25
(Provided: No stamps required on papers used in collection of claims from United States for pension, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in military or naval service.)

Protest of note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check or draft, or any marine protest by any officer authorized to make such protest..... 25

Warehouse receipt for goods, merchandise, or property in public or private warehouse or yard, except receipt for agricultural products deposited by actual grower thereof in regular course of trade or sale. 25

SCHEDULE B.—PROPRIETARY ARTICLES, ETC.

Medicinal proprietary articles and preparations: Upon each inclosure containing same, retailing for or valued at 5 cents. ..... ⅛
Over 5 and not over 10 cents..... ¼
Over 10 and not over 15 cents..... ⅜
Over 15 and not over 25 cents..... ⅝
Each additional 25, or part thereof, over 25 cents..... ⅝

Perfumery and cosmetics, and other similar articles: Upon each inclosure containing same, and retailing for or valued at 5 cents.... ⅛
Over 5 and not over 10 cents..... ¼
Over 10 and not over 15 cents..... ⅜
Over 15 and not over 25 cents..... ⅝
Each additional 25 or part thereof over 25 cents ..... ⅝
(All stock on hand July 1, 1898, was required to be stamped when retailed).

Chewing-gum or substitutes therefor: Upon each inclosure retailing for not over $1..... 04
Upon each inclosure retailing for over $1, for each additional $1 or part thereof 04
(Stock on hand July 1, 1898, to be stamped when retailed).

Sparkling or other wines, when bottled for sale: Upon each bottle of one pint or less..... 01
Upon each bottle of over one pint.. 02
(Stock on hand July 1, 1898, to be stamped when retailed).

SECTION 7.

Maximum penalty for failure to stamp documents, etc., required to be stamped, is.....$100 00

Such documents, etc., are not competent evidence in any court when not stamped. (See also Section 14).

PENALTIES.

SECTION 8.

For counterfeiting, etc., any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any part thereof, or in any way knowingly or wilfully aiding, abetting, or assisting in committing such offences, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000.

Or by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

These penalties also imposed for injuring or removing impressions of stamp, plate, etc., and for removing cancelling marks, for reusing such stamps, and for having in possession restored stamps, etc.

SECTION 9.—CANCELLATION OF STAMPS.

Write or stamp thereon the initials of name and date of use. Penalty for failure to so cancel stamp subjects the user to a fine of not less than $50, nor more than $500; or to imprisonment of not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Provided that proprietors of articles liable to stamp duty under Schedule B shall have the privilege of furnishing, without expense to the United States, their own dies or designs for stamps to be used thereon, to be approved by and retained in the possession of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which shall not be duplicated to any other person.

A proprietor furnishing such dies or designs must purchase stamps printed therefrom in quantities, at face value, at any one time of not less than $2,000.

Penalties as to private die stamps: For fraudulently obtaining or using said stamps or designs, for forging, counterfeiting, or causing or procuring the forging or counterfeiting, any representation, likeness, similitude, or colorable imitation of said last-mentioned stamp, a fine of not more than $500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

Any engraver or printer who sells or gives away said stamps, or a merchant,

broker, pedler, or person dealing in similar goods, etc., having knowingly or fraudulently in (his or) their possession such forged, counterfeited likeness, similitude, or colorable imitation of said stamps, are liable to said penalties.

SECTION 10.

Penalty for not stamping any bill of exchange, draft, or order, or promissory note, liable to any of the taxes imposed by this act, not exceeding (at the discretion of the Court) $200.

SECTION 11.

Foreign bills of exchange payable in the United States must be stamped by acceptors same as inland bills of exchange or promissory notes. Penalty for not stamping not over (in the discretion of the Court) $100.

SECTION 12.

Sales of stamps by persons other than collectors. (See also Section 25).

SECTION 13.

Penalty for not stamping documents not exceeding $50, or imprisonment not over six months, or both, in the discretion of the Court; and such documents, etc., not being stamped according to law, shall be deemed invalid and of no effect.

First proviso: For subsequently affixing stamps upon payment of penalty of $10 and interest where the whole tax exceeds $50, at the rate of 6 per cent.

Second proviso: If omission to stamp was without design to defraud United States, within twelve months collector may remit fine and paper may be recorded on payment of fee legally charged therefor.

Third proviso: If stamp is not affixed where no collection district is established, the paper may be stamped. But rights acquired in good faith not invalidated.

SECTION 14.

Unstamped instrument, paper or document required by law to be stamped, cannot be used in any court as evidence until legal stamp is affixed. Provided, foreign bonds, etc., unstamped, may be used, if stamped in the United States.

SECTION 15.

Record or registry of unstamped paper, etc., cannot be used in evidence.

SECTION 16.

Kind of stamp not material, if it is a legal documentary stamp, representing the proper amount of tax.

SECTION 17.

Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness of the United States, or officers of any State, county, town, municipal corporation, or other corporation exercising the taxing power, are exempt from stamp taxes under this act, but only in exercise of functions strictly belonging to them in their governmental, taxing or municipal capacity.

Provided further, that stock and bonds of co-operative building and loan associations whose capital stock is not over $10,000, and building and loan associations or companies loaning only to their shareholders, are exempt.

SECTION 18.

No telegraph company shall transmit unstamped telegram or message. In default thereof a penalty is incurred of $10.

Provided, that only one stamp is required on each message, whether sent through one or more companies.

Provided, that messages of telegraph or telephone companies, and of railroad companies, over their own wires on business pertaining to their companies are exempt.

Provided further, that messages of officers and employes of the United States on official business are exempt.

SECTION 19.

All provisions of this act relating to dies, stamps, adhesive stamps, and stamp taxes are extended to and include all articles in Schedule B (except where manifestly inapplicable).

SECTION 20.

Penalty for selling articles in Schedule B without stamp is not more than $500, or imprisonment not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Provided, no stamp due on uncompounded drugs, on special prescriptions of physicians, or pharmacists selling at retail only.

All other medicinal articles are taxable as provided in Schedule B.

SECTION 21.

Penalty for evading stamp taxes in Schedule B, for every such article, is not more than $500, or imprisonment not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court, and every such article shall also be forfeited.

SECTION 22.

Penalty for removing articles taxed in Schedule B without stamp, fine of not more than $500, or imprisonment not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court, together with the forfeiture of any such article or commodity.

Provided, that articles mentioned in Schedule B may be exported in bond free of tax.

(See also Regulations, Series 7, No. 24).

SECTION 23.

Manufacturers of any articles in Schedule B must make monthly returns, and file with the Collector for the district in which he resides a declaration that no such article has been removed, etc., since his last return, without the use of the proper stamp, on pain of forfeiting for every refusal or neglect to make such declaration $100, and in case of making false or untrue declaration, shall be fined not more than $500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SECTION 24.

Tax on articles in Schedule B shall attach to all articles and things sold or removed for sale on and after July 1, 1898. Every person, except as otherwise provided in this act, who offers or exposes for sale any article or thing provided for in Schedule B, whether of foreign or domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and be subject to all the taxes, liabilities and penalties imposed by law for sale of such articles without the use of the proper stamps, and all such articles of foreign manufacture shall, in addition to import duty thereon, be subject to the stamp tax prescribed in this act.

Proviso: Secretary of the Treasury is to

make regulations as to imported articles in Schedule B liable to tax.

SECTION 25.

Commissioners of Internal Revenue to provide stamps prescribed by this act; also for cancellation, and may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, get stamps elsewhere than at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing until July 1, 1899. These stamps are to be sold by collectors at face value.

Provided, That collectors may sell in quantities of not less than $100 face value, with a discount of 1 per cent, except as otherwise provided in this act. And collectors, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may make all needful rules and regulations to enforce this act.

SECTION 26.

Drawback shall be allowed upon articles taxed in Schedule B, exported on and after July 1, 1898, equal to the amount of the stamp tax paid, and no more; to be paid by the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Treasurer of the United States upon regulations prescribed and promulgated in a separate pamphlet (Series 7, No. 24) by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SECTION 27.

Parties who refine petroleum, or sugar, or who own or control any pipe line for transporting oil or other products, whose gross annual receipts exceed $250,000, shall pay annually a special excise tax equal to one-fourth of 1 per cent on gross amount of all receipts in excess of $250,000.

And monthly returns of amount of gross receipts must be made to the collector of the district in which place of business is located. Parties making false or fraudulent returns, or failing or refusing to make returns, are liable to a penalty of not less than $1,000 00

And not exceeding..... 10,000 00

For each failure or refusal to make return and for each and every false or fraudulent return.

SECTION 28.

On and after July 1, 1898, a stamp tax shall be levied and collected on every seat in a palace car or parlor car and on every berth sold in a sleeping-car, the stamp to be affixed to the ticket and paid by the company issuing the same.... .01

SECTION 29. — LEGACIES AND DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Where the whole amount of such personal property exceeds $10,000 in actual value, passing from any person dying on or after June 13, 1898, taxes accrue and should be paid before distribution to the legatees, as follows:

Personal property valued over $10,000 and not over $25,000, the tax shall be:

1. Legatees of lineal issue on lineal ancestor, brother or sister to the person who died, for each and every $100 clear value..... .75
2. Legatee the descendant of a brother or sister of the person who died, for each and every $100 clear value.. .. .. 1 50
3. Where legatee is the brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the person who died, for each and every $100 clear value..... 3 00
4. Where legatee is the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the said grandparents of the person who died, for each and every $100 clear value.. 4 00
5. Where legatee shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is hereinbefore stated, or a stranger in blood to the person who died, or shall be a body politic or corporate, for each and every $100 clear value..... 5 00

Provided, that all legacies, etc., passing to husband or wife of the person who died shall be exempt from tax or duty.

Where values of legacy or property exceed $25,000, the rate hereinbefore given should be multiplied as follows:

Over $25,000 and not over $100,000, by 1½.

Over $100,000 and not over $500,000, by 2.

Over $500,000 and not over $1,000,000, by 2½.

Over $1,000,000, by 3.

SECTION 30.

The tax imposed in Section 29 shall be a lien upon the property at issue for twenty years.

Executor, administrator or trustee must pay the tax to the collector of the district within which deceased person resided, and must make return to said collector in duplicate. Failure or refusal to pay or render returns necessitates the collector to make lists and valuation and apply through proper court for actual or constructive possession of the personal estate, to be sold on decree of such court for the benefit of the tax or duty, together with all costs and expenses to be allowed by the court. Every person shall exhibit all evidence in his possession concerning such personal estate at the request of the collector, and upon refusal or neglect so to do shall forfeit and pay $500 00

Provided that in all legal controversies where such deed shall be the subject of judicial investigation, the recital of the deed shall be prima facie evidence of its truth and that the requirements of the law had been complied with by the officers of the Government.

(For Sections 31, 32, 33 and 34 see beginning of this chapter.)

SECTION 35.

"Mixed flour" shall be understood to mean the food product made from wheat, mixed or blended in whole or in part with any other grain or other material, or the manufactured product of any other grain or other material than wheat.

SECTION 36.

Special tax before engaging in the business of making, packing or repacking mixed flour, at the rate per annum.....$12 00
Subject to the fines and penalties imposed by Sections 3,239 and 3,242, U. S. Revised Statutes, for any violation thereof.

SECTION 37.

Provides for the making, packing or repacking mixed flour, and for the marking or branding of each package thereof.
Failure to comply with the provisions of this section subjects party to a fine of not less than.....$250 00
And not more than..... 500 00
Or to be imprisoned not less than sixty days nor more than one year.

SECTION 38.

All sales and consignments of mixed flour shall be in packages not before used.
Persons knowingly selling or offering for sale in other than marked and branded packages; falsely marking or branding, or unlawfully removing such marks or brands, for each offence to be fined not less than..250 00
Nor more than.....500 00
And imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

SECTION 39.

Requires a certain label to be affixed to each package. Failure to affix or removal thereafter imposes a fine for each label of not less than 50 00

SECTION 40.

Barrel or package not to exceed 196 pounds in weight, stamp taxes are as follows:
Per barrel of 196 pounds or more than 98 pounds..... $0 04
Half barrel of 98 pounds or more than 49 pounds..... 02
Quarter barrel of 49 pounds or more than 24½ pounds..... 01
Eighth barrel of 24½ pounds or less ½c
Penalty for violation: Fine of not less than.....$250 00
And not more than..... 500 00
Or imprisonment not to exceed one year.

SECTION 41.

Authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to assess when removed for consumption or sale without the use of the proper stamps.

SECTION 42.

Mixed flour imported from foreign countries, in addition to import duties, must pay internal revenue tax imposed by Section 40 of this act, and to be stamped, branded, etc., as in case of flour mixed in the United States. Fine for violation not less than..... 50 00
Nor more than.....500 00

SECTION 43.

Persons knowingly receiving for sale or for repacking and resale mixed flour from any person who has not paid the tax thereon to be fined not less than..... 50 00
And to forfeit to the United States said articles.

SECTION 44.

Mixed flour may be exported in bond free of tax under certain regulations.

SECTION 45.

Stamps on packages when emptied must be cancelled or destroyed by the person having possession at that time. Failure to do so subjects person to fine not over..... 25 00

SECTION 46.

Fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed by Sections 36 to 45, both inclusive, may be recovered in court.

SECTION 47.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to make regulations governing manufacture and sale of mixed flour.

SECTION 48.

A person found guilty of a second or any subsequent violations of Sections 36 to 45, inclusive, in addition to penalties herein imposed, shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days.

SECTION 49.

Provisions of this act relating to mixed flour to take effect and be in force sixty days after its passage. Stock on hand not tax-paid when law goes into effect shall be deemed to be taxable under Sections 36 to 45, and shall be tax-paid under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
(For text of Sections 50 and 51 see at the beginning of this chapter.)

PUBLIC ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE LVTH CONGRESS, TOGETHER WITH THE AMOUNTS OF APPROPRIATIONS AND THE DATES WHEN THEY BECAME LAWS.

APPROPRIATIONS (REGULAR).

Department of Agriculture, for fiscal year of 1898–9, $3,509,202. Approved March 2, 1898.

Army, for fiscal year of 1898–9, $23,193,392. Approved March 15, 1898.

Diplomatic and Consular Service, for fiscal year of 1898–9, $1 752,208 76. Approved March 9, 1898.

District of Columbia, for fiscal year of 1898–9, $6,426,880 07. Approved June 30, 1898.

Coast fortifications, for fiscal year of 1898–9, $9,377,494. Approved May 7, 1898.

Indian Department, for fiscal year of 1898–9, $7,673,854 90. Approved July 1, 1898.

Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses, for fiscal year of 1898–9, $21,625,846 65. Approved March 15, 1898.

Military Academy, for fiscal year of 1898–9, $458,689 23. Approved March 5, 1898.

Navy Department, for fiscal year of 1898–9, $56,098,783 68. Approved May 4, 1898.

Pension Department, for fiscal year of 1898–9, $141,233,830. Approved March 14, 1898.

Postoffice Department, for fiscal year of 1898–9, $99,222,300 75. Approved June 13, 1898.

Sundry Civil Act, for fiscal year of 1898–9, $48,490,212 26.

Miscellaneous, for fiscal year of 1898–9, $6,560,311 29.

APPROPRIATIONS (DEFICIENCY).

Congress, etc. (for 1897), $210,000. Approved December 16, 1897.

Urgent deficiency (1898), $1,928,779 33. Approved January 28, 1898.

United States Courts, Public Printing, etc., $800,000. Approved February 10, 1898.

Urgent deficiency, National Defence, etc., $50,183,000. Approved March 9, 1898.

Army and Navy and Printing, $35,720,945 41. Approved May 4, 1898.

Pensions, etc., $8,495,264 06. Approved May 31, 1898.

Urgent deficiency, Military and Naval Establishments, $18,015,000. Approved June 8, 1898.

Deficiency, 1898, and prior years, $234,409,401 16. Approved July 7, 1898.

[The total amount of appropriations of the session was $893,231,615 55, which included $117,836,220 of permanent appropriations on account of interest and sinking fund requirements and other objects, and $361,859,927 26 to meet war expenses. Deducting these two items there remains $413,535,468 92 to meet all ordinary expenses of the Government, or only $4,878,608 99 in excess of the total appropriations of the last session of the LIVth Congress.]

WAR LEGISLATION.

The following is a chronological summary of the war legislation, including also some acts which were merely incidental or precautionary. It begins with February 23, eight days after the destruction of the battle-ship Maine in the harbor of Havana, Cuba.

First—A joint resolution appropriating the sum of $200,000 for the purpose of recovering the remains of the officers and men lost on the United States battle-ship Maine, and of saving the vessel or such parts thereof, and so much of her stores, guns, material, equipment, fittings and appurtenances as may be practicable. Approved February 23.

Second—An act to authorize additional regiments of artillery, approved March 8.

Third—An act making appropriations "to supply urgent deficiencies, and for other purposes." This act contained an item of $50,000,000 for the National defence, to be expended at the discretion of the President. Approved March 9.

Fourth—An act for the relief of the sufferers by the destruction of the battle-ship Maine. Approved March 30.

Fifth—Joint resolution for the admission free of duty until January 1, 1899, of naval and military supplies procured abroad. Approved April 1.

Sixth—Joint resolution authorizing the erection of temporary forts or fortifications with the written consent of owners of lands upon which works are to be placed. Approved April 11.

Seventh—Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect. Approved April 20.

Eighth—An act to provide for a temporary increase of the military establishment of the United States in time of war. This act authorized the raising of a volunteer army, and prescribed the manner in which it should be organized. Approved April 22.

Ninth—A joint resolution authorizing the President in his discretion to prohibit the export of coal or other material used in war from any seaport of the United States. Approved April 22.

Tenth—An act declaring that war between the United States and Spain exists and has existed since April 21, 1898, and empowering and directing the President "to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect." Approved April 25.

Eleventh—A joint resolution authorizing the printing of extra copies of the military publications of the War Department as may be necessary for the instruction of the National Guard of the various States. Approved April 25.

Twelfth—An act for the better organization of the line of the Army of the United States. This act provided for a considerable increase of the Regular Army. Approved April 26.

Thirteenth—An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes. Among other provisions it authorized the building of three coast-line battle-ships, four harbor-defence vessels of the monitor type, sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers and twelve torpedo-boats, at a total cost, exclusive of armament, of $20,900,00. The aggregate amount carried by the act is $56,098,783. Approved May 4.

Fourteenth—An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies. This act carried heavy appropriations, not only for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, but also for the first six months of the year ending June 30, 1898. Among these are appropriations for pay, subsistence, transportation, etc., of the volunteer army. Approved May 4.

Fifteenth—An act making appropriations for forty fortifications and armament thereof and for other purposes. The appropriations by this act were greatly increased on account of the war, the total carried by the act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, amounting to $9,144,912, about $5,000,000 of which was required to meet the exigencies of an unexpected war, and was added by the Senate after the bill had passed the House. Approved May 7.

Sixteenth—A joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore George Dewey "for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, as displayed by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet and batteries in the harbor of Manila," and through him "to the officers and men under his command for the gallantry and skill exhibited by them on that occasion." Approved May 10.

Seventeenth—An act providing for the organization of a Volunteer Naval Battalion in the District of Columbia. Approved May 11.

Eighteenth—An act to provide for the organization of a volunteer brigade of engineers, to consist of not more than three regiments and not exceeding 3,500 men, and an additional volunteer force not exceeding 10,000 men, accustomed to tropical climates, both in addition to the volunteer forces heretofore authorized. Approved May 11.

Nineteenth—An act to increase the number of surgeons in the Army of the United States. Approved May 12. This act authorized the appointment of fifteen additional assistant surgeons, with the rank of first lieutenants, and the employment of as many contract surgeons as might be necessary. Approved May 12.

Twentieth—An act to organize a volunteer signal corps. Approved May 18.

Twenty-first—An act to furnish assistance to the inhabitants of Cuba, including subsistence, medical and quartermasters' supplies, and other aid to those "who are destitute and in imminent danger of perishing unless they receive the same," and "such arms, equipments and military stores and supplies" to the people of Cuba "as they may require to increase their effective fighting force in the existing war against Spain." Approved May 18.

Twenty-second—An act to strengthen the adjutant-general's department of the Army by the appointment of two additional officers—one with the rank of colonel and one with the rank of major. Approved May 18.

Twenty-third—An act to provide an American registry for the steamship Catania. This vessel was required for a troopship. Approved May 21.

Twenty-fourth—An act to provide an American register for the steamship Centennial. This vessel was required for a troopship. Approved May 21.

Twenty-fifth—An act to provide for the payment and maintenance of volunteers from the day on which they joined for duty and were enrolled at the battalion, regimental or State rendezvous. Approved May 26.

Twenty-sixth—A joint resolution authorizing the organization of an auxiliary naval force, not to exceed 3,000 enlisted men, for the exigencies of the present war with Spain, "to serve for a period of one year or less, and to be disbanded at the conclusion of the war," and appropriating the sum of $3,000,000 "for the purchase or hire of vessels necessary for the purpose of this resolution." Approved May 26.

Twenty-seventh—A joint resolution ratifying and confirming certain temporary appointments of officers of the Navy. Approved May 26.

Twenty-eighth—An act providing an American register for the steamship Zealandia. This vessel was required for a troopship. Approved May 27.

Twenty-ninth—An act amending the Volunteer Army act so far as it related to staff appointments and the issuing of commissions to officers of the Regular Army assigned to volunteer regiments. Approved May 28.

Thirtieth—An act making appropriations for deficiencies. This act authorized the appointment of additional clerks rendered necessary on account of the war, in the Treasury, War and Navy departments. Approved May 31.

Thirty-first—An act to increase by one hundred during the existing war the number of Army hospital stewards. Approved June 2.

Thirty-second—A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to present a sword of honor to Commodore George Dewey, and to cause to be struck and distributed to the officers and men of the Asiatic Squadron bronze medals in commemoration of the battle of Manila Bay, and appropriating the sum of $10,000 to carry the resolution into effect. Approved June 3.

Thirty-third—An act to authorize the establishment of postoffices at military posts or camps. Approved June 6.

Thirty-fourth—An act to provide an American register for the steamship China. Approved June 7.

Thirty-fifth—An act to suspend during the existing war certain provisions of law relating to the purchase of quartermaster and ordnance stores, and providing that war material may be purchased abroad at the discretion of the Secretary of War, and that the Ordnance Department, during the existing war, may buy ordnance or ordnance stores or make contracts therefor without advertisement. Approved June 7.

Thirty-sixth—An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to keep open and manned during the months of June and July, 1898, such of the life-saving stations as he may deem advisable on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. These stations formed an auxiliary of the Army and Navy Signal Service. Approved June 7.

Thirty-seventh—An act to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the support of the military and naval establishments. This act carries heavy appropriations for the purposes specified, to be available until January 1, 1899. Approved June 8.

Thirty-eighth—An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures. Approved June 13.

Thirty-ninth—A joint resolution authorizing the President in his discretion to waive the one year suspension from promotion of Army officers and to order reexaminations in certain cases. Approved June 14.

Fortieth—An act to provide an American register for the steamship Arkadia. (This vessel was required for a military transport.) Approved June 16.

Forty-first—An act providing American register for the steamships Victoria, Olympia, Arizona, Columbia, Argyle and Tacoma. (These vessels were needed for Army transports.) Approved June 16.

Forty-second—An act for the protection of homestead settlers who enter the mili-

tary or naval service of the United States in time of war. Approved June 16.

Forty-third—An act to organize a hospital corps of the Navy, and to define its duties and regulate its pay. Approved June 17.

Forty-fourth—An act to provide American registers for the steamships Specialist and Unionist. (These vessels were required for Army transports.) Approved June 18.

Forty-fifth—An act to provide for summary courts for the trial of minor offences in the Army. Approved June 18.

Forty-sixth—An act to amend the Volunteer Army act of April 22, 1898, relating to officers assigned to staff duty. Approved June 20.

Forty-seventh—An act for the protection of owners of mining claims during their absence in the military or naval service during the war with Spain. Approved July 2.

Forty-eighth—An act to increase the strength of the Engineer Corps of the Army. Approved July 5.

Forty-ninth—An act to supply deficiencies in appropriations. (This act carried war appropriations to be expended under the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Agriculture, to the total amount of $226,604,261.) Approved July 7.

Fiftieth—An act to pay session employes of the House of Representatives. (This act carries an appropriation of $200,000 to enable the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to cause to be transported to their homes the remains of officers and soldiers who die in military camps or who are killed in action, or who die in the field at places outside the limits of the United States.) Approved July 7.

Fifty-first—An act to protect defences and fortifications constructed or used by the United States from malicious injury. Approved July 7.

Fifty-second—An act to increase the efficiency of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army. (This act classifies the work of the Quartermaster-General's office and authorizes the appointment of twenty assistant quartermasters.) Approved July 7.

Fifty-third—An act to increase the efficiency of the Subsistence Department of the Army. Approved July 7.

Fifty-fourth—An act to provide an American register for the steamship Titania. (This vessel is required for an Army transport.) Approved July 7.

Fifty-fifth—An act to provide for a temporary increase of the Inspector-General's Department of the Army. Approved July 7.

Fifty-sixth—An act to increase the force of the Ordnance Department of the Army. Approved July 7.

Fifty-seventh—An act directing the employment of cooks in the Regular and volunteer armies of the United States. Approved July 7. Also an act amending the act relating to the pay of volunteer soldiers. (This act provides that officers and soldiers of the volunteer army shall receive pay from the United States from the date they report for duty at a company, battalion or regimental rendezvous. Approved July 7.

Fifty-eighth—An act to increase the number of post quartermaster-sergeants in the Army. Approved July 8.

Fifty-ninth—An act to authorize the assignment of a staff signal officer to each Army corps with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Approved July 8.

Sixtieth—An act fixing the pay and allowances of regimental chaplains of volunteers. Approved July 8.

Sixty-first—An act to reimburse Governors of States or Territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise and organize, pay, clothe, subsist, equip and transport men who were afterward accepted into the volunteer army of the United States. (This act, which was passed by the Senate on July 6 and by the House of Representatives on July 8, was the last one approved by President McKinley in the last hour of the session.) Approved July 8.

These bills failed to become laws:

A bill to raise the Adjutant-General of the Army to the grade and rank of Major-General; to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General of the Army; to authorize the appointment of a Second Assistant Secretary of War; to authorize the enlistment and organization of colored volunteer troops; to provide that in case of death within the first six months of his service the amount charged against an enlisted man of the volunteer army should be deducted in the final settlement of his account with the Government, and the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant Hobson and his comrades.

OTHER PUBLIC LEGISLATION.

An act was approved June 18, 1898, authorizing the appointment of a "non-partisan commission to collate information and consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture and capital." The Commission is to consist of five Senators, five Representatives and nine other persons "who shall fairly represent the different industries and employments." The Commission is to investigate questions pertaining to immigration, labor, agriculture, manufacturing and business, and to suggest to Congress such legislation as it may deem best on these subjects, and furnish such information and suggest such laws as may be made a basis for uniform legislation by the various States of the Union, in order to harmonize conflicting interests and to be equitable to the laborer, the employer, the producer and the consumer." On July 8 the Vice-President appointed Senators Kyle, Penrose, Mantle, Daniel and Mallory. The Speaker of the House appointed Messrs. Gardner, Lorimer, Lovering, Livingston and Bell.

On July 1, 1898, the President approved "an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States."

By an act approved on the 18th of that month the sum of $200,000 was appropriated for the relief of the destitute and starving prospectors and miners in the Yukon Valley, Alaska.

An act approved December 29, 1897, prohibiting the killing of fur seals by American citizens in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean, and also the importation into the United States by any person of fur seal skins in any form taken in said waters.

By a provision in a deficiency appropriation act, approved January 28, 1898, the sum of $100,000 was appropriated to con-

tinue the work of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission during the year 1899.

The increase of traffic on the Yukon River, Alaska, resulted, among other things, in the appropriation of $40,000 for a suitable vessel for the revenue-cutter service on that stream. The same cause resulted in the enactment of a law, approved February 17, 1898, embodying important amendments to the navigation laws relating to the coastwise trade. On May 14 an act was approved extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads, wagon roads, aerial railways and tramways in Alaska.

On March 11 an act was approved dispensing with proof of loyalty during the War of the Rebellion as prerequisite in any application for bounty lands.

By an act approved May 19 it was made lawful to send through the mails at the postage rate of a cent apiece, to be paid by a stamp affixed by the sender, written messages on private mailing cards to be approximately of the same form, quality and weight as the ordinary stamped postal card.

Important amendments to the Interstate Commerce law were enacted by the act approved June 1, which prescribes the manner and provides the machinery for the arbitration and settlement of controversies arising between common carriers and their employes, concerning wages, hours of labor, conditions of employment, etc.

By an act approved June 4, the President was authorized to appoint three commissioners to revise the statutes relating to patents, trade and other marks and trade and commercial names.

An act approved June 6 removed the disability imposed by Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. (See under "Constitution of United States.")

A joint resolution approved April 25, 1898, authorized the National Reunion Monument Association, an organization chartered and incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia for the purpose of raising a monument for the city of Washington to the Union soldiers, sailors and marines of the War of the Rebellion, to erect said monument on such public reservation as may be designated by the Secretary of War. The object of this association is to raise a monument to the memory of the enlisted men in the Army and Navy corps.

On June 16 a joint resolution was approved, directing the Secretary of War to submit estimates for work on Wallabout Channel, New-York, with a view to securing a depth of twenty feet and a width of three hundred feet at mean low water from its entrance to the timber causeway.

An act of long-delayed justice to inventors and other persons having business with the United States Patent Office was one approved June 10, which provides for "revising and perfecting the classification of letters patent and printed publications" in that office. In order to carry out the purposes of the act provision was made for the appointment of eighteen additional examiners, of various grades, and twenty-six clerks and other employes.

The act approved June 13, making appropriations for postal service, contained several important provisions of a general nature. The first provided that assistant postmasters and cashiers of first and second class postoffices may be required to give bond for the faithful performance of their duties; the second provided that second, third and fourth class mail matter shall not be returned to the sender or remailed until the postage has been fully prepaid, provided that when such matter is of obvious value, and the sender is known, he shall be notified and the opportunity given him to prepay the return postage; the third created a commission to consist of three Senators and three Representatives to investigate and report to Congress whether or not excessive prices are paid to the railroad companies for the transportation of the mails and as compensation for postal-car service, and all sources of revenue, and all expenditures of the postal service and rates of postage upon all postal matter. The commission to report to Congress on or before February 1, 1899, the evidence and testimony taken, together with its conclusions and recommendations.

An exceedingly important act was one approved on June 28, "For the protection of the people of Indian Territory, and for other purposes." This act embodies the agreements entered into by the Dawes Commission in behalf of the United States and the Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw Commissions in behalf of those tribes.

Another act, and one of some local interest in Western New-York was approved on June 28. It provided for the return to the State of the flag carried (until captured) by the 104th New-York Volunteer Infantry in the War of the Rebellion.

On June 29 another act was approved providing for the construction, under a State charter, of a bridge across the Niagara River at Grand Island.

An act approved July 1 ratified and confirmed an agreement entered into in December, 1897, between the Dawes Commission, in behalf of the United States, and the Seminole Commission, in behalf of that nation or tribe of Indians.

An act approved July 1 authorized the appointment of a military storekeeper in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army.

On July 8 a joint resolution was approved relating to the Pan-American Exposition to be held upon Cayuga Island, in the Niagara River, in the year 1901, to illustrate the development of the Western Hemisphere during the nineteenth century.

Among the acts approved by the President on July 8 was one granting to any religious denomination or sect which may so desire the privilege of building a chapel or house of worship on the West Point Military Academy Reservation, the same to be built and maintained without expense to the Government and removed whenever required by the military authorities.

For the act relating to the annexation of Hawaii, see under head of "Hawaii." For the act in relation to Behring Sea award, see under head of "Behring Sea."

AMERICAN REGISTERS FOR FOREIGN-BUILT VESSELS.

Steamer Navahoe, owned by B. F. Clyde, American citizen. Approved Jan. 31, 1898.

Barkentine Sharpshooter, owned by the J. F. Cunningham Co., and under the name of Ruth. Approved Feb. 9, 1898.

Steamer Leelanaw, owned by James Jerome. Approved Feb. 19, 1898.

(For other vessels given American registry, for war purposes, see under heading "War Legislation," this chapter.)

BRIDGES.

Authorizing the County Commissioners of Dale County, Ala., to construct two bridges across the Choctawhatchee River. Approved Feb. 14, 1898.

Authorizing a steel bridge over the Snake River, between Idano and Washington. Approved Feb. 15, 1898.

Authorizing the Mississippi River, Hamburg and Western Railroad to construct a bridge across Bayou Bartholomew, Ark. Approved March 12, 1898.

Authorizing the Monroe Railroad and Construction Company to construct a bridge across Red River, near Grand Ecore, La. Approved April 4, 1898.

Authorizing the Shreveport and Red River Valley Railroad to construct a bridge across the Loggy Bayou, La. Approved April 11, 1898.

Authorizing a bridge across St. Francis River, in Green County, Ark. Approved April 11, 1898.

Authorizing a bridge across Red River, near Shreveport, La. Approved April 11, 1898.

Authorizing a bridge across Black River, near Pocahontas, Ark. Approved April 21, 1898.

Authorizing a bridge over the Yalobusha River, between Leflore and Carroll counties, Miss. Approved April 29, 1898.

Authorizing a bridge across the Missouri River, near Quindaro, Kan., and to be built by the Kansas City, Northwestern and Gulf Railroad. Approved June 15, 1898.

Authorizing the Jonesboro, Lake City and Eastern Railroad to construct a bridge across St. Francis Lake, near Lake City, Ark. Approved June 16, 1898.

Authorizing a bridge across the Alabama River, near Montgomery, Ala. Approved June 29, 1898.

Authorizing a bridge to be built across the Niagara River, from a point opposite the head of Grand Island, Erie County, N. Y., to some point in Canada on the western bank of the river. Approved June 29, 1898.

Authorizing the White and Black River Railroad to construct a bridge across the Black River, Ark. Approved July 1, 1898.

Authorizing a bridge across the Tombigbee River, Miss. Approved July 7, 1898.

RAILROADS.

Authorizing the Muscogee Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory. Approved February 14, 1898.

Extending the time for the construction of the railway of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad through the Indian Territory, and requiring that at least fifty miles of its length shall be built before March 17, 1899. Approved March 17, 1898.

Granting the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Denison, Bonham and New-Orleans Railroad. Approved March 23, 1898.

Granting to the Omaha Northern Railroad the right to construct a railway across and establish stations on the Omaha and Winnebago reservations, in Nebraska. Approved March 26, 1898.

Extending the time to March 29, 1899, to the Denison and Northern Railroad to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory. Approved March 29, 1898.

Authorizing the Nebraska, Kansas and Gulf Railroad to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory. Approved March 30, 1898.

Authorizing the Kansas, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Chilocco Indian Reservation, Territory of Oklahoma. Approved June 27, 1898.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An act amending the laws relating to navigation, providing that "no merchandise shall be transported by water, under penalty of forfeiture thereof, from one port of the United States to another port of the United States, either directly or by way of a foreign port, or for any part of the voyage, in any other than a vessel of the United States. But this section shall not be construed to prohibit the sailing of any foreign vessel from one to another port of the United States: Provided, That no merchandise other than that imported in such vessel from some foreign port which shall not have been unladen shall be carried from one port or place in the United States to another. . . . No foreign vessel shall transport passengers between ports or places in the United States, either directly or by way of a foreign port, under a penalty of $200 for each passenger so transported and landed." Whenever merchandise is imported into the United States by sea, or by a river, the right of use of which is secured by treaty, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prescribe regulations for the transshipment and transportation of such merchandise. Section 3,109 of the Revised Statutes is amended so that it shall apply to Alaska. Approved February 17, 1898.

The act to prohibit the passage of local or special laws in the Territories, to limit Territorial indebtedness, etc., is amended so to permit, authorize and legalize the issuance of bonds by chartered municipal corporations having a bona fide population of not less than one thousand persons, as shown by the last school census taken before any election to be held under the provisions of this act, in any Territory of the United States, for sanitary and health purposes, the construction of sewers, water works, and the improvement of streets. The limitations of said act shall not apply to such municipal corporations. It also provides that the act of Arizona Territory, approved March 8, 1897, which authorized the issue of bonds for the construction of a capitol building, be confirmed and ratified. Approved March 4, 1898.

An act to approve a compromise and

settlement between the United States and Arkansas, by virtue of authority of an act of Congress of August 4, 1894; that $662,-971 35, with which the State is credited in said compromise and settlement for 132,594.27 acres of land, at the price of $5 an acre, be reduced to $331,485 63, or $2 50 an acre; that the State also be credited with $331,485 68 for 265,188.54 acres of selected unadjusted swamp land at $1 25 an acre, leaving the balance to be paid by Arkansas to the United States under said compromise and settlement $166,572. The title of all persons who have purchased from Arkansas any unconfirmed swamp lands and hold deeds for the same, is confirmed. Approved April 29, 1898.

An act for the relief of the heirs of Pom Kwang Soh, late Minister to the United States from Corea, granting a quit-claim of all right, title and interest of the United States or the District of Columbia to certain land in Washington owned by Pom Kwang Soh, and granting and conveying it to Everett Frazar, Consul-General of Corea at New-York, and his heirs, in trust for the heirs of Pom Kwang Soh, subject to the dower of the widow. Approved March 18, 1898.

An act appropriating $288,000 to the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as full compensation for the property of said corporation, including the buildings and ground, and all machinery, and all materials of every kind, used, taken away, injured, consumed, or destroyed by the United States or its Army, or for its benefit in any way, connected with the publishing house of said corporation in Nashville, Tenn., during the years 1864 and 1865, or at any other time; said sum to be in full discharge of all claims of said corporation against the United States. Approved March 11, 1898.

An act for the relief of Nellie Grant Sartoris, daughter of the late General Ulysses S. Grant, and widow of Algernon C. F. Sartoris, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, and to readmit her to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States. Approved May 18, 1898.

An act appropriating $330,151 42 to pay the heirs of the late John Roach for labor and material, dockage and detention, and occupation of yards and shops for the war vessels Atlanta, Boston and Chicago. Approved April 9, 1898.

An act appropriating $28,160 25 to pay the legal representatives of John Roach for labor and material furnished by him in completing the dispatch-boat Dolphin, under the advice and assistance of the Naval Advisory Board mentioned in the act of 1884. Approved June 3, 1898.

An act appropriating $69,550 39 to pay to the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works its claim for damages and losses incurred in the construction of the armored battle-ship Texas. Approved May 7, 1898.

An act appropriating $66,907 to pay the legal representatives of John C. Howe for the use of 66,907,313 cup-anvil cartridges of the invention secured to him by letters patent. The act became a law on April 17 without the approval of the President.

An act to regulate the construction of barbed-wire fences in the District of Columbia; prohibiting the construction of such a fence within the fire limits, and not outside the fire limits except by permission of the District Commissioners. Approved July 8, 1898.

Joint resolution accepting the invitation of Norway to take part in the International Fisheries Exposition, Bergen, Norway, from May to September, 1898, and appropriating $20,000 therefor. Approved January 25, 1898.

An act making Rockland, Me., a sub-port of entry in the customs collection district of Waldoboro, Me. Approved February 17, 1898.

An act amending the Revised Statutes of the United States relative to pension frauds and providing a punishment therefor. Approved July 7, 1898.

Enacted that the city of Santa Fe shall be and remain the seat of government of the Territory of New-Mexico. Approved March 19, 1898.

An act incorporating the National Florence Crittenton Mission. Approved April 9, 1898.

Authorizing the National Reunion Monument Association to erect a monument in the city of Washington to the Union soldiers, sailors and marines of the War of the Rebellion. Approved April 25, 1898.

An act authorizing the President to restore Major Joseph W. Wham, paymaster, United States Army, to duty, his former rank, and status in the United States Army. Approved July 8, 1898.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CONGRESS FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1896, 1897, 1898 AND 1899.

Departments.	LIIId Congress.	LIVth Congress.		LVth Congress.
	Laws of 1895-6.	Laws of 1896-7.	Laws of 1897-8.	Laws of 1898-9.
Agriculture	$3,303,750 00	$3,255,532 00	$3,182,902 00	$3,509,202 00
Army	23,252,608 09	23,378,402 73	23,129,344 30	23,193,392 00
Diplomatic Service	1,574,458 76	1,642,558 76	1,695,308 76	1,752,208 76
District of Columbia	5,745,443 25	5,900,319 48	6,187,591 06	6,426,880 07
Fortifications	1,904,557 50	7,377,888 00	9,517,141 00	9,377,494 00
Indian Service	8,762,751 24	7,390,496 79	7,670,420 89	7,673,854 90
Legislative, Executive and Judicial	21,891,718 08	21,519,324 71	21,690,766 90	21,625,846 65
Military Academy	464,261 66	449,525 61	479,572 83	458,689 23
Navy	29,416,245 31	30,562,660 95	33,128,234 29	56,098,783 68
Pension	141,381,570 00	141,328,580 00	141,263,880 00	141,233,830 00
Postoffice	89,545,997 86	92,571,564 22	95,665,338 75	99,222 300 75
River and Harbor		[2]12,659,550 00		[5]
Sundry Civil	[1]46,568,160 40	33,096,710 19	53,611,783 38	48,490,212 26

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CONGRESS—(Continued).

Departments.	LIIId Congress. Laws of 1895–6.	LIVth Congress. Laws of 1896–7.	Laws of 1897–8.	LVth Congress. Laws of 1898–9.
Deficiency	9,825,374 82	[3]15,341,911 07	9,662,101 23	[6]349,772,389 96
Miscellaneous	297,667 37	416,010 06	400,000 00	6,560,311 29
Totals	$383,934,564 34	$396,791,034 57	$407,288,685 39	$775,395,395 55
Permanent annual appropriations	113,073,956 32	119,054,160 00	120,078,220 00	117,836,220 00
Grand totals.....	$497,608,520 66	[4]$515,845,194 57	$527,366,305 39	$893,231,615 55

[1]Includes $11,462,115 to carry out contracts for river and harbor improvements for 1896. [2]In addition to this $3,284,597 was appropriated in the Sundry Civil Act to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1897, and $300,000 was appropriated in the Urgent Deficiency act to carry out such contracts for 1896. [3]The General Deficiency Appropriation bill as agreed upon by the House and Senate, appropriating $10,719,503, was vetoed by the President, and, failing to pass over the veto, another bill, being an exact copy of that vetoed, omitting one section appropriating $1,761,996 66 for French spoliation and other claims, was enacted. [4]In addition to this amount, contracts were authorized to be entered into, subject to future appropriations by Congress, as follows: District of Columbia act, $124,000; Fortification act, $4,195,076; Naval act, $10,000,000 in excess of estimated appropriation for increase of the Navy; River and Harbor act, $59,616,404 91; Sundry Civil act, $981,000. Total, $75,816,480 91. [5]No separate River and Harbor act was passed, but the Sundry Civil act carried $14,031,613 to meet contract requirements on account of river and harbor improvements, and $595,846 was carried in other acts on the same account, making a total of $14,627,459. [6]Included in these figures are the war appropriations, which were as follows: National Defence act, March 9, 1898, $50,117,000; Army and Navy deficiencies act, May 4, 1898, $34,625,725 71; Naval act (increase over preceding act), May 4, 1898, $23,095,549 49; Fortifications act (increase over preceding act), May 7, 1898, $5,232,582; Auxiliary Naval force, May 26, 1898, $3,000,000; Additional clerical force of War Department, etc., May 31, 1898, $224,808 60; Life-saving Service, June 7, 1898, $70,000; Army and Navy deficiencies, June 8, 1898, $18,015,000; expenses collecting war revenue, June 13, 1898, $600,000; Army, Navy and other war expenses for six months, beginning July 1, 1898 (in deficiency act of July 7, 1898), $226,679,261 46; bringing home remains of soldiers, July 8, 1898, $200,000. It will be noted that the total of these items is $361,859,927 26, of which $329,433,987 17 was carried in deficiency bills, and $32,425,940 09 in annual appropriations. The aggregate deficiencies amounted to $349,772,389 96, of which $20,338,402 79 was on account of appropriations for other than war expenses.

CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.

The term "Civil Service Act" refers to an Act of Congress "to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, which gave the power to the President to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three persons, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same party, as a Commission, with authority to prescribe regulations in pursuance of, and for the execution of, the provisions of the rules and of the Civil Service Act. The terms used in the regulations are: "Classified Service," referring to all that part of the executive Civil Service of the United States included within the provisions of the act; "Grade," referring to a group of employes or positions in the classified service arranged upon a basis of duties performed without regard to salaries received; "Class," referring to a group of employes or positions in any grade arranged upon the basis of salaries received, and "Excepted Position" referring to any position within the provisions of the Civil Service Act, but excepted from the requirement of competitive examination or registration for appointment thereto.

The rules published by the Commission on May 6, 1896, show that almost everything in the District of Columbia between the grade of mere laborer or workman and the grade of Presidential appointment is included in the classified service. The following places are brought into the classification outside the District of Columbia: All executive officers and employes who are serving in a clerical capacity, or whose duties are in whole or in part of a clerical nature; or in the capacity of a watchman or messenger, or physician, hospital steward, nurse, or whose duties are of a medical nature; or as draughtsman, civil engineer, steam engineer, electrical engineer, computer or fireman; or in the service of the Supervising Architect's office in the capacity of superintendent of construction or of repair, or foreman; or in the service of the Treasury Department in any capacity. The latter section shows that outside the District of Columbia, as well as within the District, everything in the Treasury Department is classified. In branches of the service outside the District of Columbia connected with other departments, the classification is somewhat more restricted. No person shall be appointed to, or be employed in, any position which has been, or may hereafter be, classified under the Civil Service Act, until he shall have passed the examination provided therefor, or unless he is especially exempt from examination by the provisions of the act or the rules made in pursuance thereof. It is provided that examinations shall be held at such places and on such dates as the Commission shall deem most practicable to subserve the convenience of applicants and the needs of the service. It is also provided that persons in the Government service may be appointed as Boards of Examiners, but the members of such boards are not all to be adherents of one

political party when persons of other political parties are available and competent to serve.

On July 28, 1897, President McKinley promulgated this amendment to Rule II: "No removal shall be made from any position subject to competitive examination except for just cause and upon written charges filed with the head of the Department or other appointing officer, and of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to make defence."

He also amended Rule III so as to include within the classified service the employes of all custom-houses, without regard to the number of employes. Hitherto the classification embraced customs offices where the number of employes was five or more. This order brings into the classified service sixty-five hitherto unclassified customs offices. All the employes of these sixty-five ports are by this order embraced in the classified service, with the exception of a deputy and a cashier at the principal ports, and of one deputy at each sub-port or station.

Every applicant for examination must be a citizen of the United States, must be of proper age, and must make his application under oath, upon a form prescribed by the Commission, to be accompanied by such certificates as may be required. The age limitations are fixed by the Commission, and vary for different branches of the service. The Commission may, in its discretion, refuse to examine an applicant, or to certify an eligible who may be physically disabled to perform the duties required; or who has been guilty of crime or infamous or disgraceful conduct; or who has been dismissed from the service for delinquency or misconduct within one year next preceding the date of his application; or has made a false statement or practised or attempted to practise deception in securing his registration or appointment. Every competitor who attains an average percentage of 70 or more shall be eligible for appointment to the position for which he has been examined. Competitors whose claims to preference under the law have been allowed, and who attain an average of 65, or over, shall be placed, in the order of their average percentages, at the head of the register of eligibles. Persons who served in the military or naval service in the Civil War and were honorably discharged therefrom, and persons who have been separated from positions through no delinquency or misconduct, shall be placed at the head of the register in the order of their fulfilments of requirements. The term of eligibility shall be one year from the date on which the name of the eligible is entered upon the register. When vacancies occur in classified positions the appointing or nominating officer shall request certification to him of the names of eligibles for the position vacant; the certification being of the three names at the head of the register of eligibles, and which names must not have been three times certified to the department or office in which the vacancy exists.

Certificates for appointments of persons in, or on direct detail from any department or office in Washington, D. C., shall be made so as to maintain, as nearly as possible, the apportionment of such appointments among the several States and Territories and District of Columbia upon the basis of population, except as to appointments in a few places.

LOCAL LAWS.

There are four States having State Civil Service laws. The system in New-York was established by Chapter 354 of the Laws of 1883, and amended from time to time, in various important respects, by Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1884, Chapter 681 of the Laws of 1894, Chapter 428 of the Laws of 1897 and Chapter 186 of the Laws of 1898. An act was passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1884. In these two States every city is included within the general system.

Illinois—Act passed in 1895, permitting the several cities to establish the system by popular vote. In pursuance of this act, rules were adopted by large popular majorities in the cities of Chicago and Evanston.

Wisconsin—There is a similar State act applying to cities of the first class, and in actual operation, therefore, only in the city of Milwaukee.

In several other States Civil Service rules are in operation in isolated cities, established commonly by amendments to their charters.

Philadelphia—Examinations are provided by the so-called "Bullitt bill." Persons admitted to competition must, however, be satisfactory to the appointing officer, and the examinations are conducted by boards within the departments, so that in actual operation the system amounts practically to nothing.

San Francisco, Cal., and Seattle, Wash., have rules applying to all branches of the city service, recently placed in operation through charter amendments, adopted by popular vote. Similar rules are in operation as the result of charter amendments coming from legislative enactment or from charter commissions, in New-Orleans, La.; Galveston, Tex., and New-Haven, Conn. A set of rules is also provided for by the charter of Indianapolis, but the system in that city has been temporarily set aside by the arbitrary action of the Mayor in 1896. In Portland, Ore., and Louisville, Ky., there are rules applying to certain departments, but not to all.

New-York State—The original act followed closely the form of the Federal act. It provided for the classification of all State offices, and for the various departments of cities of 50,000 and over. The application of the system to cities, however, was permissive merely. In 1884 the latter provision was made mandatory, and was amended to include all cities in the State. In 1894 a salutary method of enforcement was provided by an enactment forbidding Controllers or other fiscal officers to pay the salaries of persons appointed in violation of the rules, and making those officers personally responsible for improper disbursements of the sort. In 1897 the act commonly known as the "Black Act" was adopted, dividing the control of examinations between the Civil Service boards and appointing officers; providing that a rating of not more than half the total should be given for "merit" by the regular examiners, and that those

passing this test should be given a further rating for "fitness," not exceeding one-half the total, and to be determined by the officers themselves. Finally, on March 31, 1898, an act was passed, the effect of which was the repeal of the "Black act" in all cities, and the restoration of the system of 1883-'84. In this act it was also provided that no removal should be made from a position subject to competitive examination except for reasons to be stated in writing, and after an opportunity for explanation had been granted to the person affected. The "Black act" continues to operate in the State service only, and there its effect has been annulled in many cases through the action of appointing officers in designating the Civil Service Commission to conduct examinations for "fitness" as well as those for "merit." The general Civil Service statutes of the State were reinforced very materially by an amendment to the State Constitution prepared by the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and adopted by the people. This provision is as follows:

"Appointments and promotions in the Civil Service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including towns and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained so far as practicable by examinations which so far as practicable shall be competitive; provided, however, that soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which appointments or promotions shall be made."

The courts of the State have construed this provision broadly, and as a part result all non-competitive examinations, except for positions in State hospitals and asylums, have been abolished. Prior to 1895 a great majority of the places in the entire service were non-competitive, and but slightly removed from political influence. The first rules in New-York City were adopted under the permissive act of 1883. Rules were adopted in the same manner and at about the same time in the cities of Brooklyn and Buffalo. Mayor Edson in New-York City appointed as Civil Service Commissioners, Messrs. Everett P. Wheeler, E. L. Godkin and B. Randolph Robinson, all of whom have been identified actively with the reform movement. The original rules and classification were drawn under their supervision and perfected by them. After five years' service they were replaced in 1889 by Tammany Commissioners. During the five years following the administration of the rules was more or less imperfect. Under Mayor Strong the old Commission was restored, and the membership of the Board increased to five. The additional Commissioners first appointed by Mayor Strong were Messrs. Charles W. Watson and J. Van Vechten Olcott. As the result of changes in the personnel, the Commission gradually became reorganized until at the close of Mayor Strong's administration it included Mr. Wheeler, who was continued as chairman; Mr. Watson, Mr. Olcott and Messrs. William Jay Schieffelin and W. Bayard Cutting. In 1896, through the action of this Commission, approved by Mayor Strong, the application of the rules was greatly extended, until, excepting heads of departments, not more than sixty positions were omitted from the competitive classification. The system of labor registration was also adopted. There were approximately 24,000 positions in the Civil Service on the 1st of January, 1898, of which 6,000 in the educational department were subject to a separate system. The classifications included 6,000 in the police force, also subject to a separate system, 5,000 in the labor service under the registration system and 7,000 in the general competitive schedules. The competitive schedules embraced positions of every character, both clerical, technical and professional. Examinations were conducted by a board of nine examiners, chosen with especial reference to their expert ability, and the examinations generally were of the most practical character. The rules required that the higher places should be filled by promotion, unless the appointing officer certified to the Civil Service Commission that none in the lower grades were fit for the higher duties to be performed. Through careful work the system had been well developed, and placed on a highly satisfactory basis.

The Greater New-York charter, which contained provisions for the appointment of a municipal Civil Service Commission and for the promulgation of rules, has since, in pursuance of the advice of the law officers of the present administration, been held to constitute a separate system of appointment and tenure, having no relation to the general system throughout the State. Under previous statutes all municipal Civil Service rules were required to be submitted to the State Civil Service Board for approval before going into effect. It is claimed that under the charter provisions such approval is not required for the new rules for New-York.

The charter provided that the rules in operation in New-York, Brooklyn and Long Island City on December 31, 1897, should be continued in full force until new rules were promulgated. Mayor Van Wyck appointed as Civil Service Commissioners Messrs. Charles H. Knox, William N. Dyckman and Robert E. Deyo, but the new rules were not promulgated until March 5, on which date they received the approval of the Mayor. They differ radically from the rules previously in force, chiefly in the fact that they except from examination a greatly increased number of positions, and that they remove the labor service from the competitive registration system. A great deal of laxity is permitted in the matter of temporary appointments in the absence of eligible lists; persons dismissed at any time within three years are permitted to be appointed without examination; the scope of selection from the eligible list is materially broadened. The operation of the charter repealed the Black act in New-York City on January 1, three months before the repeal of that act in the other cities of the State, so that none of the new provisions were framed in the lines of this statute. With the exception of the features mentioned, the present rules follow, in fact, the general form of the old system, and examinations are held as formerly. It is expected, however, by the advocates of Civil Service reform, that in consequence of the fundamental changes referred to the results will be far less satisfactory than heretofore, and that

the rules in New-York City, so long as they continue on the present basis, will not afford an actual representation of the "merit system." After the adoption of the act of March 31, new rules were framed for Buffalo, Albany and other large cities, which are well calculated to give effect to the existing constitutional and statutory provisions and that will firmly maintain the "merit system" in these other parts of the State.

FOREIGN RULES.

In all of the principal foreign countries an entrance examination, both mental and physical, is required before appointment in the civil service. The tenure of office is, as a rule, permanent, or during good behavior, and after the employe has become incapacitated by reason of age, length of service or physical infirmity, he is retired with a pension, the amount of which varies, in proportion to length of service, from one-sixth to four-fifths of actual salary. In some countries it is optional with the employe to retire after fifteen years of service, while in other countries from thirty to thirty-five years of service are required before retirement. The salaries paid to clerks and other subordinate employes are lower than those paid by the United States Government; but in the principal countries the salaries of higher officials—such as heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions—are, as a rule, higher than those paid in the United States. The hours of labor vary in the different countries. In the far Northern as well as in the tropical and semi-tropical countries the hours of labor are short; in nearly all of the countries, as well as in the United States, the hours of postal employes are longer than those of other governmental employes. The time allowed for lunch, the amount of annual leave with pay, and the amount of sick leave with pay, vary in the different countries; in some the time for lunch or rest, or amount of annual leave, is fixed according to the grade of the employe, the higher grade of employes being allowed more time than those of inferior rank; many of the countries are more liberal in regard to sick leave than the United States. An unusually large number of holidays is allowed, especially in Oriental countries; these holidays are, as a rule, religious ones—Christmas and New Year's being generally observed in the European countries; in some countries, however, national events are also celebrated. In some countries females are not employed at all, while their employment in other countries is, as a rule, limited to work of teachers, telegraph operators and positions in the postal service. In Morocco salaries are made up from bribes and presents, and employes hold their places so long as they can squeeze enough money out of subordinates to satisfy their superiors.

LABOR LAWS OF THE U. S.

LABOR COMMISSIONER.—The U. S. Revised Statutes provide for a Commissioner of Labor at the seat of Government, who is specially charged to "ascertain at as early a date as possible, and whenever industrial changes shall make it essential, the cost of producing articles at the time dutiable in the United States, in leading countries where such articles are produced, by fully specified units of production and under a classification showing the different elements of cost, or approximate cost, of such articles of production, including the wages paid in such industries per day, week, month, or year, or by the piece; and hours employed per day; and the profits of the manufacturers and producers of such articles; and the comparative cost of living, and the kind of living. . . . what articles are controlled by trusts or other combinations of capital, business operations, or labor, and what effect said trusts or other combinations of capital, business operations, or labor have on production and prices. He shall also establish a system of reports by which, at intervals of not less than two years, he can report the general condition, so far as production is concerned, of the leading industries of the country. The Commissioner of Labor is also specially charged to investigate the causes of, and facts relating to, all controversies and disputes between employers and employes, as they may occur, and which may tend to interfere with the welfare of the people of the different States, and report thereon to Congress. The Commissioner of Labor shall also obtain such information upon the various subjects committed to him as he may deem desirable from different foreign nations, and what, if any, convict-made goods are imported into this country, and if so from where.

"The Commissioner of Labor is also authorized to prepare and publish a bulletin as to the condition of labor in this and other countries, condensations of State and foreign labor reports, facts as to conditions of employment, and such other facts as may be deemed of value to the industrial interests of the country. There shall be printed one edition of not exceeding fifteen thousand copies of each issue of said bulletin for distribution." (Chap. 177, acts of Congress, 1894-'95, as amended.)

ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES —Chapter 1,063 of the United States Revised Statutes provides that whenever differences or controversies arise between railroad or other transportation companies, engaged in the transportation of property or passengers between two or more States, and the employes of such companies, if, upon the written proposition of either party to the controversy to submit their differences to arbitration, the other party shall accept the proposition, then and in such event the company is authorized to select one person, and the employe or employes, as the case may be, to select another person, and the two persons thus selected to select a third person, all three of whom shall be citizens of the United States, and wholly impartial and disinterested in respect to such differences or controversy; and the three persons thus selected and appointed are created and constituted a board of arbitration, with the duties, powers and privileges set forth in the chapter. The board is clothed with power and authority to take testimony, the same as are United States Commissioners appointed by the United States Circuit Court; also to hold sessions at the nearest practicable point to the place of the origin

of the difficulty or controversy. It is provided in Section 6 that the President may select two commissioners, one of whom at least must be a resident of the State or Territory in which the controversy arises; who, together with the Commissioner of Labor, shall constitute a temporary commission for the purpose of examining the causes of the controversy, the conditions accompanying, and the best means for adjusting it; the result of which examination shall be immediately reported to the President and Congress, and on the rendering of such report the services of the two commissioners shall cease. The services of the commission, so constituted by the President, may be tendered by him for the purpose of settling a controversy such as contemplated, either upon his own motion, or upon the application of one of the parties to the controversy, or upon the application of the Executive of the State. In either case, whatever it be, the action of the board of arbitration or the commission, any order, finding, conclusion or award made by a majority of such arbitrators shall be of the same force and effect as if all three of such arbitrators concurred therein or united in making the same.

BOYCOTTING.—The Federal Commissioner (U. S. Dept. of Labor Bulletin, No. 1, pages 98 and 99) of Labor lays down this ruling as to boycotting:

"Every one has the right to work or to refuse to work for whom and on what terms he pleases, or to refuse to deal with whom he pleases; and a number of persons, if they have no unlawful object in view, have the right to agree that they will not work for or deal with certain persons, or that they will not work under a fixed price or without certain conditions. The right of employes to refuse to work, either singly or in combination, except upon terms and conditions satisfactory to themselves, is balanced by the right of employers to refuse to engage the services of any one for any reason they deem proper. The master may fix the wages, and other conditions not unlawful, upon which he will employ workmen, and has the right to refuse to employ them upon any other terms. In short, both employers and employes are entitled to exercise the fullest liberty in entering into contracts of service, and neither party can hold the other responsible for refusing to enter into such contracts. It has been held, however, that employers in separate, independent establishments have no right to combine for the purpose of preventing workmen who have incurred the hostility of one of them from securing employment upon any terms and by the method commonly known as blacklisting debarring such workmen from exercising their vocation, such a combination being regarded as a criminal conspiracy. On the other hand, a combination of employes having for its purpose the accomplishment of an illegal object is unlawful; for instance, a conspiracy to extort money from an employer by inducing his workmen to leave him and deterring others from entering his service is illegal; and an association which undertakes to coerce workmen to become members thereof or to dictate to employers as to the methods or terms upon which their business shall be conducted by means of force, threats or intimidation, interfering with their traffic or lawful employment of other persons is, as to such purposes, an illegal combination. Unlawful interference by employes, or former employes, or persons acting in sympathy with them, with the business of a railroad company in the hands of a receiver renders the persons interfering liable to punishment for contempt of court."

HOURS OF LABOR.—The U. S. Revised Statutes provide that the service and employment of all laborers and mechanics employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, shall be limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day. Also, that it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, or for any contractor or sub-contractor as above described, to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency.

In 1887 Congress provided by act that eight hours should constitute a day's work for letter-carriers in cities or postal districts connected therewith, and if any letter-carrier should be employed a greater number of hours per day he should be paid extra for the same.

HOLIDAY PAY—All persons of the Government service as per diem employes are allowed the following holidays, for which they shall receive pay the same as on other days: January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, December 25, and such days as the President may appoint as days for National thanksgiving.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Women have equal suffrage with men at elections in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho.

In Kansas women have municipal suffrage.

At the 1894 election in New-Jersey the proposition to give women equal suffrage with men at school elections was rejected by a vote of 130,129 against to 95,302 in favor.

In some form, mainly as to city school bonds and in school matters, women may vote in the following States and Territories: Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

The Cape Colony, the Russian colonies in Siberia, North Australia, Canada and Tasmania have municipal woman suffrage. Iceland, the Isle of Man, Pitcairn Island, South Australia and New-Zealand have full woman suffrage.

EUROPE.—In England, Scotland and Wales women vote for all elective officers except members of Parliament. In France the women teachers vote for women members of all boards of education. In Sweden women vote for all elective officers except Representatives; also, indirectly, for members of the House of Lords. In Norway women have school suffrage. In Ireland women vote for harbor boards,

poor law guardians. and in Belfast for municipal officers. Municipal suffrage was granted in all Irish cities in 1898 on the same terms as in England. In Russia women householders vote for all elective officers, and on all local matters; in Finland for all elective officers. In Austria-Hungary they vote by proxy for all elective officers. In Croatia and Dalmatia women vote at local elections in person. In Italy widows vote for members of Parliament. In Prussia women vote, mainly by proxy, at local elections and for members of provincial Diets. In Belgium women taxpayers have municipal suffrage by proxy, and in Luxemburg for members of the Legislature also. In Switzerland women real estate owners have local suffrage in the Canton of Berne. In Rumania women taxpayers have municipal suffrage by proxy.

Mrs. W. Winslow Crannell, prominent in the Anti-Woman Suffrage movement, in a statement prepared by her of defeats of certain measures from November, 1896, to January, 1898, cites the following:

ARIZONA.—A woman-suffrage bill was defeated by the Assembly.

CALIFORNIA.—A constitutional amendment conferring the full rights of suffrage upon women was defeated by the people at the election in November, 1896; and both branches of the Legislature of 1897 rejected a resolution to again submit the question to the people.

CONNECTICUT.—The Legislature rejected all woman suffrage measures, inoluding a bill to permit women to vote on the license question, and one allowing tax-paying women to vote upon questions involving the levying of taxes.

DELAWARE.—The Constitutional Convention refused to strike the word "male" from the election clause of the new Constitution. Similar action was taken with a motion to make the clause read "every citizen."

ILLINOIS.—Woman suffrage failed to be the one constitutional amendment possible to be adopted.

INDIANA.—The Supreme Court handed down a decision denying the claim that women have the right of suffrage under the existing Constitution. The courts held that the Constitution proceeds on the assumption that the suffrage is not an inherent or natural right; and that this is the assumption of the framers of all the constitutions in the land.

IOWA.—A suffrage amendment to the Constitution was defeated. On February 15, 1898, a bill to submit a suffrage amendment to the people was defeated in the Assembly.

KANSAS.—A bill to give women the right to vote for Presidential electors was reported adversely by the Committee on Elections, and the House refused to give it a place on the calendar for discussion.

KENTUCKY.—A bill permitting women to vote for school officers and to be eligible to the office of school trustee was rejected.

MISSOURI.—A resolution for a constitutional amendment conferring the suffrage upon women was defeated.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A resolution providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment striking the word "male" from the Constitution was defeated; also a bill to permit women to vote on the license question; also propositions to confer municipal suffrage and Presidential suffrage upon women. On February 14, 1898, a bill to amend the State Constitution by striking out the word "male" was overwhelmingly defeated. The Committee on Constitutional Amendments reported "leave to withdraw" on that petition. The Election Laws Committee reported "leave to withdraw" on the petition for municipal and license suffrage, but the House decided to debate the license suffrage petition. The result was that the House of Representatives refused by a vote of 116 to 60 to substitute a license suffrage bill for the adverse report made by the committee.

MAINE.—The Judiciary Committee of the Legislature gave the petitioners for a municipal suffrage bill "leave to withdraw."

MONTANA.—The Legislature defeated a proposed constitutional amendment to confer the suffrage upon women.

NEBRASKA.—The House defeated a resolution to submit a woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution; and the Senate refused to consider a municipal suffrage bill.

NEVADA.—The Assembly defeated a woman suffrage bill.

NEW-YORK.—A resolution for a suffrage constitutional amendment was introduced into the Legislature, but defeated in the Judiciary Committee. A proposed woman's suffrage provision in the greater New-York charter failed in the Legislature. On February 2, 1898, the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly killed in committee the concurrent resolution to amend the Constitution by providing for woman suffrage. On March 3 the suffragists forced a hearing before the Judiciary Committee, which again voted, 10 to 3, to not report favorably.

NEW-JERSEY.—A proposed amendment to grant school suffrage to women was defeated.

OHIO.—The Legislature defeated, on February 28, 1898, a proposed submission to the people of a woman suffrage amendment.

OKLAHOMA.—The House on January 25, 1897, defeated by a decisive vote a bill to permit women to vote in the Territory, and on February 18 reaffirmed the action.

RHODE ISLAND.—A resolution for a suffrage amendment to the Constitution was defeated.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—In November 1898, a proposed amendment to the Constitution conferring the elective franchise on women was submitted to the people and was defeated.

VERMONT.—A bill in the Legislature to grant suffrage in municipal affairs to tax-paying women of the State was considered by the Assembly in November, 1898, and was rejected.

WASHINGTON.—In November, 1898, a proposed amendment to the Constitution to confer the elective franchise on women was defeated by vote of the people at the regular election.

Woman suffrage bills were defeated in Nova Scotia, in the British House of Commons, later in the House of Lords, and still later in Australia.

DIVORCE LAWS.

CAUSES FOR ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.

ADULTERY.—In all States and Territories excepting South Carolina, which has no divorce laws.

IMPOTENCE.—In all excepting Arizona, California, Connecticut, the Dakotas, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, New-Mexico, New-York, South Carolina, Texas and Vermont.

DESERTION.—In all except New-York and South Carolina, as follows: Period: Six months' abandonment—Arizona. One year, in Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, the Dakotas, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming; two years, in Alabama, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee; three years, in Delaware, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, Ohio, Texas, and West Virginia; five years, in Rhode Island, or shorter term (in discretion of court), and Virginia; seven years, in Connecticut and Vermont.

HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS.—In all except Maryland, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia. In Arizona divorce is granted for this cause to the wife only.

CRUELTY, INHUMAN TREATMENT, etc.—In all except Maryland, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. For this cause in Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee divorce is granted to the wife only.

FELONY OR OTHER INFAMOUS CRIME.—In all except the District of Columbia, Florida, Maine, New-Jersey, New-Mexico, New-York, North Carolina and South Carolina.

NEGLECT TO SUPPORT WIFE.—For six months, Arizona; for one year, California, Colorado, the Dakotas, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming; for two years, Indiana; for three years, Delaware and New-Hampshire; time not specified, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New-Mexico, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin (at discretion of court).

OTHER CAUSES.—Voluntary separation—Kentucky and Wisconsin. Former husband or wife living—Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New-Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. If member of religious sect which believes marriage unlawful—Kentucky, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire. Indicted for felony and fugitive from justice—Louisiana and Virginia. Husband indicted for felony and a fugitive—North Carolina. Refusal of wife to "remove with her husband to this State"—Tennessee. Indignities to the person of the other to render his or her condition intolerable—Alaska, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington and Wyoming. Conduct rendering it unsafe for wife to live with husband, or turning wife out of doors—Tennessee. Violent and ungovernable temper—Florida. Attempt by either upon the life of the other—Illinois, Louisiana and Tennessee. Gross neglect of duty—Kansas and Ohio. Wife given to intoxication—Wisconsin. Husband a vagrant—Missouri and Wyoming. Mental incapacity at time of marriage—District of Columbia, Georgia and Mississippi. Incurable chronic mania, or dementia, of ten years or more existence—Washington. Any cause rendering marriage originally void—Maryland and Rhode Island. (See "Marriage Laws.") Marriage within prohibited degrees—Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. Marriage by duress or fraud—Connecticut, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington. Marriage of either party under the age of consent—Delaware. When either party has obtained a divorce in another State—Florida, Michigan and Ohio. Defamation—Louisiana. Any other cause deemed by a court sufficient and when the court shall be satisfied that the couple can no longer live together—Washington. Insanity for six years—Idaho.

LIMITED DIVORCE.—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota (in favor of wife only), Nebraska, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania (in favor of wife only), Rhode Island, Tennessee (in favor of wife only), Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

PREVIOUS RESIDENCE REQUIRED.

Five years, Massachusetts (if when married both parties were residents three years); three years, Connecticut, New-Jersey; two years, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan (when the cause for divorce occurred out of the State, otherwise one year), North Carolina, Tennessee; one year, Alabama (abandonment, three years), Arkansas and Vermont (if cause occurred out of the State), Colorado (unless cause for divorce occurred within the State, or while one or both of the parties resided in the State), Illinois (same as Colorado), Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky (if cause occurred out of the State plaintiff must have been a resident of the State at time of occurrence), Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi (in case of desertion, two years), Missouri (same as Colorado), Montana, New-Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Alaska, Arizona, Indian Territory, New-Mexico and Oklahoma; six months, California, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, Texas, Wyoming; ninety days, North Dakota.

ALABAMA.—The courts of Alabama have decided that the Legislature cannot grant divorces.

OKLAHOMA.—Divorces granted prior to 1895 by Probate Courts are made legal; thereafter divorces can be had only through District Court.

MARRIAGE LAWS.

States and Territories.	Age under which parental consent is required. Male.	Female	Prohibited degrees.	Void or voidable marriages.	Other prohibited or punishable marriages.
*Alabama.....	21	18	Ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, step-relatives.	Prohibited degrees.	[6], [13], [2].
Arizona.....	21	18	First cousins and nearer of kin.	[2], [4].	[5], [13], [15].
*Arkansas.....	21	18	†	[2], [4], [13], [5].	[13].
*California.....	18	15	†	[1], [2], [4], [6], [5], [7], [13].	[2], [15].
*Colorado	21	18	†	[2].	[13].
*Connecticut ..	21	18	‡	[5], [8].	Pauper.
*Delaware.....	21	18	‡Also great-nephews and great-nieces.	[1], [2], [7].	
*Dist. of Col...	21	16	‡	[1].	
Florida.....	21	16	Within the Levitical degrees.	[1], [2].	[15].
*Georgia.....	21	18	Same as Florida, and step-relatives.	[1], [2], [4], [5], [7], [13].	
*Idaho.....	18	18	Same as California.	[1], [2], [4], [6], [5], [7], [8], [13].	[4].
*Illinois	21	18	†	[2], [7], [8].	[5].
*[9]Indiana.....	21	18	†	[1], [2] (penalty of fine of $100 to $1,000, and imprisonment), [6], [4].	
*Iowa	21	18	‡	[1], [6], [4], [7].	[13].
Kansas	—	—	†	[1], [11].	[13].
*Kentucky	21	21	‡	[1], [2], [7], [8], [5], [6], [13].	
Louisiana.....	21	21	‡ Except as to step-relatives.	[1], [13], and mistake in person.	[13].
*Maine.....	21	21	‡	[2] (or mulatto or Indian), [6], [7].	
*Maryland.....	21	16	‡	[1], [2].	
Massachusetts..	21	18	‡	[1], [6], [7], [8].	Cl'ndestine marriage of woman an under 16.
*[12]Michigan....	16	16	‡	[1], [2], [5], [6], [7], [8], [13].	[13], and persons divorced less than 2 years.
*Minnesota.....	21	16	Nearer of kin than first cousins.	[1], [11], [5], [13].	[5], [15].
Mississippi.....	21	18	‡	[1], [2].	[5], [6], [13].
*Missouri.....	21	18	†	[1], [2].	[5], [6], [13].
*Montana.....	21	18	†	[1].	[13].
*Nebraska.....	21	18	Same as California.	[1], [2], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8].	
Nevada.....	21	18	†	[1], [5], [11].	[2] (also Indian, Chinese), [13].
*N.-Hampshire.	21	18	‡ And first cousins.	[1]. Also knowledge that former husband or wife is living.	
*New-Jersey....	21	18	‡	[1], [4], [6], [13].	
New-Mexico.....	21	18	†	[6], [4].	[15].
New-York.....	21	18	Ancestors, descendants, brothers and sisters.	[1], [4], [5], [6], [11], [13].	
North Carolina..	18	18	[14].	[1], [2], [6], [4].	
*North Dakota..	21	18	† And first cousins.	[1], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [13].	
Ohio.....	21	18	†	None declared.	[1], [2], [6].
*Oklahoma.....	21	18	‡ And first cousins.	[1], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [13].	[15].
Oregon.....	21	18	[14].	[1], [2] (Chinese or Kanaka, or more than half Indian), [5], [11], [13], [4].	
Pennsylvania...	21	21	‡	[1].	
Rhode Island....	[3]21	21	‡	[1], [7], [8].	[7], [8].
South Carolina..	21	16	‡	[1], [2] (mestizo or half-breed), [5], [13].	
South Dakota...	18	16	Same as North Dakota.	[1], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [12].	[2], [13].
Tennessee.....	21	18	‡	[1], [2], [5], [6], [7], [13].	
*Texas.....	21	18	‡	[2], [10].	[1], [6], [13].
Utah.....	21	18	†	[1], [2], [5], [6], [13].	

MARRIAGE LAWS.—(Continued).

States and Territories.	Age under which parental consent is required. Male.	Female.	Prohibited degrees.	Void or voidable marriages.	Other prohibited or punishable marriages.
*Vermont	21	18	‡	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 4, 13.	
*Virginia	21	21	‡	1, 2, 4, 6, 7.	Prohibited degr.
Washington	21	18	†	1, 5, 11.	
*West Virginia	21	21	‡	1, 2, 4, 6, 7.	
Wisconsin	21	18	14.	1, 2, 5, 6, 13.	
*Wyoming	21	21	†	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13.	

*License required. †Same as Arizona. ‡Same as Alabama. [1]Bigamous. [2]White with negro. [3]Without parents or guardians, those over 18 do not require consent. [4]Mentally or physically incapable. [5]Fraud. [6]Under age of consent. [7]Insane. [8]Idiot. [9]Also penalty of $100 to $1,000 fine and imprisonment where white marries with colored. [11]Incapable from want of age or understanding. [12]Except Friends. [13]Marriage by force, menace or duress. [14]Same as Minnesota. [15]Less than one year after divorce.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.—An alien seeking naturalization as a citizen of the United States must declare on oath before a Circuit or District Court of the United States, or a District or Supreme Court of the Territories, or a court of record of any of the States having common law jurisdiction and a seal and a clerk, at least two years before his admission, that it is, bona-fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign State or ruler, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

OATH ON APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.—At the time of his application for admission he must also declare on oath, before some one of the courts above specified, "that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject."

CONDITIONS OF CITIZENSHIP. — It must appear to the satisfaction of the court to which the alien has applied for final admission that he has resided continuously within the United States for at least five years, and in the State or Territory where the court is held at least one year, and that during that time "he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same."

TITLES OF NOBILITY.—If the applicant bears any hereditary title or belongs to any order of nobility, he must make an express renunciation at the time of his application.

SOLDIERS AND NAVY SAILORS.—Any alien twenty-one years old and upward who has been honorably discharged, having served five consecutive years, from the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, may become a citizen on his petition, without any previous declaration of intention, provided the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to proof of good moral character, be satisfied of the proof of the service and honorable discharge of such alien.

MINORS.—Any alien under the age of twenty-one, who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his twenty-first birthday, and has continued to reside therein up to the time he makes application to be admitted a citizen, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one, and after he has resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen; but he must make a declaration on oath and prove to the satisfaction of the court that for the two years next preceding it has been his bona-fide intention to become a citizen.

CHILDREN OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under twenty-one at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens.

CITIZENS' CHILDREN BORN ABROAD.—The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States are considered as citizens, though they may be born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

CHINESE.—The naturalization of Chinamen is prohibited by Section 14, Chapter 126, Laws of 1882.

PROTECTION OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—Section 2,000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States expressly declares that "all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of person and property which is accorded to native-born citizens."

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.—The right to vote is conferred by the State, naturalization by the United States. In several States aliens who have declared their intentions enjoy the right to vote equally with naturalized or native-born citizens. But the Federal Naturalization

laws apply to the whole Union alike, and no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence, except an honorably discharged soldier or a person whose parents have been naturalized while he was under twenty-one years of age, as above recited. Even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the State confer the privilege upon him.

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

The method of procedure to obtain a patent is to be found on page 89 of "The Tribune Almanac" of 1896. For the calendar year of 1897 there were 45,661 applications for inventions, 2,150 for designs, 94 for reissues, 2,176 for caveats, 1,946 for trademarks, 66 for registration of labels and 26 applications for prints. There were 23,729 patents granted, including designs; 65 patents reissued, 1,671 trademarks registered, 14 labels and 16 prints; 12,926 patents expired, and 4,891 were withheld for non-payment of the final fee. The receipts of the office were $1,375,641 72; expenditures, $1,122,843 13; leaving a balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent Office of $4,971,438 06. In every year since 1861 there has been a surplus over all expenditures; and in every year but eight since the foundation of the Patent Office on its present basis, in 1836, there has been a surplus. In proportion to population, more patents were issued to citizens of Connecticut (949) than to those of any other State, and next in order came Massachusetts, 1,897; District of Columbia, 175; New-Jersey, 1,049; Rhode Island, 243; New-York, 3,783. There were 2,221 patents granted to citizens of foreign countries, England taking the lead with 706; then Germany, 551; Canada, 286; France, 222; Austria-Hungary, 58; Scotland, 48; Belgium, 45; Switzerland, 44; Sweden, 32; New-Zealand, 30; Victoria, 30; Russia, 21; Ireland, 17; Netherlands, 13; Denmark, 10; Italy, 10, and others of a lesser number. The Act of March 3, 1897, making certain needed changes in the patent statutes, took effect January 1, 1898. By the changes made by this act applications for patent for inventions previously patented abroad on application filed more than seven months prior to applications in this country were made unpatentable after December 31, 1897. A large number of such applications were filed in December, the receipts for the last week of that month being the largest for any week in the history of the Office. Yet, for causes in many cases beyond the control of the applicant, a considerable number of applications on which valid patents could have been granted if they had been filed on December 31, failed to reach the Office on that date.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

The law forbids the granting of a passport to any person who is not a citizen of the United States. A person who has made only the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States cannot receive a passport.

No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States. A citizen of the United States desiring to procure a passport while he is temporarily abroad should apply to the diplomatic representative of the United States in the country where he happens to be; or, in the absence of a diplomatic representative, to the Consul-General of the United States; or, in the absence of both, to the Consul of the United States. The necessary statements may be made before the nearest consular officer of the United States. To procure a passport a written application, in the form of an affidavit, must be made, which must be attested by an officer authorized to administer oaths, and if he has an official seal it must be affixed; if he has no seal, his official character must be authenticated by certificate of the proper legal officer. If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required; he is also required to state his age, the place of his birth, his occupation, place of permanent residence, and that he goes abroad for temporary sojourn and intends to return to the United States to reside and perform the duties of citizenship therein. He must also take the oath of allegiance, and the application must be accompanied by a certificate from at least one credible witness as to the identity of the applicant, and other facts, and also by a description of the person applying. An application containing the information indicated will be sufficient evidence in the case of native citizens.

A person born abroad, whose father was a native citizen of the United States, must show, in addition to the above, that his father was born in the United States, resided therein and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. A naturalized citizen is required, in addition to giving information as above, to transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed in, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization. The wife or widow of a naturalized citizen must, in addition to other statements required, transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein and must set forth the facts of his emigration, naturalization and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

The child of a naturalized citizen claiming citizenship through the naturalization of the parent must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

A passport expires two years from the date of its issuance. A new one will be

issued upon a new application, and, if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant.

When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, or servant, who is an American citizen, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving the respective ages of the children and the citizenship of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servant under the above-named conditions. Professional titles will not be inserted in passports. By act of Congress approved March 23, 1888, a fee of $1 is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application. Orders should be made payable to the disbursing clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted. Blank forms of application will be furnished by the Department to persons who desire to apply for passports, upon their stating whether they are native or naturalized citizens or claim through the naturalization of husband or parent. Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, Passport Division, and each communication should give the postoffice address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed. The Secretary of State may refuse to issue a passport to any one who he has reason to believe desires it for an unlawful or improper purpose, or who is unable or unwilling to comply with the rules.

Passports are not required in the Argentine Republic, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, France and possessions, Great Britain, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Korea, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal and possessions, Salvador, Samoa, Sweden, Switzerland nor Uruguay. It is recommended, however, that Americans intending to visit the Argentine Republic, China, Colombia, France, Italy, Japan, Korea, Morocco and Switzerland be provided with passports for convenience of travel without interruption.

The laws of the following countries require that every foreigner must be provided with a passport before entering their domains: Austria-Hungary, Dominican Republic, Germany, Greece, Hayti, Netherlands and possessions, Persia, Porto Rico, Rumania, Russia, Servia, Transvaal (South African Republic), Turkey and possessions and Venezuela.

TRADE-MARK LAWS.

The following classes may obtain registration:

(a) Any person, firm or corporation domiciled in the United States or located in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention or law, affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States, and who is entitled to the exclusive use of any trade-mark and uses the same in commerce with foreign nations or with Indian tribes.

(b) Any citizen or resident of this country wishing the protection of his trade-mark in any foreign country the laws of which require registration in the United States as a condition precedent.

An application for the registration of a trade-mark will consist of a statement or specification, a declaration or oath, and drawing, which must follow rules laid down. These should be preceded by a brief letter of advice requesting registration and signed by the applicant. The statement should announce the full name, citizenship, domicile, residence, and place of business of the applicant (or, if the applicant be a corporation, under the laws of what State or nation incorporated), with a full and clear specification of the trade-mark, particularly discriminating between its essential and non-essential features. It should also state from what time the trade-mark has been used by the applicant, the class of merchandise, and the particular goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated, and the manner in which the trade-mark has been applied to the goods. The declaration should be in the form of an oath by the person, or by a member of the firm, or by an officer of the corporation, making the application, to the effect that the party has at the time of filing his application a right to the use of the trade-mark described in the statement; that no other person, firm, or corporation has a right to such use, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trade-mark is used in lawful commerce with foreign nations or Indian tribes, one or more of which should be particularly named; and that it is truly represented in the fac-simile presented for registry. This oath may be taken within the United States before a notary public, justice of the peace, or the judge or clerk of any court of record. In any foreign country it may be taken before the secretary of a legation or consular officer of the United States, or before any person duly qualified by the laws of the country to administer oaths, whose official character shall be certified by a representative of the United States having an official seal.

A fee of $25 is required on filing application, except in cases named in the following: Owners of trade-marks for which protection has been sought by registering them in the Patent Office under the act of July 8, 1870 (declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States), may register the same for the same goods, without fee, on compliance with the foregoing requirements. With each application of this character a specific reference to the date and number of the former certificate is required. Applicants whose cases were filed under the act of 1870, either prior to or since the decision of the Supreme Court declaring it unconstitutional, which are now pending before the office, are advised to prepare applications in conformity with the law and foregoing rules. On the receipt of such an application, referring to the date of the one formerly filed, all fees thereon will be duly applied.

Those who have paid only $10 as a first fee are advised that the law does not provide for a division of the legal fee of $25, and that the remainder of the entire fee is required before the application can be entertained.

COPYRIGHT IN THE U. S.

Under the International Copyright act (approved March 3, 1891; took effect July 1, 1891) any United States citizen, or citizen or subject of foreign nations granting copyright to United States citizens on substantially the same basis with their own citizens, or which become parties to an international agreement for reciprocity in copyright, may secure for twenty-eight years the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, completing, copying, executing, finishing and vending his work; and, in case of a dramatic composition, of publicly performing or representing it, or causing it to be performed or represented by others. The right of citizens or subjects of a foreign nation to copyright in the United States, on January 1, 1896, had been extended by Presidential proclamations to Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain (Spain's denunciation of all treaties, at outbreak of the war with the United States, covers the copyright arrangement), Portugal, Belgium, Denmark and Switzerland. On February 27, 1896, copyright benefits were extended to citizens of Mexico by proclamation of the President; and on May 25, 1896, copyright benefits were extended to Chili in the same manner.

A bill of Congress, signed by the President January 6, 1897, makes an injunction against the unlawful production of a play obtained in a United States District Court operative in all districts, instead of only in the one in which it is granted, as formerly. It also makes the unlawful production of a play punishable by imprisonment, under certain conditions.

The secretary of the American Copyright League is R. U. Johnson, No. 33 East 17th-st., N. Y. City, N. Y.

For directions for securing copyrights, penalties for violations of the law, etc., see "The Tribune Almanac" for 1896, page 81.

PENSION LAWS, ETC.

To obtain a pension the applicant must file a claim with the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. In a claim by the soldier he should set forth all his military or naval service, giving dates of enlistment and discharge. He should also set forth the name or nature of all disabilities for which pension is claimed, giving the time when, the place where and the circumstances under which each was contracted. The prime requirement to establish a claim under the act of July 14, 1862, usually termed the general law, is to show that the disability for which pension is claimed had its origin while in the service and line of duty; that it has existed as a disabling cause from date of discharge, and now exists in a degree pensionable under the law. In a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, the essential requirements are: A service of ninety days or more, an honorable discharge therefrom and proof that the disability for which pension is claimed is not due to claimant's own vicious habits, but it need not necessarily be of service origin. In a widow's claim it is necessary to show her legal marriage to the soldier, the date of his death, and, under the general law, that it was due to some cause of service origin. She must also show that she has remained his widow. If there are children of the soldier under sixteen years of age at the date of his death, their names should be given and the date of birth of each clearly shown. If any have died the date should be proved. In a widow's claim under the act of June 27, 1890, the requirement as to service is the same as under an invalid claim, and in addition thereto she must show a legal marriage to the soldier prior to the passage of the act, the fact of soldier's death (but it need not be shown to be due to service), her continued widowhood and that she is without other means of support than her daily labor. A minor child's title to pension accrues only on the death or remarriage of the widow, which fact must be shown, in addition to the requirements in widow's claim. A dependent mother must show her relationship to the soldier, his celibacy, that he contributed to her support, that his death was due to some cause of service origin, the date of his death, and, under the general law, that she was dependent upon him at the date of his death. Under the act of June 27, 1890, it is only necessary to show dependence at date of filing claim and since then. A dependent father must show relationship by legal marriage to soldier's mother, the date of soldier's birth and of the mother's death, in addition to the requirements in the mother's claim.

Applications rejected by a Board of Pension Surgeons may be reconsidered on the evidence of two physicians that disability exists. Pensions for privates range from $6 to $30 a month in most cases, though $72 a month is granted to those who have lost both feet or both eyes, and $100 a month to those who have lost both hands.

The number of pensioners on the rolls in each State and Territory on June 30, 1898, and the total amount paid during the fiscal year ended on that date, was as follows:

States, etc.	No.	Amount.
Alabama	3,780	$505,098 27
Alaska	65	8,970 14
Arizona	619	87,895 31
Arkansas	10,949	1,521,527 82
California	16,981	2,442,231 65
Colorado	7,307	1,001,617 20
Connecticut	12,015	1,410,115 59
Delaware	2,740	419,917 57
District of Columbia	8,629	1,532,120 97
Florida	3,121	426,058 07
Georgia	3,770	495,737 07
Idaho	1,248	177,297 17
Illinois	70,767	10,371,293 73
Indiana	67,139	10,902,433 06
Indian Territory	2,682	369,728 01
Iowa	37,977	5,549,978 61
Kansas	41,629	6,472,994 49
Kentucky	28,980	4,309,049 75
Louisiana	5,285	868,234 65
Maine	20,935	3,127,655 53
Maryland	12,905	1,789,363 91

States, etc.	No.	Amount.
Massachusetts	38,692	5,606,197 45
Michigan	45,436	7,209,436 93
Minnesota	16,650	2,420,956 67
Mississippi	4,122	555,126 80
Missouri	53,649	7,455,681 72
Montana	1,392	203,951 89
Nebraska	17,627	2,764,084 78
Nevada	264	37,292,73
New-Hampshire	9,204	1,392,039 09
New-Jersey	20,775	2,555,095 89
New-Mexico	1,483	219,114 38
New-York	89,051	12,619,366 22
North Carolina	4,064	561,292 50
North Dakota	1,769	232,030 93
Ohio	105,864	16,166,264 16
Oklahoma	6,627	933,787 91
Oregon	4,932	712,008 86
Pennsylvania	104,376	13,164,211 79
Rhode Island	4,402	519,129 51
South Carolina	1,743	227,332 94
South Dakota	4,842	638,856 04
Tennessee	18,434	2,732,349 25
Texas	8,000	1,042,628 40
Utah	796	115,171 58
Vermont	9,635	1,504,170 78
Virginia	8,797	1,352,384 37
Washington	5,336	780,977 54
West Virginia	12,953	2,058,753 48
Wisconsin	28,197	4,308,186 05
Wyoming	708	104,818 03
Totals	989,343	$143,982,017 24

In addition to the above there were 4,371 living in foreign countries, to whom $669,862 56 was paid. Of these 2,192 were in Canada, 832 in Great Britain, 632 in Germany, 74 in Switzerland, 62 in France and 112 in Mexico. The several pension agencies are located as follows: Augusta, Me.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill., Columbus, Ohio; Concord, N. H.; Des Moines, Iowa; Detroit, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Milwaukee, Wis.; New-York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Pittsburg, Penn., San Francisco, Cal.; Topeka, Kan.; Washington, D. C. There were added to the rolls during the year the names of 59,500 new pensioners, and the names of 4,851 who had previously been dropped were restored. During the same period the names of 46,651 persons were dropped for various causes.

The total of 993,714 pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1898, were classified as follows:

Widows of Revolutionary soldiers	5
Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers	7
Survivors of the War of 1812	3
Widows of soldiers of the War of 1812	2,407
Survivors of the Indian Wars (1832-'42)	2,019
Widows of soldiers of the Indian wars (1832-'42)	4,067
Survivors of the Mexican War	10,012
Widows of soldiers of the Mexican War	8,143
Army invalid pensioners	327,080
Army widows, minor children, etc.	92,545
Naval invalid pensioners	4,833
Navy widows, minor children, etc.	2,300
Army nurses	655
Act of June 27, 1890:	
Army invalid pensioners	399,366
Army widows, minor children, etc.	119,785
Navy invalid pensioners	14,543
Navy widows, minor children, etc.	5,944

ON ROLLS JUNE 30, 1898.

	Survivors.	Widows, etc.
Old wars	12,034	14,629
*General laws	331,913	95,500
*Act of 1890	413,909	125,729
Totals	757,856	235,858

*Since 1861.

The following are the names of surviving widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers on the pension rolls June 30, 1898, and their places of residence: Hannah Newell Barrett, Boston, Mass.; Susannah Chadwick, Emporium, Penn.; Esther S. Damon, Plymouth Union, Vt.; Sarah C. Hurlburt, Little Marsh, Penn.; Nancy Jones, Jonesboro, Tenn.; Rebecca Mayo, Newbern, Va.; Eliza Sanford, Bloomfield, N. J.; Ann M. Slaughter, Mitchell Station, Va.; Mary Snead, Parksley, Va.; Rhoda Augusta Thompson, Woodbury, Conn.; Augusta Tuller, Bridgeport, Conn.; Nancy A. Weatherman, Elk Mills, Tenn.

The following are the surviving soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812 on the pension rolls June 30, 1898, with their ages and residence: Hiram Cronk, 98, North Western, N. Y.; Elijah Glenn, 102, Newark, N. J.; Eleazor Smith, 102, Danbury, N. H.

The amounts paid last year for pensions to the survivors and widows of the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the Indian wars of 1832-'42, were: War of 1812, $347,861 21; Mexican War, $2,060,068 89; Indian wars, $608,978 74.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

January 1 (New Year's Day)—In all the States, except Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New-Hampshire and Rhode Island.

January 8—Louisiana only; anniversary of battle of New-Orleans.

January 19—Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia only; Lee's birthday.

February 12 (Lincoln's Birthday)—Illinois, Minnesota, New-Jersey, New-York and Washington.

February 22—In all the States, except Iowa, Mississippi and New-Mexico.

March 2—Texas; Texan independence anniversary.

April: First Saturday—Arbor Day; Utah.

April: First Wednesday—Election Day; Rhode Island.

April 19—Massachusetts; Lexington Battle Day.

April 21—Texas; anniversary of battle of San Jacinto.

April 26—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee; Confederate Memorial Day.

May 10—California Memorial Day.

May 20—North Carolina; Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

May 30—Memorial Day; in all States except Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New-Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

June 3—Florida only; Jefferson Davis's birthday.
July 4—Independence Day; in all States.
July 24—Utah only; Pioneers' Day.
August 16—Vermont; Bennington Battle Day.
September 9—California; Admission Day.
October: First Monday—California only.
October 15—Connecticut; Lincoln Day.
October 31—Nevada; admission into the Union anniversary.
November 1—Louisiana; All Saints' Day.

ELECTION DAY (first Tuesday after first Monday in November).—In Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

THANKSGIVING DAY (last Thursday in November).—In all States, though not a statutory holiday in some.

CHRISTMAS DAY (December 25).—Observed in all States.

ARBOR DAY.—Arizona, first weekday after February 1; Colorado, third Friday in April; Florida, February 7; Georgia, first Friday in December; Idaho, first Friday after May 1; Kansas, on day set by Governor; Minnesota, on day set by Governor; Montana, third Tuesday in April; Nebraska, third Thursday in April; New-Mexico, second Friday in March; New-York, first Friday in May; North Dakota, on day set by Governor; Rhode Island, first Friday in May; Texas, February 22; Utah, first Saturday in April; Wisconsin and Wyoming, on day set by Governor.

LABOR DAY.—First Monday in September: In Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Washington. First Saturday in September: In Pennsylvania. First Monday in October: In California.

Mardi Gras is observed as a holiday in Alabama and Louisiana.

Good Friday is observed as a holiday in Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

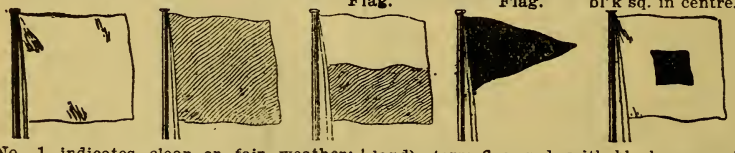
SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAYS.—After 12 o'clock noon: In Colorado and Louisiana (in cities and towns of 100,000 population and over); Delaware (Newcastle County only, in Wilmington throughout the year, and rest of county from June to September); District of Columbia; Maryland (Baltimore and Annapolis only); Michigan, New-Jersey, New-York, Pennsylvania and South Carolina (in Charleston County only).

COLORADO—By an act of the Legislature in regard to negotiable instruments, the statute providing that Christmas, New Year's, Fourth of July, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day and Thanksgiving should be legal holidays was repealed. Consequently, until the Legislature shall rectify the mistake, Arbor Day, Labor Day and the Saturday half-holiday will be the only legal holidays.

WEATHER BUREAU AND SIGNALS.

The Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of the general public and those interests dependent to a greater or less extent upon weather conditions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared at the central office in Washington, D. C., and certain designated stations daily, at 10 a. m. and 10 p. m. for the following day. These weather forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, railway officials, postmasters and many others, to be communicated to the public by means of flags. The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number, and of the form and colors indicated below:

FLAG SIGNALS.



No. 1 indicates clear or fair weather; No. 2, rain or snow; No. 3, local rain or snow; No. 4 always refers to temperature (when placed above Nos. 1, 2 or 3 it indicates warmer weather; when placed below Nos. 1, 2 or 3 it indicates colder weather; when not displayed the indications are that the temperature will remain stationary); No. 5, a cold wave, or the approach of a sudden and decided fall in temperature. During the late spring and early fall the cold-wave flag is also used as a frost-warning flag to indicate anticipated frosts. When No. 5 is displayed No. 4 is always omitted. A special (inland) storm flag, red, with black square in centre (not shown above), is prescribed for use in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, Kansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas (except at stations on Lake Superior and the Gulf Coast), to indicate high winds, accompanied with snow with temperature below freezing. When displayed on poles the signals should be arranged to read downward; when displayed from horizontal supports a small streamer should be attached to indicate the point from which the signals are to be read.

There are also storm, information and hurricane signals, the combinations being made with a white triangular flag, a red triangular flag, and a square red flag with a black square in the centre. With the square flag below the red triangular flag, it foretells northeast winds; the square flag above the red triangular foretells southeast winds; the square flag below the white triangular, northwest winds; the square flag above the white triangular, southwest winds, and two square flags—one above the other—indicate a hurricane. The red triangular flag displayed foretells easterly winds on the great lakes, and the white triangular foretells westerly winds.

As far as practicable the forecast messages will be telegraphed at the expense of the Weather Bureau; but if this is impracticable they will be furnished at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." Persons desiring to display signals should communicate with the Weather Bureau official in charge of the climate and crop service of their respective States, the central stations of which are as follows:

Montgomery Ala.; Phœnix, Ariz.; Little Rock, Ark.; San Francisco, Cal.; Denver, Col.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Idaho Falls, Idaho; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Des Moines, Iowa; Topeka, Kan.; Louisville, Ky.; New-Orleans, La.; Baltimore, Md. (for Delaware and Maryland); Boston, Mass. (for New-England); Lansing, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Columbia, Mo.; Helena, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; Carson City, Nev.; New-Brunswick, N. J.; Santa Fe, N. Mex.; Ithaca, N. Y.; Raleigh, N. C.; Bismarck, N. D.; Columbus, Ohio; Oklahoma, Okla.; Portland, Ore.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Columbia, S. C.; Huron, S. D.; Nashville, Tenn.; Galveston, Tex.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Richmond, Va.; Seattle, Wash.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Cheyenne, Wyo.

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Prepared by United States Weather Bureau. The letters at the head of each column indicate as follows: "M. A. R." mean annual rainfall (including snow melted), in inches. "M. A. T." mean annual temperature. "H. R. T.," highest recorded temperature at the station. "L. R. T.," lowest recorded temperature at the station.

Stations.	M. A. R.	M. A. T.	H. R. T.	L. R. T.
Alabama, Montgomery...	52.7	65.7	107	[2] 5
Arizona, Prescott.....	16.1	53.3	100	[1]18
Arkansas, Little Rock...	53.6	62.2	105	[1] 5
California, San Francisco.	23.7	56.6	100	[2]29
Colorado, Denver.....	14.5	49.7	105	[2]29
Connecticut, New-Haven.	49.7	49.4	100	[1]14
Florida, Jacksonville....	54.0	69.7	104	[2]14
Georgia, Atlanta	52.0	61.3	100	[1] 2
Idaho, Boise City.....	13.1	50.9	107	[1]28
Illinois, Springfield.....	38.0	52.8	102	[1]22
Indiana, Indianapolis....	43.0	52.7	101	[1]25
Iowa, Des Moines.....	33.1	49.0	104	[1]30
Kansas, Leavenworth....	38.4	53.5	107	[2]29
Kentucky, Louisville.....	45.8	57.1	105	[1]20
Louisiana, New-Orleans..	60.5	69.2	99	[2]15
Maine, Portland.....	42.3	43.3	97	[1]17
Maryland, Baltimore.....	43.8	55.3	102	[1] 6
Massachusetts, Boston...	45.0	48.9	102	[1]13
Michigan, Detroit.....	32.3	48.3	101	[1]24
Minnesota, St. Paul.....	27.5	43.6	100	[1]41
Mississippi, Vicksburg...	55.7	65.9	101	[2] 3
Missouri, St. Louis.....	41.1	56.1	106	[1]22
Montana, Helena.....	13.2	43.3	103	[1]42
Nebraska, Omaha.....	31.7	49.8	106	[1]32
Nevada, Winnemucca....	8.5	48.6	104	[1]28
New-H'pshire, M'chester.	43.1	45.9	96	[1]11
New-Jersey, Atl'tic City.	42.7	51.9	99	[1] 7
New-Mexico, Santa Fe...	14.2	49.3	97	[1]13
New-York, Albany.....	37.9	48.2	98	[1]18
North Carolina, Raleigh.	55.5	59.3	103	[2] 8
North Dakota, Bismarck.	18.4	39.9	105	[1]44
Ohio, Columbus.....	38.9	52.3	103	[1]20
Oklahoma, Sill (Fort)....	31.6	60.5	107	[1] 9
Oregon, Portland.....	46.8	53.1	102	[1] 2
Pennsylvania, P'delphia..	39.8	53.9	102	[1] 5
Rhode Island, Block Isl'd	44.2	49.3	88	[1] 4
South Carolina, Ch'lston.	56.7	66.3	104	[2]10
South Dakota, Yankton..	26.8	46.3	107	[1]34
Tennessee, Nashville.....	50.1	59.4	104	[1]10
Texas, San Antonio.....	29.7	68.6	108	[2] 6
Utah, Salt Lake City.....	16.2	51.6	102	[1]20
Vermont, Burlington.....	32.9	45.3	97	[1]25
Virginia, Lynchburg.....	42.8	57.3	102	[1] 6
Washington, Olympia....	53.1	50.2	97	[1] 2
Washington, D. C.....	43.5	55.0	104	[1]14
W. Virginia, Parkersb'g..	42.0	53.9	99	[1]11
Wisconsin, Milwaukee....	32.1	45.2	100	[1]25
Wyoming, Cheyenne.....	12.2	44.9	100	[1]38

[1]Indicates temperature below zero.
[2]Temperature above zero.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE LAW.

An act of the Congress of 1890–91 provides that vessels employed in the mail service under the provisions of the act shall be American built steamships, owned and officered by American citizens, in conformity with the existing laws, and upon each departure from the United States the following proportion of the crew shall be citizens of the United States, to wit: During the first two years of such contract for carrying the mails, one-fourth thereof; during the next three succeeding years, one-third thereof, and during the remaining time of the continuance of such contract at least one-half thereof; and said vessels must be constructed after the latest and most approved types, with all the modern improvements and appliances for ocean steamers. Said vessels shall take, as cadets or apprentices, one American-born boy under twenty-one years of age, for each 1,000 tons gross register, and one for each majority fraction thereof, who shall be educated in the duties of seamanship, rank as petty officers, and receive such pay for their services as may be reasonable.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

POSTAL UNION.—The fifth congress of the Universal Postal Union began at Washton, D. C., May 5, 1897, and adjourned June 15, 1897, to meet again at Rome, Italy, in February, 1904. It was the first meeting of the Union held in the United

States. General George S. Batcheller was chosen president of the Congress, and fifty-five countries were represented. China and the Orange Free State are the only organized governments not in the Union. The principal business before the Congress was a revision of the regulations adopted at the Vienna Congress of 1891. It was also agreed how Corea might be admitted into the Union. The Orange Free State declared that it hoped soon to enter the Union, and China declared that it would observe the regulations of the Union as soon as the organization of its service would permit. Special arrangements concerning packages of declared value, postal orders, books of identity and subscriptions to journals were revised, but they mostly affected the States of the Continent of Europe.

The final act on the part of the United States in the ratification of the treaty was taken on November 16, when President McKinley signed the formal convention and Secretary Sherman had the Government's seal affixed. Postmaster-General Gary had already signed it. It modifies the convention of Vienna as follows:

For territorial transit, including maritime transit of not more than three hundred nautical miles, each country in the line of transit is to be compensated by the country of origin at the rate of what amounts in American currency to 18 cents per pound for letters and post-cards and 2¼ cents per pound for other articles. This rate is to be reduced every two years of the six at the rate of 5, 10 and 15 cents respectively. For maritime transit about $1 45 per pound for letters and post-cards, 9 cents for other articles. This is to be divided pro rata among countries in transit, with graduated reduction each two years to $1 35, $1 16 and 97 cents respectively. Transit expenses will be further reduced, as payments will be made only on the basis of weights exchanged during 1896, though mails increase in weight about 10 per cent annually. Commemoration postage stamps of only temporary validity will not be recognized in international mails. Postage stamps are to be printed as far as possible by the various countries as follows: Five-cent in dark blue, two-cent in red, one-cent in green. Natural history specimens, except for commercial use, will be admitted as merchandise samples. Letters in care of consuls will be returned to origin free.

The new regulations became operative January 1, 1899.

The Postal Union Congress, which was held at Washington from May 5, 1897, till June 15, 1897, adoped a provision requiring that postage stamps of the one-cent, two-cent and five-cent denominations, or their equivalents—these stamps being such as are most commonly used in international mails—shall, after January 1, 1899, be printed by all the administrations of the Postal Union in green, red and dark blue, respectively. The value of general uniformity throughout the world in this matter being manifestly desirable, the United States Postoffice Department decided it to be expedient not to delay till the date named, but to make at once the necessary changes of color in its own series of stamps, and did so early in 1898. The change of colors was not intended to interfere with the validity of the current series, hence it was decided that all unused stamps of the old issue were to continue to be accepted for postage.

The Postoffice Department authorized the issue of a new series of postage stamps in commemoration of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, which opened at Omaha, Neb., on June 1, 1898. The stamps are illustrative of the conditions, progress and accomplishments of the great West from its discovery up to the present day. The series comprises nine denominations, as follows: One-cent, the discovery of the Mississippi River by Marquette; two-cent, farming in the West; four-cent, a buffalo-hunting scene; five-cent, the Pathfinder, being a picture of Fremont raising a flag on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; eight-cent, a train of immigrants crossing the plains; ten-cent, "Hardships of Emigration"; fifty-cent, "Western Mining Prospector"; one-dollar, "Western Cattle in Storm"; two-dollar, the Rock Island Bridge, showing a part of the city of Omaha.

The following changes in Canadian postal rates went into effect January 1, 1899: Letter postage to Great Britain and her colonies, two cents; Canada and United States, three cents, and to other foreign countries, five cents. The newspaper rate is fixed at one-quarter of a cent a pound, but after July 1 will be increased to one-half cent a pound.

CLASSES OF MAIL MATTER.

Domestic mail is divided into four classes, as follows:

First Class—Letters, postal cards and matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof-sheets or corrected proof-sheets of the same), and all matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection. Rates of postage—Two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards, one cent each. Private mailing cards with written messages, conforming to Government cards in size and quality, and to the regulations prescribed by the Postmaster-General, one cent each. On "drop" letters two cents per ounce or fraction thereof, when mailed at letter-carrier's office; and one cent per ounce or fraction thereof at other offices.

Second Class—Newspapers and publications issued at stated intervals as often as four times a year, bearing a date of issue and numbered consecutively, issued from a known office of publication, and formed of printed sheets, without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding. Such publications must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, art, or some special industry. They must have a legitimate list of subscribers, and must not be designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for circulation free, or at nominal rates. Rate of postage—For publishers and news agents, one cent a pound or fraction thereof. For others than publishers and news agents, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Third Class—Books, periodicals and matter wholly in print (not included in second class), proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets

and manuscript copy accompanying the same. Rate of postage—One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Fourth Class—Merchandise—namely, all matter not embraced in the other three classes, and which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, and not above the weight provided by law. Rate of postage—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof, but on seeds, cuttings, roots, scions and plants, one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

LIMIT OF WEIGHT.—A package must not exceed four pounds in weight, unless it be a single book. Second-class matter is not subject to the four-pound limitation.

REGISTRY SYSTEM.—All mailable matter, including drop letters, may be registered; but not matter addressed to fictitious names, initials or box numbers, or bearing vague and indefinite addresses.

The registry fee is eight cents in addition to postage. It must be prepaid by stamps affixed.

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.—The following are the fees for domestic money orders: For orders not exceeding $2 50, 3c.; exceeding $2 50 and not above $5, 5c.; exceeding $5 and not above $10, 8c.; exceeding $10 and not above $20, 10c.; exceeding $20 and not above $30, 12c.; exceeding $30 and not above $40, 15c.; exceeding $40 and not above $50, 18c.; exceeding $50 and not above $60, 20c.; exceeding $60 and not above $75, 25c.; exceeding $75 and not above $100, 30c. The maximum amount of a single order is $100; and the maximum amount which may be issued at a "Limited Money Order Office" is $5. International money orders may be issued up to $100, which is the maximum, and the rate is 10 cents on each $10 or fraction thereof. Postal connections are now in operation for the exchange of money orders between the United States and the following countries: Great Britain, Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, New South Wales, Victoria, New-Zealand, Queensland, Cape Colony, Windward Islands (Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia), Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands), Belgium, Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira), Tasmania, Sweden, Norway, Japan, Denmark, Netherlands, Bahama Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, Austria, Hungary, British Guiana, Luxembourg, Bermuda, South Australia, Salvador, Chili, Honduras, Egypt and Hong Kong.

SPECIAL DELIVERY.—The regulations governing "rapid" or "special delivery" provide that any article of mailable matter bearing a 10-cent special delivery stamp in addition to the lawful postage is entitled to immediate delivery on its arrival at the office of address, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 11 p. m., if the office be of the free-delivery class, and between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. if the office be other than a free-delivery office. To entitle such a letter to immediate delivery the residence or place of business of the addressee must be within the carrier limits of a free-delivery office, and within one mile of any other office. Special delivery stamps are not available for the payment of postage, nor can ordinary postage stamps be used to secure immediate delivery of mail matter.

POSTAGE RATES.—The rates of postage to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada and Mexico) are as follows:

Letters, 15 grams (½ ounce)	5 cents.
Postal cards, each	2 cents.
Double postal cards, each	4 cents.
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces	1 cent.
Commercial papers:	
Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5 cents.
Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent.
Samples of merchandise:	
Packets not in excess of 4 ounces	2 cents.
Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent.
Registration fee on letters or other articles	8 cents.

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada and Mexico) must be forwarded whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Canada or Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States.

PAYMENT OF POSTAGE.—On first-class matter the postage should be fully prepaid, but if two cents in stamps be affixed the matter will be forwarded and remainder due collected of addressee before delivery.

On second-class, third-class and fourth-class matter the postage must be fully prepaid.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGEABLE IN THE UNITED STATES ON MAIL MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Articles destined for places marked "b" cannot be sent under registration through to destination.

Prepayment of postage upon ordinary letters is optional with senders. Full prepayment is required upon all registered articles; and postage upon all articles other than letters is required to be prepaid, at least in part. If the postage is not prepaid in full, double the amount of the deficiency will be collected of the addressee when the article is delivered.

On articles for places marked "d" additional postage may be collected on delivery, the rates stated in the table below being fixed to cover the postage charges to the port of debarkation only.

The rate on "commercial papers," per 2 ounces, is the same as for "printed matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is five cents. The rate on samples of merchandise, per two ounces, is also the same as for "printed matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is two cents.

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE OF RATES.

Countries or places of destination.	Letters per 15 grams or ½ oz.	Postcards.		Registration fee.	Printed matter of all kinds per 2 ounces.
		Single, each.	With paid reply, each.		
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
All of the countries and colonies of the Universal Postal Union, except Canada and Mexico	5	2	4	8	1
CANADA—(At least one single rate of postage—2 cents—must be prepaid on ordinary letters. Plants and seeds are subject to the rate of 1 cent per ounce. "Printed matter" is subject to the domestic rates)	U. S. domestic rates.	U. S. domestic rates.	U. S. domestic rates.	U. S. domestic rates.	U. S. domestic rates.
MEXICO—(At least one rate of postage—2 cents—must be prepaid on ordinary letters	U. S. domestic rates.	U. S. domestic rates.	U. S. domestic rates.	U. S. domestic rates.	U. S. domestic rates.
Countries and colonies not in the Universal Postal Union:					
AFRICA (b) (d).					
Abyssinia (articles may be registered for delivery at Djibouti, Somali Coast)	5	2	4	8	1
Bechuanaland Protectorate, including Kanye, Lake Nyassi, Macloutsie, Mashonaland, Matabeleland, Molepole, Palachwe (Khamastown), Shoshong, Tati River and Zambesi	5	2	4	8	1
British Central Africa, including British Nyasseland, Barotse, Lake Maero, Tanganyika and Upper Zambesi	5	2	4	8	1
Comoro Islands (Grand Comoro, Anjouan Mohele)	5	2	4	8	1
Madagascar (native possessions)	5	2	4	8	1
Morocco (except European postoffices)	5	2	4	8	1
Niger Coast Protectorate, including Benin, Bonny, Brass, Calabar (New and Old), Opobo and Warree, or Forcadas	5	2	4	8	1
West Coast (native possessions)	5	2	4	8	1
ASIA (b) (d).					
Afghanistan	5	2	4	8	1
China	5	2	4	8	1
Korea	5	2	4	8	1
Sarawak	5	2	4	8	1
[1]Shanghai, U. S. Postal Agency at (b) (d)	5	2	4	8	1
OCEANICA (b) (d).					
Cook Islands (Rarotonga)	5	2	4	8	1
Friendly (Tonga) Islands	5	2	4	8	1
Navigators Islands, or Samoa	5	2	4	8	1
Pitcairn Island	5	2	4	8	1
Savage Islands	5	2	4	8	1
Society Islands	5	2	4	8	1
Other islands in Southern Pacific Ocean.	5	2	4	8	1

[1]Articles of every kind and nature which are admitted to the United States domestic mails are admitted to the mails exchanged between the United States and the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, China; subject, however, to the following rates of postage, which must be prepaid, in all cases, by means of United States postage stamps on all articles, except official correspondence in "penalty" envelopes: First-class matter, 5 cents for each one-half ounce or fraction of one-half ounce. Postal cards, single, 2 cents each; double, 4 cents each. Second and third class matter, and samples of merchandise, not exceeding eight ounces in weight, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces. Fourth-class matter, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce. Packages of third and fourth class matter (except single volumes of printed books) must not exceed four pounds in weight. Registration fee, 8 cents; no additional charge for return receipt. Articles other than letters in their usual and ordinary form must not be closed against inspection, but must be so wrapped or inclosed that they may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters and customs officers. Articles addressed for delivery at the following places in China, namely: Chefoo (Yentai), Chin Kiang, Chung King, Hankow, Hung Chow, Ichang, Kaiping, Kaigan, Kinkiang, Nanking, New-Chwang, Ningpo, Ourga, Peking, Shanghai, Taku, Tientsin, Wenchow, Wuchang, Wuhn and Yentai, are transmissible in the mails of the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai; but at places other than Shanghai additional charges for postage may be collected of the addressees upon the delivery of the articles.

[1]IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Nationality.	—Number.— 1897.	1898.
Austria-Hungary	33,031	*23,132
Belgium	760	694
China	3,363	2,071
Cuba	3,553	1,877
Denmark	2,085	1,946
England	9,974	9,877
Finland	3,066	2,607
†France	2,107	1,989
Germany	22,533	17,091
Greece	571	2,358
Ireland	28,421	25,128
Italy	59,431	58,608
Japan	1,526	2,230
Mexico	——	107
Netherlands	890	775
Norway	5,842	4,936
Poland	4,165	4,726
Portugal	1,874	1,716
Rumania	——	903
Russia	22,750	27,221
Scotland	1,883	1,797
Spain	466	577
Sweden	13,144	12,398
Switzerland	1,566	1,246
Turkey in Asia	——	4,275
Wales	870	1,219
Other countries	6,870	1,133
Totals	230,832	229,299

*Not including Hungary. †Including Corsica. [1]Year ends June 30.

INDIAN SERVICE.

The following table will show the different objects of the appropriation by Congress in the Indian acts for 1897 and 1898:

	1897.	1898.
Current and contingent expenses	$738,540 00	$740,040 00
Treaty obligations with Indians	2,933,378 17	3,123,871 74
Miscellaneous support gratuities	671,725 00	673,025 00
Incidental expenses	84,000 00	80,000 00
Miscellaneous	244,588 62	182,912 80
Support of schools	2,517,265 00	2,631,771 35
Totals	$7,189,496 79	$7,431,620 89

The education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year 1897-'98 was conducted upon the same lines as those laid down during previous years—through the medium of non-reservation boarding schools, reservation boarding and day schools, contract boarding and day schools and public schools carried on under State supervision. The enrolment and average attendance at the various Indian schools in 1898 is given in this table:

Kind of school.	1898. Attendance.	Enrolment.
Government schools:		
Non-reservation training	5,347	6,175
Reservation boarding	7,532	8,877
Day	3,286	4,847
Totals	16,165	19,899
Contract schools:		
Boarding	2,245	2,509
Day	68	96
Boarding, specially appropriated for	326	394
Totals	2,639	2,999
Public day schools	160	263
Mission schools assisted by the Government; boarding and day	662	737
Aggregate	19,626	23,898

These figures do not include schools among the Five Civilized Tribes, nor those which New-York provides for her Indians. The older Indians seem more favorably disposed toward education than hitherto, and agents and superintendents are not now encountering the unreasoning opposition to schools so common in the earlier history of this work.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

RULERS OF THE CHIEF COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

(Titles and terms in parentheses.)

Country.	Ruler.	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Menelek (Emperor)	March 12, 1889
Afghanistan	Abdur Rahman Khan (Amir)	July 22, 1880
Argentine Republic	Gen. Julio A. Roca (President, 6 years)	June 12, 1898
Austria-Hungary	Francis Joseph (Emperor)	December 2, 1848
Bavaria	Otho I (King)	June 13, 1886
Belgium	Leopold II (King)	December 10, 1865
Bolivia	Severo Fernandez Alonzo (President)	August 20, 1896
Brazil	Senhor Campos Salles (President)	November, 1898
Bulgaria	Ferdinand I (Prince)	July 7, 1887
Chili	Frederico Errazuris (President)	September 18, 1896
China	Kuang Hsü (Emperor)	January 12, 1875
Colombia, U. S. of	Manuel San Clemente	August, 1898
Corea	Li Hsi (King)	1846

RULERS OF THE CHIEF COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD—(Continued).

Country.	Ruler.	Acceded.
Costa Rica	Rafael Iglesias (President)	May, 1898
Denmark	Christian IX (King)	November 15, 1863
Dominican Republic	Ulises Heureaux (President)	September 1, 1886
Ecuador	Eloy Alfaro (President)	1895
Egypt	Abbas II (Khedive)	January 7, 1892
France	François Félix Faure (President, 7 years)	January 17, 1895
Germany	William II (Emperor and King of Prussia)	June 15, 1888
Great Britain	Victoria (Queen)	June 20, 1837
Greece	George I (King of the Hellenes)	June 6, 1863
Guatemala	Manuel Estrada Cabrera	1898
Hayti	Theresias Augustin Simon Sam (President)	April, 1896
Honduras	Poplicarpo Bonilla (President)	February 1, 1895
Italy	Humbert I (King)	January 9, 1878
Japan	Mutsu Hito (Emperor)	February 3, 1867
Liberia	J. J. Cheeseman (President)	January 4, 1892
Mexico	Porfirio Diaz (President, 4 years)	December 1, 1884*
Montenegro	Nicholas I (Prince)	August 14, 1860
Morocco	Muley Abdul Aziz (Sultan)	June 7, 1894
Netherlands	Wilhelmina (Queen)	November 23, 1890
Nicaragua	*Jose Santos Zelaya (President, 4 years)	December 1, 1884
Norway	Oscar II (King)	September 18, 1872
Orange Free State	M. T. Steyn (President)	March 4, 1896
Paraguay	General Egusquiza (President)	November 25, 1894
Persia	Mozaffer-ed-Din (Emperor)	May 1, 1896
Peru	Nichoas de Pierola (President)	August 12, 1895
Portugal	Carlos (King)	October 19, 1889
Prussia	(See Germany)	
Rumania	Charles (King)	May 10, 1866
Russia	Nicholas II (Czar)	November 1, 1894
Salvador	Rafael A. Gutierrez (President)	June, 1894
Saxony	Albert (King)	October 29, 1873
Servia	Alexander (King)	March 6, 1889
Siam	Khoulalonkorn (King)	October 1, 1868
Spain	Alfonso XIII (King)	May 17, 1886
Sweden	Same as Norway	
Switzerland	M. Muller (President, one year)	January, 1899
Traansvaal (South Africa)	S. J. Paul Krüger (President)	April, 1893
Tripoli	Ahmed Rassim Pacha (Governor-General)	November, 1881
Tunis	Sidi Ali Pacha (Bey)	October 28, 1882
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II (Sultan)	August 31, 1876
Uruguay	Senor Cuestas (Acting President)	
Venezuela	Ignacio Andrade (President)	March 2, 1898
Zanzibar	Hamud bin Mahomet (Sultan)	August, 1896

*Re-elected fourth quadrennial term, December 1, 1896.

FOREIGN NATIONS—INDEBTEDNESS, POPULATION AND AREA.

	Area, Sq. miles.	Population.	†Debt.
Africa	11,549,038	*135,000,000	——
Argentine Republic	1,125,086	[14]4,200,000	$310,000,000
[5]Austria	115,903	24,736,700	613,393,000
Belgium	11,373	6,341,958	393,848,476
Bolivia	567,240	*2,300,000	4,028,884
Brazil	3,218,082	*17,500,000	548,275,200
Bulgaria	38,390	3,310,713	34,269,400
Chili	293,970	3,317,264	116,837,600
China and dependencies	4,468,750	*303,241,969	*200,000,000
Colombia, United States of	504,773	*4,000,000	[6]18,596,700
Corea	82,000	*10,528,937	——
Costa Rico	23,000	243,205	9,600,000
Denmark	14,789	2,185,335	52,374,872
Dominican Republic	20,596	*350,000	1,500,000
Ecuador	120,000	*1,270,000	4,867,200
Egypt	394,240	*9,000,000	513,715,603
Finland	144,254	2,572,801	16,572,041
France	204,146	38,517,975	5,990,949,850
Germany, by States—			
Anhalt	917	293,123	——
Alsace-Lorraine	5,601	1,640,986	5,787,960
Baden	5,891	1,725,470	80,639,942
Bavaria	29,634	5,797,414	333,325,454
Bremen	99	196,278	——
Brunswick	1,441	433,986	14,881,597

FOREIGN NATIONS—INDEBTEDNESS, ETC.—Continued.

	Area, Sq. miles.	Population.	†Debt.
Hamburg	160	681,632	78,118,990
Hesse	3,000	1,039,388	39,222,000
Lippe	475	134,617	———
Lubeck	116	83,324	4,568,805
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,197	596,883	24,737,208
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,144	101,513	———
Oldenburg	2,508	373,739	10,212,744
Prussia	134,531	31,849,795	1,559,553,270
Reuss (elder)	123	67,454	———
Reuss (younger)	323	131,469	———
Saxe-Altenburg	517	180,012	———
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	765	216,624	———
Saxe-Meiningen	964	234,005	———
Saxe-Weimar	1,404	338,887	———
Saxony	5,856	3,783,014	167,433,600
Schaumburg-Lippe	133	41,224	———
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	367	88,590	———
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	337	78,248	———
Waldeck	438	57,782	488,880
Wurtemburg	7,619	2,080,898	113,760,485
Germany: Total	211,168	52,246,589	2,432,730,935
Great Britain and Ireland	121,115	38,104,975	3,077,093,430
Great Britain—Dependencies:			
Bahama Islands	5,794	51,517	334,952
Barbadoes	166	186,000	1,944,480
British Guiana	109,000	283,000	4,476,979
British Honduras	7,562	33,811	166,733
Bermudas	19	15,952	223,680
Cape Colony	292,000	2,011,305	131,464,350
Canada	3,456,383	*5,250,000	250,157,533
Ceylon	25,365	3,235,342	17,872,900
Fiji Islands	8,045	[2]129,853	1,060,978
Hong Kong	32	221,441	3,073,800
India	1,560,160	287,223,431	1,114,977,052
Jamaica	4,429	697,859	10,435,339
Leeward Islands	704	129,760	1,448,500
Maltese Islands	117	176,331	3,800,000
Mauritius	705	378,041	6,136 968
Natal	20,461	598,621	38,660,846
Newfoundland	40,200	208,000	13,066,728
New South Wales	310,700	1,277,870	280,768,958
New-Zealand	104,235	759,146	208,051,155
Queensland	668,224	472,179	160,792,387
Sierra Leone	15,000	180,000	240,000
South Australia	903,425	352,653	116,238,720
Straits Settlements	1,472½	549,000	———
Tasmania	26,375	160,270	37,357,000
Trinidad and Tobago	1,868	268,404	2,670,682
Victoria	87,884	1,179,029	230,099,170
Western Australia	975,920	152,840	32,775,580
Windward Islands	528	146,800	1,515,600
Greece	24,977	2,433,806	157,785,600
Guatemala	46,774	*1,510,000	13,160,688
Hawaii	6,587	109,020	3,840,811
Hayti	9,242	1,210,600	19,471,680
Honduras	42,658	398,877	31,142,594
[5]Hungary	124,448	18,021,961	866,369,424
Italy	110,623	30,535,848	2,487,079.771
Japan	162,655	42,270,628	270,792,677
Liberia	48,000	*1,500,000	———
Luxemburg	999	217,583	2,267,636
Madagascar	230,000	*4 to 5 mil.	———
Mexico	751,177	10,447,994	80,160,000
Montenegro	3,486	*220,000	398,400
Morocco	314,000	*4½ to 8 mil.	———
Netherlands	12,582	4,859,451	435,117,058
Nicaragua	51,660	*310,000	2,880,000
Norway	124,500	2,082,000	47,714,131
Orange Free State	48,326	207,503	216,000
Paraguay	145,400	*600,000	———
Persia	630,000	*9,000,000	———
Peru	455,000	*2,972,000	———
Portugal	34,606	5,082,247	751,525,130
Rumania	46,314	*5,500,500	228,411,024

FOREIGN NATIONS—INDEBTEDNESS, ETC.—(Continued).

	Area, Sq. miles.	Population.	†Debt.
Russia	8,450,681	129,211,113	3,846,514,949
Salvador	7,228	780,420	40,918,578
Samoa	1,076	36,240	
Servia	18,757	2,314,153	69,218,227
Siam	220,000	*12,000,000	
Spain	196,173	17,550,216	1,695,675,700
Sweden	172,877	4,962,568	76,537,420
Switzerland	15,469	2,933,334	14,340,480
Transvaal, South Africa	119,200	*750,000	12,980,885
Tunis	44,920	*1,500,000	27,152,400
Turkey (Europe, Asia and Africa)	1,710,000	*39,500,000	7782,640,000
Uruguay	72,172	787,053	120,228,470
Venezuela	566,159	2,323,527	37,883,976

*Estimated. †1897. [1]Including Patagonia. [2]2,872 only of Europeans. [4]Census of 1897. [5]Common debt of Austria-Hungary, in 1895, was $1,379,950,000. [6]Inclusive of $7,683,868 arrears of interest. [7]Of which $151,440,000 is for indemnities owed.

AFRICA.

In May, 1898, a rebellion, growing out of the dissatisfaction of the natives on the West Coast of Africa with the imposition of the hut tax, spread through the Sherbro district, where the headquarters of the American missionaries of the United Brotherhood of Christ are located. The rebels burned the mission houses and murdered a number of American missionaries, including Mr. and Mrs. Cain and the Misses Archer, Hatfield and Schenck. Others escaped by fleeing to Freetown. About a hundred of the native chiefs were captured and several were convicted.

AUSTRIA.

The Von Gautsch Cabinet tendered their resignations on March 5, 1898, and they were promptly accepted by the Emperor. A new Cabinet, with Count Von Thun Hohenstein as premier, was formed on March 7.

UNITED STATES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

On November 1, 1898, the coalition of Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador was effected, to be known as the United States of Central America. The Constitution provided for a President, who was to be elected on the first Sunday in December, 1898, and to be inaugurated on March 15, 1899. The Salvadoreans opposed the coalition, and in the latter part of November a revolution was started and General Tomas Regolado, the head of the revolutionary movement, declared himself President. On November 30 the federal organizers formally declared the union dissolved, the three States resuming respectively absolute sovereignty.

CHINA.

November, 1897, brought events ominous for the future of the Chinese Empire, so far, at least, as concerned its imperial system and the integrity of its territory. On the first of the month the German Catholic mission in Chang-Kio-Chuang was attacked by a mob, said to have been instigated by Chinese priests and mandarins. A few days later the German Minister to China and the captain of a German gunboat were attacked by a mob. On November 15 four German warships, with six hundred sailors, arrived at Kiao-Chau Bay, a fortified harbor of strategic importance in the province of Shan-Tung and coveted by Russia, and took possession. Then the German Government demanded an indemnity. Subsequently Kiao-Chau was leased to Germany for a period of fifty years. Next came the negotiations for a loan of $80,000,000 offered by England, against which Russia and France exercised much opposition.

The next move was Russia's occupation of Port Arthur, early in 1898, followed by the signing of the Russo-Chinese convention at Peking on March 27, 1898. In substance, it leased to Russia Port Arthur and Talien-Wan, together with their adjacent waters, for the term of twenty-five years from the date of signing of the convention, but provided that at the conclusion of the term it may be prolonged by mutual agreement between the contracting parties. The district (territorial and maritime) is to serve as a depot of military and naval supplies to Russia, and the principal officials administering its affairs are to be Russians. The contracting parties agree to regard Port Arthur as a naval station, to be used by Russian and Chinese ships only, and neither the men-of-war nor the merchantmen of any other Power shall have access to it. In the same article (No. 6) it says: "Similarly, in the case of Talien-Wan Bay, one part shall serve as a naval station for the warships of China and Russia, but the rest shall be a commercial port, open for the ingress and egress of the ships of all nations." In view of the importance of Port Arthur and Talien-Wan, Russia undertakes to construct, at her own expense, whatever barracks and forts may be required, and to adopt whatever other means are necessary for the defence of those places. Russia is permitted to construct a railway from a point on the Trans-Asian trunk road (for the building of which China gave her consent in 1896) to Talien-Wan, all the details of construction to be in accordance with the Chinese system of Manchurian lines; and a branch of the road may be carried from some place midway between New-Chwang and the Yalu River to a convenient point on the seacoast. The Russian Government

explicitly engages that there shall be no trespassing upon or seizure of Chinese territory in connection with the railway works.

Before the convention with Russia was signed France demanded that China should not cede any portion of the four provinces of Kwang-Tung, Kwang-Si, Yun-Nan and Kwei-Chau, that the railroad from Lung-Chau-Ting, on the northern frontier of Tonquin, should be extended by way of Pase, Siam, into the Yun-Nan province, and that a coaling station be granted to France at Lei-Chau-Fu, in the Hen-Chau Peninsula (north of Hai-Nan). France also demanded that the director of the Imperial Postoffice be a Frenchman and that there be a cession of a coaling station at Kwang-Chau, on the same terms as Kiao-Chau Bay, ceded to Germany, with a railroad concession to include exclusive mining privileges. Eight days were allowed China in which to reply to the French demands, and then France sent its fleet to Hai-Nan and took possession of the island.

On April 2 the British Minister had an important conference with the Chinese Foreign Office, which resulted in England demanding compensatory concession for the purpose of maintaining the balance of power in the Far East. She at once obtained a lease of Wei-Hai-Wei, on the same terms as those by which Russia secured Port Arthur. Later China ceded England a strip of territory in the vicinity of Hong Kong, which not only gave a considerable extension of her colony, but secured strategical surroundings of great importance.

About the middle of September an imperial edict was issued deposing the Emperor and ordering all the Ministers to thereafter deliver to the Dowager Empress all official reports.

CRETE.

Turkish rule in the island ended on November 14, 1898, when Chakir Pacha and the last of the Turkish soldiers left Canea for home.

CUBA.

On January 1, 1898, the members of the new Ministry under the Autonomist Constitution (a text of which was published in The Tribune Almanac for 1898) were formally inducted into office by Captain-General Blanco. Later General Blanco visited the eastern provinces, hoping to win over some of the rebel chiefs for the new régime; but on his return to Havana he had to confess that his journey had been fruitless. Nevertheless, from time to time there were cases of rebel officers with their commands coming in and surrendering to the Spanish authorities. The most noteworthy case was that of General Juan Masso, brother of the Cuban President, and 10 officers and 110 privates, on January 21. But the activity of the insurgents in the very region visited by Blanco was sufficient to prove to him the hopelessness of his mission. After his return there was a series of important rebel successes. (See also article on war between United States and Spain.)

FRANCE.

The Meline Cabinet resigned on June 15, 1898, because of the defeat of the Ministry in the Chamber of Deputies on a vote of confidence in the Government. M. Sarrien was asked by President Faure to form a Cabinet, and not being able to get the consent of ex-Premier Dupuy to accept the Foreign Office portfolio and M. Delambre to become Minister of Finance, he, on June 21, relinquished the task of attempting to form a Cabinet. On the following day M. Paul Louis Peytral was invited by the President to form a Cabinet, which he completed on June 24. As constituted it was what they call in France a Ministry of "Republican concentration," meaning a Cabinet composed exclusively of representatives of the divers factions, Moderate and Radical, of the great Republican party, without any mixture of "ralliés" or Monarchists, recently rallied to the Republic, or Clericals and ultra-Catholics. In consequence of M. Peytral's friends insisting that a Radical-Socialist should have one of the portfolios, three of the Ministers selected declined, on June 25, to enter the Cabinet, when M. Peytral abandoned the task. M. Henri Brisson was then requested by the President to form a Cabinet. M. Brisson announced the completion of his Cabinet on June 26. On October 25, the Brisson Cabinet resigned because of its attitude on the Dreyfus matter. The disruption was precipitated by an attack made upon the Minister of War, General Chanoine, on that day by the Chamber of Deputies, and the defeat of a motion for a vote of confidence in M. Brisson by 286 nays and 254 ayes. M. Dupuy was called to form a new Cabinet which he completed on October 31. Four of the members of the Brisson Cabinet—Messrs. Lockroy, Delcasse, Peytral and Viger, Ministers of Marine, Foreign Affairs, Finance and Agriculture, respectively—were retained for the same offices. The other Ministers were M. Dupuy, Premier; M. Lebret, Justice; M. de Freycinet, War; M. Leygues, Public Instruction; M. Deloncle, Commerce; M. Guillain, Colonies; M. Krantz, Public Works.

GUATEMALA.

On February 8, 1898, President José Maria Barrios was shot to death by Zollinger, an employe of Don Juan Aparicio. Señor Aparicio was one of the largest coffee merchants in Guatemala, a leader in financial circles, and he had disapproved of the manner in which President Barrios had managed the bond issues and financial affairs of the Republic. When the rebellion occurred in 1897 he expressed sympathy with its objects, refused to contribute to the Government in aid of the operations against the rebels, and, as a result, he was seized by the military governor and shot. Zollinger swore to avenge his master's execution and did so. Zollinger was killed by the President's guard before he could make his escape.

At the general election in September Manuel Estrada Cabrera was elected President and he was inaugurated on September 22.

ITALY.

The Cabinet which assumed office on December 14, 1897, resigned on May 28, 1898, on account of inability to agree upon a Parliamentary programme. A new Cabinet was formed a few days later, with Marquis di Rudini as President of the Council and Minister of the Interior. On June 18 Premier Rudini announced to the Chamber of Deputies that after considering the Parliamentary situation, and in order not to prejudice a grave public question, the members of the new Cabinet had to place their resignations in the hands of the King, who reserved the right of decision relative to their acceptances. On June 21 Signor Finalli was requested to form a new Cabinet. He subsequently abandoned the attempt, and a similar request was made of Marquis Visconti-Venosta, who gave up the attempt on June 26. General Pelloux was then asked to select a Cabinet, which he succeeded in doing on June 29.

JAPAN.

January 12, 1898.—Marquis Ito forms a new Cabinet. On June 26 Premier Ito resigned from the Cabinet and advised the Mikado to accept the principle of party government. From the time the Cabinet was formed in January it had been opposed by the military party, which then advocated and afterward insisted upon Japan's asserting herself in the Chinese situation brought on by Germany's action at Kiao-Chau and Russia's at Port Arthur. The new Cabinet (the first party Cabinet in the history of Japan) was constituted on June 28, with Okuma Stagaki as Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs. The entire Cabinet resigned on October 31, because of being unable to agree upon the question of filling the portfolio of Education. A new Cabinet was formed on November 7 by Marquis Yamagata Aritomo, which contained two members of the Ito and Stagaki Cabinets. They are Marquis Saigo Tsugumichi, who was Minister of Marine in the Ito and Stagaki Cabinets, and was made Minister of the Interior in the Yamagata Cabinet, and Lieutenant-General Katsura, Minister of War, who held the same portfolio in the other Cabinets.

KOREA.

The sovereignty and independence of Korea were recognized by Russia and Japan in the following articles agreed to between those two countries in June in pursuance of Article IV of the protocol signed at Moscow on June 9, 1896.

Article I—The imperial governments of Japan and Russia definitely recognize the sovereignty and entire independence of Korea, and mutually engage to refrain from all direct interference in the internal affairs of that country.

Article II—Desiring to avoid every possible cause of misunderstanding in the future, the imperial governments of Japan and Russia mutually engage, in case Korea should apply to Japan or Russia for advice and assistance, not to take any measure in the nomination of military instructors and financial advisers without having previously come to a mutual agreement on the subject.

Article III—In view of the large development of Japanese commercial and industrial enterprises in Korea, as well as the considerable number of Japanese subjects resident in that country, the Imperial Government will not impede the development of commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Korea.

NICARAGUAN CANAL.

The project of the Nicaraguan Canal is a gradual development of investigations covering nearly fifty years. The first authentic survey was made by Colonel O. M. Childs in 1850, 1851 and 1852, he being sent out by a company organized by Cornelius Vanderbilt to examine the several possible routes between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific. He decided upon a line terminating on the Pacific at Brito, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the total navigation length of which was about 194.4 miles.

In 1872 a United States Government expedition was fitted out for the re-examination of the Childs route, and the final report of the exploration was made December 1, 1873, by Commander Lull, with whom was associated Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, who has been prominently identified with the project since that time. The project contemplated a canal of 26 feet depth, with some changes in the route from that recommended by Childs, and a reduction in the navigation length, from Brito to Greytown, to 181¼ miles.

In 1885, Civil Engineer Menocal, under the direction of the United States Government, made a partial re-examination and relocation of the canal, and recommended a depth of 28 feet (in some places 30 feet) and a length of navigation of 174 miles.

The first bill introduced in Congress was on December 15, 1881, which was "to incorporate the Marine Canal Company of Nicaragua." Among the prominent names associated in the enterprise were those of General U. S. Grant, E. D. Morgan, Hugh J. Jewett, Howard Potter and others who were conspicuous capitalists of the day. The bill authorized the company to "do all lawful things to secure the full enjoyment of the powers, privileges, rights, benefits, and grants contained in a canal concession made by the Republic of Nicaragua to the Provisional Interoceanic Canal Society and confirmed May 22, 1889." The bill met with bitter opposition, but the men behind the company did not become discouraged until the failure of the Marine Bank of New-York, which carried with it the canal project and ruined General Grant financially.

In 1887 the Nicaragua Canal Company was incorporated. Subsequently the Maritime Canal Company was incorporated by act of Congress, approved February 20, 1889. The work of digging the canal was begun and continued by the latter until financial misfortune overtook the enterprise in the panic of 1893. The contract for construction was then awarded to the Nicaragua Company. Many attempts have been made to secure the aid of the Government, but none of the bills succeeded in passing both houses of Congress. Congress, however, authorized the appointment of a technical commission to re-examine the canal line, and when it returned early in 1898 Rear-Admiral John G.

Walker, the chairman, stated that not only is the canal a feasible project, but that it is practicable for less than three-fourths of the original estimate. The Walker Commission has submitted a full report to Congress. The estimate made by Mr. Menocal, in 1895, following the Tola line, placed the cost of the work at $66,466,880; a second estimate, following the low level line, fixed the cost at $69,893,660. The Ludlow Commission, more recently, estimated that a canal built along the low level line would cost $133,472,893.

A committee of the United States Senate on June 20, 1898, agreed to report a bill providing for the construction of the canal, but on lines entirely different from those previously reported. The new bill practically provided for the construction of the canal by the United States; that the Maritime Canal Company be continued in existence, but all the stock be held by the governments of the United States, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and that $5,000,000 be paid to the stockholders for the work already performed.

In October, 1898, an American syndicate, the leaders of which were Ernest F. Cragin and Edward Eyre, entered into a provisional agreement with President Zelaya by which it was empowered to negotiate with the Maritime Canal Company for the construction of the canal. The Nicaraguan Congress approved of the concession on October 31. The concession is to take effect on October 10, 1899, on which date the concession held by the Maritime Canal Company expires. The new concession is granted in perpetuity. The Government of Nicaragua agrees to demand none of the profits of the canal for 199 years; after that time it is to receive half of the profits. It is provided that within three years from the time the concession goes into effect the new company must open communication between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans by using the artificial waterways then constructed, and connecting by railroad the points between which water communication does not exist. The syndicate is also required within six months after its concession becomes operative to form a stock company for the building of the canal, and the Nicaraguan Government is to have 8 per cent of the stocks and bonds issued by the corporation.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

In December, 1897, reports were sent to Madrid that pacification among the revolutionists had been effected. Early in March, 1898, the revolt in the northern provinces became as formidable as ever, the rebels capturing several important towns connected by rail with Manila. Early in January Governor-General di Rivera issued an edict revoking all passes hitherto issued and established a military trocha; declared as forfeited to the Government all property belonging to the insurgents, or to tenants, partners or persons interested in such property. It also required the families of individuals who were members of the rebel party to join them or fix their residence under the watchfulness of the authorities.

On May 1 the American naval fleet under Admiral Dewey entered the harbor of Manila, attacked and destroyed the Spanish naval fleet and also the fortifications of the harbor of Cavité.

On June 12 General Filipino proclaimed a provisional government, with General Aguinaldo as President and Daniel Perindo Vice-President. A declaration of independence was also read, which renounced the Spanish authority and announced that the insurgents would not oppose an American protectorate.

On June 20 Manila was surrounded on all sides by the insurgents, and about 4,000 Spaniards were made prisoners. Governor-General Augusti wired to Madrid that he had retired within the walls of Manila and would not be able to communicate further with the Government.

On August 13, Admiral Dewey, commanding the American fleet, co-operating with General Merritt's army corps, bombarded and received the surrender of Manila to the United States Government.

(See also article on war with Spain.)

PORTO RICO.

Under the terms of the protocol agreed to between the United States and Spain on August 12, 1898, which provided for a joint commission of representatives of the United States and Spain to arrange terms for the transfer of the island to the authority and control of the United States, the American flag was officially raised and the island formally transferred to the United States on October 18, 1898, at noon.

(See also article on war between the United States and Spain.)

SANTO DOMINGO.

A revolution was started on the island on June 2, 1898, led by J. I. Jimines and General Augustin Morales. Its object was the overthrow of President Heureaux. The revolution received a setback by the seizure of the vessel chartered for the expedition, but it was temporary only. On June 19 the sloop Olivia started along the coast of Hayti picking up Dominicans for the purpose of a new descent upon Santo Domingo, with a view of overthrowing President Heureaux, but the revolution soon afterward ended.

URUGUAY.

A revolution broke out in Montevideo on July 4, 1898, being started by the 4th Regiment of Artillery, which had mutinied. The revolution was the result of intrigues of the followers of ex-President Herrera y Cbes. The chief of the revolted regiments afterward submitted, and in less than forty-eight hours the revolt was quelled.

VENEZUELA.

General Ignacio Andrade was installed as President of the Republic in the latter part of February. Soon afterward an insurrection was started under the leadership of Hernandez, which ended by his defeat and capture in June.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF EVENTS OF THE WAR TILL THE TREATY OF PEACE WAS SIGNED.

The autonomy project for Cuba and Porto Rico promulgated by the Spanish Government on November 27, 1897, to go into effect on January 1, 1898, was characterized as a scheme of the Spanish Cabinet intended to help it in its purpose to mislead public opinion in the United States, and to be used in a way to injure the cause of the Cuban insurgents. (A synopsis of the new autonomist constitution was published in The Tribune Almanac of 1898.) On January 1, 1898, the new Ministry, under the constitution, was formally inducted into office in Cuba by Captain-General Blanco, but the insurgent leaders could not be induced to accept the policy.

Captain-General Weyler, on October 21, 1896, issued a bando establishing a policy of devastation and concentration in the Province of Pinar del Rio, which later was extended to embrace all of the island which the Spanish arms were able to reach by military operations. It was estimated that as many as 400,000 of the peasantry were thus driven into the garrison towns or isolated places held by the troops, and the raising and movement of provisions of all kinds were interdicted, the people were deprived of means of support, their houses were burned, their fields and plant-beds were destroyed, their live stock was driven away or killed, and the suffering from want of food and sanitary conditions was so great that fully 50 per cent. died from starvation and disease.

The Blanco Administration began with the promise of a revocation of the Weyler decree and that the reconcentrados would be allowed to go back to their fields, where they could easily and quickly raise sufficient food to save themselves and those dependent upon them. It even went so far as to order $100,000 to be distributed for their relief, but this gift was coupled with the condition that in case of necessity the Spanish troops were to receive relief in preference to the reconcentrados. The result was that the suffering people got little or nothing. Under these circumstances the Spanish Government intimated to the United States Government that it would be agreeable to Spain if the charitable people of the United States should contribute to the relief of the reconcentrados. Assurances were also given that money and supplies could be sent to the United States Consulates in Cuba and be distributed under their supervision. Then President McKinley appealed to the charity of the American people for contributions, which were sent to Consul-General Lee at Havana for distribution. This action of the United States Government was not kindly received by public opinion in Spain, and the Spanish conservatives in Cuba resented it on the ground that it was the entering wedge for American intervention. The Spanish Government refused to allow, among other things, the free entry of cooking utensils, so that the raw food distributed was unavailing to the reconcentrados. Owing to his numerous duties General Lee was unable to give his personal attention to the distribution of the supplies, and Miss Clara Barton, the head of the Red Cross, volunteered to go to Cuba and take charge of the relief work. The President then determined to send the relief in National instead of merchant vessels. Spain protested against the supplies going in vessels of war, and about that time the troubles with Spain had become so threatening that all the Americans left on the island felt apprehensive of their own safety, and looked to the United States for protection.

The United States relief project, together with the scheme of autonomy, caused such dissatisfaction in Cuba that on January 12, 1898, riots occurred in Havana; and the demonstrations against the United States Consulate led to the detail of a strong guard, soon after which the riots were suppressed. The situation had become so critical that it was concluded to give better protection to the American interests, and the North Atlantic fleet was assembled near Key West, so to be more accessible in case of emergency.

On January 25, the Spanish Government formally expressing entire acquiescence in the proposition, the battle-ship Maine was sent to Havana, where she arrived on the following day. Some of the Spanish newspapers, however, denounced this action as another "entering wedge in a policy of intervention." Eleven days later, between 9 and 10 o'clock on the night of February 15, the vessel was destroyed and sunk by an explosion; of the 355 persons on board the following lost their lives by being killed outright or by drowning: Officers, 2; sailors, 230; marines, 28. Eight others afterward died from injuries.

Two courts of inquiry—one appointed by the United States Navy Department, and the other by the Spanish Government—were appointed on February 17. The report of the United States Court of Inquiry was transmitted to Congress, together with a special message from the President, on March 28. The report was as follows:

REPORT OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

United States Steamship Iowa,
First Rate,
Key West, Fla.,
Monday, March 21, 1898.

After full and mature consideration of all the testimony before it the Court finds as follows:

(1) That the United States battle-ship Maine arrived in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, on the 25th day of January, 1898, and was taken to Buoy No. 4, in from five and one-half to six fathoms of water, by the regular Government pilot. The United States Consul-General at Havana had notified the authorities at that place, the previous evening, of the intended arrival of the Maine.

(2) The state of discipline on board the Maine was excellent, and all orders and regulations in regard to the care and safety of the ship were strictly carried out. All ammunition was stowed in accordance

with prescribed instructions, and proper care was taken whenever ammunition was handled. Nothing was stowed in any one of the magazines or shellrooms which was not permitted to be stowed there. The magazines and shellrooms were always locked after having been opened, and after the destruction of the Maine the keys were found in their proper place in the Captain's cabin, everything having been reported secure that evening at 8 o'clock.

The temperature of the magazines and shellrooms was taken daily and reported. The only magazine which had an undue amount of heat was the after 10-inch magazine, and that did not explode at the time the Maine was destroyed. The torpedo warheads were all stowed in the after part of the ship under the wardroom, and neither caused nor participated in the destruction of the Maine. The dry gun-cotton primers and detonators were stowed in the cabin aft and remote from the scene of the explosion. Waste was carefully looked after on the Maine to obviate danger. Special orders in regard to this had been given by the commanding officer. Varnishes, dryers, alcohol, and other combustibles of this nature were stowed on or above the main deck, and could not have had anything to do with the destruction of the Maine.

The medical stores were stored aft under the wardroom and remote from the scene of the explosion. No dangerous stores of any kind were stowed below in any of the other storerooms.

The coal bunkers were inspected daily. Of those bunkers adjacent to the forward magazines and shellrooms, four were empty, namely: "B 3, B 4, B 5, B 6." "A 15" had been in use that day, and "A 16" was full of New River coal. This coal had been carefully inspected before receiving it on board. The bunker in which it was stowed was accessible on three sides at all times, and the fourth side at this time, on account of bunkers "B 4" and "B 6" being empty. This bunker, "A 16," had been inspected that day by the engineer officer on duty. The fire-alarms in the bunkers were in working order, and there had never been a case of spontaneous combustion of coal on board the Maine.

The two after boilers of the ship were in use at the time of the disaster, but for auxiliary purposes only, with a comparatively low pressure of steam, and being tended by a reliable watch. These boilers could not have caused the explosion of the ship. The four forward boilers have since been found by the divers, and are in a fair condition.

On the night of the destruction of the Maine everything had been reported secure for the night at 8 p. m., by reliable persons through the proper authorities, to the commanding officer. At the time the Maine was destroyed the ship was quiet, and, therefore, least liable to accident caused by movements from those on board.

(3) The destruction of the Maine occurred at forty minutes past nine in the evening, on the 15th day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, she being at the time moored to the same buoy to which she had been taken upon her arrival. There were two explosions of a distinctly different character, with a very short but distinct interval between them, and the forward part of the ship was lifted to a marked degree at the time of the first explosion. The first explosion was more in the nature of a report, like that of a gun, while the second explosion was more open, prolonged, and of a greater volume. This second explosion was, in the opinion of the Court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

The evidence bearing upon this, being principally obtained from divers, did not enable the Court to form a definite conclusion as to the condition of the wreck, although it was established that the after part of the ship was practically intact and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the destruction of the forward part. The following facts in regard to the forward part of the ship are, however, established by the testimony:

That portion of the port side of the protective deck which extends from about frame 30 to about frame 41 was blown up aft and over to port. The main deck from about frame 30 to about frame 41 was blown up aft and slightly over to starboard, folding the forward part of the middle superstructure over and on top of the after part. This was, in the opinion of the Court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

(5) At frame 17 the outer shell of the ship from a point eleven and one-half feet from the middle line of the ship, and six feet above the keel when in its normal position, has been forced up so as to be now about four feet above the surface of the water; therefore, about thirty-four feet above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured. The outside bottom-plating is bent into a reversed V-shape, the after wing of which, about fifteen feet broad and thirty feet in length (from frame 17 to frame 25), is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward.

At frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two, and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plating. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water, and about thirty feet above its normal position.

In the opinion of the Court this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about frame 18, and somewhat on the port side of the ship.

(6) The Court finds that the loss of the Maine on the occasion named was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of the crew of said vessel.

(7) In the opinion of the Court the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines.

(8) The Court has been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

W. T. SAMPSON, Captain, U. S. N.,
President.

A. MARIX, Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N., Judge-Advocate.

The Court, having finished the inquiry it was ordered to make, adjourned at 11 a. m. to await the action of the convening authority.

W. T. SAMPSON, Captain, U. S N., President.
A. MARIX, Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N., Judge-Advocate.

U. S. Flagship New-York, March 22, 1898, Off Key West, Fla.

The proceedings and findings of the Court of Inquiry in the above cases are approved.

M. SICARD, Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval Force on the North Atlantic Station.

The President, in his message, said that he had directed that the finding of the Court of Inquiry, and the views of the United States Government thereon, be communicated to the Spanish Government, and he did not doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish Nation would dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two Governments. Further, he said, it would be the duty of the Executive to advise Congress of the result. In the mean time he invoked deliberate consideration by Congress.

SPANISH COURT REPORT.

A full synopsis of the report of the Spanish Naval Commission which investigated the destruction of the battle-ship Maine was published prior to that of the American Court. The conclusions reached were directly opposite to those in the report of the American Court of Inquiry, and were as follows:

"The report contains declarations made by ocular witnesses and experts. From these statements it clearly deduces and proves the absence of all those attendant circumstances which are invariably present on the occasion of the explosion of a torpedo.

"The evidence of witnesses comparatively close to the Maine at the moment is to the effect that only one explosion occurred; that no column of water was thrown in the air; that no shock to the side of the nearest vessel was felt, nor on land was any vibration noticed, and that no dead fish were found.

"The evidence of the senior pilot of the harbor is that there is abundance of fish in the harbor, and this is corroborated by other witnesses. The assistant engineer of works states that after explosions made during the execution of works in the harbor he has always found dead fish.

"The divers were unable to examine the bottom of the Maine, which was buried in the mud, but a careful examination of the sides of the vessel, the rents and breaks, in which all point outward, shows, without a doubt, that that explosion was from the inside.

"A minute examination of the bottom of the harbor around the vessel shows absolutely no sign of the action of a torpedo, and the Fiscal (Judge-Advocate) of the Commission can find no precedent for the explosion of the storage magazine of a vessel by a torpedo.

"The report makes clear that, owing to the special nature of the proceedings following and the absolute respect shown for the extra-territoriality of the Maine, the Commission has been prevented from making such an examination of the inside of the vessel as would determine even the hypothesis of the internal origin of the accident. This is to be attributed to the regrettable refusal to permit the necessary co-operation of the Spanish Commission, both with the commander and crew of the Maine and the different American officers commissioned to investigate the causes of the accident, and later on with those employed in salvage work."

The report finished by stating that an examination of the inside and outside of the Maine as soon as such examination would be possible, as also of the bottom where the vessel rests, would prove that, supposing the remains (of the wreck) not to be totally or partially altered in the process of extraction, the explosion was undoubtedly due to some interior cause.

SENATE COMMITTEE INQUIRY.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee also made an investigation and submitted its report on April 13. It was given as the opinion of the Committee that "the destruction of the Maine was compassed either by the official act of the Spanish authorities, or was made possible by a negligence on their part so willing and gross as to be equivalent in culpability to positive criminal action." The report stated, further, that "it is estimated that the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine in position under her in a Spanish harbor, at a place where she had been moored to a buoy by the express direction and guidance of the Spanish authorities." Referring to the report of the Spanish board it declared that it was sedulously promulgated in advance of the American report, and that its claim that the catastrophe was from an internal and not from an external cause was manifestly false, and was intended to induce public opinion to prejudge the question. The Senate Naval Committee, on February 21, was directed to make an investigation, and on June 4 it reported that "in view of the careful inquiry by the Naval Court and that which was later made by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, it deems an investigation by the Naval Committee unnecessary, and has therefore made none."

(For names of committees of Congress, see under chapter of "Congress." See Index.)

The loss of the Maine occurred at a time when the relations between the United States and Spain were at a sensitive tension, due to the publication on February 8 of an imprudent letter written by Señor Dupuy de Lôme, the Spanish Minister at Washington, which contained phrases concerning the President that were both disparaging and insulting. The Secretary of State at once instructed the American Minister at Madrid to inform the Spanish Government that it would expect from it an expression of regret and a disavowal of the letter. Minister De Lôme promptly cabled his resignation to the Spanish Cabinet, which accepted it without delay. The Spanish Government at first declared the letter to be "purely private and personal," and that the resignation of Señor De Lôme ought to suffice

without further action. But the State Department thought otherwise, and on February 17 Spain officially disavowed in a positive manner the reflections on President McKinley in the De Lôme letter in these words: "The Spanish Government Ministry, in accepting the resignation of a functionary whose services they have been utilizing and valuing up to that time, leave it perfectly well established that they do not share, and rather, on the contrary, disauthorize, the criticisms tending to offend or censure the chief of a friendly State, although such criticisms had been written within the fields of friendship, and had reached publicity by artful and criminal means." On February 15 Señor Luis Polo de Bernabe was appointed to succeed Señor De Lôme as Minister to the United States.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

A few days later the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs intimated to Minister Woodford that the Spanish Government desired the recall from Havana of Consul-General Lee, and that the American warships which had been designated to convey supplies to Cuba for the relief of the sufferers there should be replaced by merchant vessels, in order to deprive the assistance sent to the reconcentrados of an official character. On March 6, after a conference with members of the Cabinet, the President declined to consider the request for the recall of General Lee and deferred compliance with the request relative to sending supplies in warships. He later invited the leaders of both political parties in Congress to confer with him in regard to the proper steps to be taken for the strengthening of the military and naval defences. As a result of these consultations the House of Representatives on March 8 unanimously voted to place $50,000,000 at the unqualified disposal of the President as an emergency fund for the National defence; the Senate following the next day with an equally unanimous vote in approval. This money was utilized almost at once in increasing the naval forces by purchase of steam vessels of all sizes suitable for service and making changes in them, to be ready in case of actual war, and in putting the coast defences and the Army in the best possible condition.

On March 16 the Spanish Government remonstrated against the mobilization of a United States naval force at Key West, and against other measures of readiness being taken by the United States Government to defend itself against war.

On March 30 Captain-General Blanco issued a decree in which he directed the end of the reconcentration in the four western provinces of Cuba—Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara. The articles decreed that the reconcentrados and their families should be allowed to return to their homes; ordered all relief committees and civil and military authorities to facilitate the workings of the decree, and also to aid the reconcentrados in selecting and securing new houses; directed the Colonial Government to prepare to execute all necessary orders to secure for the country people work on public improvements, and also to give food, by economical kitchens, to all the suffering, and that all the expenses over and above the funds then in the hands of the committees were to be provided for under the head of an extraordinary war credit.

NEGOTIATIONS TO AVERT WAR.

On March 31 the Spanish Cabinet Council met to consider the proposals of the United States, presented by Minister Woodford, that it was the sincere wish of the United States to lend its aid toward the ending of the war in Cuba by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and the Cuban people; that as a neighboring nation, with large interests in Cuba, the United States could be required to wait only a reasonable time for the mother country to establish its authority and restore peace and order within the borders of the island, and could not contemplate an indefinite period for the accomplishment of the result. Premier Sagasta, in an interview, stated: "Spain will do everything possible to maintain peace, but she cannot submit to any attack on the honor or integrity of the country." The official reply by Spain was published on the following day. It was, in substance, as follows: The Spanish Government will accept whatever assistance to feed and succor the necessitous may be sent from the United States, in accordance with the plan at that time in operation; that the preparations for an honorable and stable peace should be left to the insular Parliament, without whose concurrence the Spanish Government would not be able to arrive at the final result, it being understood that the powers reserved by the constitution to the central government were not lessened or diminished. As the Cuban Chambers were not to meet until May 4, the Spanish Government would not, on its part, object to a suspension of hostilities, if asked for by the insurgents from the General-in-Chief, to whom it was left to determine the duration and the condition of the suspension.

On April 1 Señor Galvez, president of the home rule administration (not the insurgents) in Cuba, addressed an appeal to President McKinley declaring that the insurgents were in the minority and that the majority were in favor of autonomy and begging that independence be not imposed upon Cuba. Three days later President Galvez issued a manifesto appealing to all those bearing arms in Cuba, insurgents as well as Spaniards, to mutually consent to cease hostilities and consider a re-establishment of peace on a strong and firm basis. On the day preceding Pope Leo sent an eloquent telegram to the Queen Regent urging Spain to grant an armistice in Cuba, with a view of allowing negotiations to be carried on between the insurgents and the Cuban authorities for the early conclusion of a permanent peace. The Pope dwelt on the sufferings of the people of Cuba, and urged that Her Majesty take action on humanitarian and not on political grounds; and that "as the father of the faithful" he could not intervene unless a stop was put to "shedding the blood of those who are God's sons."

On April 7 the representatives of the six great Powers of Europe accredited to the

United States—Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Russia and Italy—called upon President McKinley with an appeal for negotiations looking to the settlement of differences between the United States and Spain such as would afford all necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order in Cuba. To this the President replied that he shared the hope expressed in the note of appeal "that the outcome of the situation in Cuba may be the maintenance of peace between the United States and Spain by affording the necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order in the island, so terminating the chronic condition of disturbance there which so deeply injures the interests and menaces the tranquillity of the American Nation by the character and consequences of the struggle thus kept up at our doors, besides shocking its sentiment of humanity. The Government of the United States appreciates the humanitarian and disinterested character of the communication now made on behalf of the Powers named, and for its part is confident that equal appreciation will be shown for its own earnest and unselfish endeavors to fulfil a duty to humanity by ending a situation the indefinite prolongation of which has become insufferable."

On April 9 the Foreign Ambassadors in Madrid called upon the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs and requested that Spain grant the armistice so repeatedly asked for by the Pope. The Spanish Cabinet met, when the Minister of War and the Minister of Marine objected strongly to granting an armistice on the ground that it would be disparaging to the Spanish arms. But the Ambassadors insisted that the armistice be granted, and ultimately the Cabinet agreed to it. The United States had previously asked for an armistice, but Spain refused. In the note sent to the Pope through the Papal Chamberlain the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs said: "In consequence of the ardent, noble and repeated urgings of the Pope the Spanish Government has decided to order Captain-General Blanco to concede immediately a suspension of hostilities for the period which his prudence may deem fit, with the view to prepare for and facilitate peace." The Pope replied thanking the Spanish Government and assured it that "the Pope will not fail to use his influence where the occasion offers in order that the legitimate wishes of the Spanish Government may be realized and the prestige of the noble Catholic nation be unimpaired." The Emperor of Austria telegraphed his congratulation to the Pope "on the happy issue of his intervention," adding: "I venture to hope that, with the help of the Almighty, the interests of humanity will be safeguarded."

PRESIDENT'S SECOND MESSAGE.

After a delay of several days President McKinley sent to Congress, on April 11, a message in which he remitted for settlement the question of the relations between the United States and Spain. The full text of the message was as follows:

"To the Congress of the United States.

"Obedient to that precept of the Constitution which commands the President to give from time to time to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body with regard to the grave crisis that has arisen in the relations of the United States to Spain by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba. I do so because of the intimate connection of the Cuban question with the state of our own Union and the grave relation the course which it is now incumbent upon the Nation to adopt must needs bear to the traditional policy of our Government, if it is to accord with the precepts laid down by the founders of the Republic and religiously observed by succeeding Administrations to the present day.

"The present revolution is but the successor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominion of Spain, extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which during its progress has subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annoyance and disturbance among our citizens, and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous and uncivilized practices of warfare shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people.

"Since the present revolution began, in February, 1895, this country has seen the fertile domain at our threshold ravaged by fire and sword in the course of a struggle unequalled in the history of the island and rarely paralleled as to the number of combatants and the bitterness of the contest by any revolution of modern times where a dependent people, striving to be free, have been opposed by the power of the sovereign State. Our people have beheld a once prosperous community reduced to comparative want, its lucrative commerce virtually paralyzed, its exceptional productiveness diminished, its fields laid waste, its mills in ruins and its people perishing by tens of thousands from hunger and destitution.

"We have found ourselves constrained, in the observance of that strict neutrality which our laws enjoin and which the law of nations commands, to police our own waters and watch our own seaports in prevention of any unlawful act in aid of the Cubans. Our trade has suffered, the capital invested by our citizens in Cuba has been largely lost, and the temper and forbearance of our people have been so severely tried as to beget a perilous unrest among our own citizens, which has inevitably found expression from time to time in the National Legislature, so that issues wholly external to our own body politic engross attention and stand in the way of that close devotion to domestic advancement that becomes a self-contained Commonwealth whose primal maxim has been the avoidance of all foreign entanglements. All this must needs awaken, and has, indeed, aroused the utmost concern on the part of this Government, as well during my predecessor's term as in my own.

"In April, 1896, the evils from which our country suffered through the Cuban war became so onerous that my predecessor

made an effort to bring about a peace through the mediation of this Government in any way that might tend to an honorable adjustment of the contest between Spain and her revolted colony, on the basis of some effective scheme of self-government for Cuba under the flag and sovereignty of Spain. It failed, through the refusal of the Spanish Government then in power to consider any form of mediation, or, indeed, any plan of settlement which did not begin with the actual submission of the insurgents to the mother country, and then only on such terms as Spain herself might see fit to grant. The war continued unabated. The resistance of the insurgents was in no wise diminished.

"The efforts of Spain were increased, both by the dispatch of fresh levies to Cuba and by the addition to the horrors of the strife of a new aid in human phase happily unprecedented in the modern history of civilized Christian peoples. The policy of devastation and concentration, inaugurated by the Captain-General's bando of October 21, 1896, in the province of Pinar del Rio, was thence extended to embrace all of the island to which the power of Spanish arms was able to reach by occupation or by military operations. The peasantry, including all dwelling in the open agricultural interior, were driven into the garrison towns or isolated places held by the troops. The raising and movement of provisions of all kinds were interdicted. The fields were laid waste, dwellings unroofed and fired, mills destroyed, and, in short, everything that could desolate the land and render it unfit for human habitation or support was commanded by one or the other of the contesting parties and executed by all the powers at their disposal.

"By the time the present Administration took office, a year ago, reconcentration, so-called, had been made effective over the better part of the four central and western provinces—Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio. The agricultural population, to the estimated number of 300,000 or more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinage, deprived of the means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly clad and exposed to the most unsanitary conditions. As the scarcity of food increased with the devastation of the depopulated areas of production, destitution and want became misery and starvation.

"Month by month the death rate increased in an alarming ratio. By March, 1897, according to conservative estimates from official Spanish sources, the mortality among the reconcentrados, from starvation and diseases thereto incident, exceeded 50 per centum of their total number. No practical relief was accorded to the destitute. The overburdened towns, already suffering from general dearth, could give no aid. The so-called 'zones of cultivation' established within the immediate area of effective military control about the cities and fortified camps proved illusory as a remedy for the suffering. The unfortunates, being for the most part women and children, with aged and helpless men, enfeebled by disease and hunger, could not have tilled the soil without tools, seed or shelter, for their own support or for the support of the cities.

"The reconcentration, adopted avowedly as a war measure in order to cut off the resources of the insurgents, worked its predestined result. As I said in my Message of last December, it was not civilized warfare. It was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave.

"Meanwhile, the military situation in the island had undergone a noticeable change. The extraordinary activity that characterized the second year of the war, when the insurgents invaded even the hitherto unharmed fields of Pinar del Rio and carried havoc and destruction up to the walls of the city of Havana itself, had relapsed into a dogged struggle in the central and eastern provinces. The Spanish arms regained a measure of control in Pinar del Rio and parts of Havana, but, under the existing conditions of the rural country, without immediate improvement of their productive situation. Even thus partially restricted, the revolutionists held their own, and their conquest and submission, put forward by Spain as the essential and sole basis of peace, seemed as far distant as at the outset.

"In this state of affairs, my Administration found itself confronted with a grave problem of its duty. My Message of last December reviewed the situation and narrated the steps taken with a view to relieving its acuteness and opening the way to some form of honorable settlement. The assassination of the Prime Minister, Canovas, led to a change of Government in Spain. The former Administration, pledged to subjugation without concession, gave place to that of a more liberal party, committed long in advance to a policy of reform, involving the wide principle of home rule for Cuba and Porto Rico. The overtures of this Government, made through its new envoy, General Woodford, and looking to an immediate and effective amelioration of the condition of the island, although not accepted to the extent of admitted mediation in any shape, were met by assurances that home rule, in an advanced phase, would be forthwith offered to Cuba, without waiting for the war to end, and that more humane methods should thenceforth prevail in the conduct of hostilities. Coincidentally with these declarations the new Government of Spain continued and completed the policy already begun by its predecessor, of testifying friendly regard for this Nation by releasing American citizens held under one charge or another connected with the insurrection, so that by the end of November not a single person entitled in any way to our National protection remained in a Spanish prison.

"While these negotiations were in progress the increasing destitution of the unfortunate reconcentrados and the alarming mortality among them claimed earnest attention. The success which had attended the limited measure of relief extended to the suffering American citizens among them by the judicious expenditure through the consular agencies of the money appropriated expressly for their succor by the joint resolution approved May 24, 1897, prompted the humane extension of a similar scheme of aid to the great body of sufferers. A suggestion to this end was

acquiesced in by the Spanish authorities. On the 24th of December last I caused to be issued an appeal to the American people, inviting contributions in money or in kind for the succor of the starving sufferers in Cuba, following this on the 8th of January by a similar public announcement of the formation of a Central Cuban Relief Committee, with headquarters in New-York City, composed of three members representing the American National Red Cross and the religious and business elements of the community.

"The efforts of that committee have been untiring and have accomplished much. Arrangements for free transportation to Cuba have greatly aided the charitable work. The president of the American Red Cross and representatives of other contributory organizations have generously visited Cuba and co-operated with the Consul-General and the local authorities to make effective distribution of the relief collected through the efforts of the Central Committee. Nearly $200,000 in money and supplies has already reached the sufferers, and more is forthcoming. The supplies are admitted duty free, and transportation to the interior has been arranged so that the relief, at first necessarily confined to Havana and the larger cities, is now extended through most if not all of the towns where the suffering exists. Thousands of lives have already been saved.

"The necessity for a change in the condition of the reconcentrados is recognized by the Spanish Government. Within a few days past the orders of General Weyler have been revoked, the reconcentrados, it is said, to be permitted to return to their homes and aided to resume the self-supporting pursuits of peace; public works have been ordered to give them employment, and a sum of $600,000 has been appropriated for their relief.

"The war in Cuba is of such nature that, short of subjugation or extermination, a final military victory for either side seems impracticable. The alternative lies in the physical exhaustion of the one or the other party, or, perhaps, of both—a condition which in effect ended the Ten Years' war by the truce of Zanjon. The prospect of such a protraction and conclusion of the present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world, and least of all by the United States, affected and injured as we are deeply and intimately by its very existence.

"Realizing this, it appeared to be my duty in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than to the Cubans, who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the trouble, to seek to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this end, I submitted on the 27th ultimo, as a result of much representation and correspondence through the United States Minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish Government looking to an armistice until October 1 for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the President.

"In addition, I asked the immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration, so as to permit the people to return to their farms and the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies from the United States, co-operating with the Spanish authorities so as to afford full relief.

"The reply of the Spanish Cabinet was received on the night of the 31st ultimo. It offers, as the means to bring about peace in Cuba, to confide the preparation thereof to the insular Parliament, inasmuch as the concurrence of that body would be necessary to reach a final result, it being, however, understood that the powers reserved by the constitution to the Central Government are not lessened or diminished. As the Cuban Parliament does not meet until May 4 next, the Spanish Government would not object, for its part, to accept at once a suspension of hostilities if asked for by the insurgents from the General-in-Chief, to whom it would pertain in such case to determine the duration and conditions of the armistice.

"The propositions submitted by General Woodford and the reply of the Spanish Government were both in the form of brief memoranda, the texts of which are before me, and are substantially in the language above given. The function of the Cuban Parliament in the matter of 'preparing' peace and the manner of its doing so are not expressed in the Spanish memorandum; but from General Woodford's explanatory reports of preliminary discussions preceding the final conference it is understood that the Spanish Government stands ready to give the insular Congress full powers to settle the terms of peace with the insurgents—whether by direct negotiation or indirectly by means of legislation does not appear.

"With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace and its disappointing reception by Spain, the Executive was brought to the end of his effort. In my annual Message of December last I said:

" 'Of the untried measures there remain only recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression.'

"Thereupon I reviewed these alternatives, in the light of President Grant's measured words, uttered in 1875, when, after seven years of sanguinary, destructive and cruel hostilities in Cuba, he reached the conclusion that the recognition of the independence of Cuba was impracticable and indefensible, and that the recognition of belligerence was not warranted by the facts according to the tests of public law. I commented especially upon the latter aspect of the question, pointing out the inconveniences and positive dangers of a recognition of belligerence, which, while adding to the already onerous burdens of neutrality within our own jurisdiction, could not in any way extend our influence or effective offices in the territory of hostilities. Nothing has since occurred to change my view in this regard—and I recognize as fully now as then that the issuance of a proclamation of neutrality, by which process the so-called recognition of belligerence is published, could, of itself and unattended by other action, accomplish nothing toward the one end for which we

labor—the instant pacification of Cuba and the cessation of the misery that afflicts the island.

"Turning to the question of recognizing at this time the independence of the present insurgent government in Cuba, we find safe precedents in our history from an early day. They are well summed up in President Jackson's message to Congress, December 21, 1836, on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Texas. He said:

" 'In all the contests that have arisen out of the revolutions of France, out of the disputes relating to the crowns of Portugal and Spain, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European Governments, and out of the numerous and constantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish-America, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our Government that we have under the most critical circumstances avoided all censure and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of goodwill in those against whom we have been by force of evidence compelled to decide. It has thus made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party without reference to our particular interests and views, or to the merits of the original controversy. . . . But on this, as on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in rigid adherence to principle. In the contest between Spain and the revolted colonies we stood aloof and waited, not only until the ability of the new States to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away. Then, and not until then, were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself. . . . It is true that with regard to Texas the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the chief of the Republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly organized government of Texas annihilated within its confines. But, on the other hand, there is, in appearance at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Texas. The Mexican Republic, under another Executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader, and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion. Upon the issue of this threatened invasion the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended; and were there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have hitherto held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions.'

"Thereupon Andrew Jackson proceeded to consider the risk that there might be imputed to the United States motives of selfish interest in view of the former claim on our part to the territory of Texas, and of the avowed purpose of the Texans in seeking recognition of independence as an incident to the incorporation of Texas in the Union; concluding thus:

" 'Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself or one of the great foreign Powers shall recognize the independence of the new Government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved beyond cavil or dispute the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty and to uphold the government consituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it we are but carrying out the long-established policy of our Government, a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad and inspired confidence at home.'

"These are the words of the resolute and patriotic Jackson. They are evidence that the United States in addition to the test imposed by public law as the condition of the recognition of independence by a neutral State (to wit, that the revolted State shall 'constitute in fact a body politic, having a Government in substance, as well as in name, possessed of the elements of stability,' and forming de facto, 'if left to itself, a State among the Nations, reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a State') has imposed for its own governance in dealing with cases like these the further condition that recognition of independent Statehood is not due to a revolted dependency until the danger of its being again subjugated by the parent State has entirely passed away.

"This extreme test was in fact applied in the case of Texas. The Congress to whom President Jackson referred the question as one 'probably leading to war,' and therefore a proper subject for 'a previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished,' left the matter of the recognition of Texas to the discretion of the Executive, providing merely for the sending of a diplomatic agent when the President should be satisfied that the Republic of Texas had become 'an independent State.'

"It was so recognized by President Van Buren, who commissioned a Chargé d'Affaires March 7, 1837, after Mexico had abandoned an attempt to reconquer the Texan territory, and when there was at the time no bona fide contest going on between the insurgent province and its former sovereign.

"I said in my message of December last: 'It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of Statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor.'

"The same requirements must certainly be no less seriously considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, for no less positive test can be applied to the greater act than to the lesser; while on the other hand the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing State, which form important factors when the recognition of belligerency is concerned, are secondary, if not rightly eliminable,

factors when the real question is whether the community claiming recognition is or is not independent beyond peradventure.

"Nor from the standpoint of expedience do I think it would be wise or prudent for this Government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular Government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligation toward the organization so recognized. In case of intervention our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such Government; we would be required to submit to its direction and to assume to it the mere relation of a friendly ally. When it shall appear hereafter that there is within the island a Government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate Nation, and having, as a matter of fact, the proper forms and attributes of nationality, such Government can be promptly and readily recognized, and the relations and interests of the United States with such Nation adjusted.

"There remain the alternative forms of intervention to end the war, either as an impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of the one party or the other.

"As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relation of the United States has virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each not of itself conclusive but all tending to the exertion of a potential influence toward an ultimate pacific result, just and honorable to all interests concerned. The spirit of all our acts hitherto has been an earnest, unselfish desire for peace and prosperity in Cuba, untarnished by differences between us and Spain, and unstained by the blood of American citizens.

"The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral, to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring States have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifices of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

"The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

"First—In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is therefore none of our business. It is specially our duty, for it is right at our door.

"Second—We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

"Third—The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our people, and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

"Fourth—And which is of the utmost importance. The present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this Government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us and with which our people have such trade and business relations—when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves ruined—where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door by warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless altogether to prevent, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising—all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with a war nation with which we are at peace.

"These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to Congress the report of the Naval Court of Inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the National heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our Navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death, grief and want brought to their homes and sorrow to the Nation.

"The Naval Court of Inquiry, which, it is needless to say, commands the unqualified confidence of the Government, was unanimous in its conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion, that of a submarine mine. It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

"In any event, the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish Government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American Navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace and rightfully there.

"Further referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a dispatch from our Minister to Spain of the 26th ult. contained the statement that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice require in the matter of the Maine. The reply above referred to of the 31st ult. also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to an arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter, which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish Minister at Washington of the 10th inst., as follows: 'As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views between the report of the American and Spanish

boards, Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts, whose decision Spain accepts in advance.'

"To this I have made no reply.

"President Grant in 1875, after discussing the phases of the contest as it then appeared and its hopeless and apparent indefinite prolongation, said:

" 'In such event I am of opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them, and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible—mediation and intervention. Owing, perhaps, to the large expanse of water separating the island from the peninsula . . . the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depositary of common confidence, to suggest wisdom when passion and excitement have their sway, and to assume the part of peacemaker. In this view, in the earlier days of the contest, the good offices of the United States as a mediator were tendered in good faith, without any selfish purpose, in the interest of humanity and in sincere friendship for both parties, but were at the time declined by Spain, with the declaration, nevertheless, that at a future time they would be indispensable. No intimation has been received that in the opinion of Spain that time has been reached. And yet the strife continues with all its dread horrors and all its injuries to the interests of the United States and of other nations. Each party seems quite capable of working great injury and damage to the other, as well as to all the relations and interests dependent on the existence of peace in the island; but they seem incapable of reaching any adjustment, and both have thus far failed of achieving any success whereby one party shall possess and control the island to the exclusion of the other. Under the circumstances, the agency of others, either by mediation or by intervention, seems to be the only alternative which must, sooner or later, be invoked for the termination of the strife.'

"In the last annual message of my immediate predecessor during the pending struggle it was said:

" 'When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge.'

"In my annual message to Congress, December last, speaking to this question, I said:

" 'The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced, without misgiving or hesitancy, in the light of the obligation this Government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity. Sure of the right, keeping free from all offence ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the Government will continue its watchful career over the rights and property of American citizens, and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be honorable and enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and to humanity to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part, and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world.'

"The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder with varying seasons, but it has not been and it is plain that it cannot be extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

"In view of these facts and of these considerations, I ask the Congress to autnorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable Government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

"And, in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued, and that an appropriation be made out of the public Treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

"The issue is now with Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution and the law, I await your action.

"Yesterday, and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to

enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

"Executive Mansion, April 11, 1898."

CONGRESS ACTS ON THE MESSAGE.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the message, presented its reports to the Senate on April 13. The majority (one Democrat and five Republicans) presented resolutions declaring that Cuba should be free and independent; that Spain should withdraw its armed forces from the island, and empowering the President to use the forces of the United States to an extent that might be necessary to carry the resolution into effect. The minority (three Democrats and one Republican) reported an amendment recognizing the Republic of Cuba as the true and lawful Government of the island. The resolutions were debated, but not voted upon on that day. On the same day the House of Representatives, however, adopted resolutions, by a vote of 322 to 19, directing the President to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba and to employ the land and naval forces to execute the purposes of the resolutions. On the following day the Senate adopted the House resolutions with an amendment declaring that "the people of Cuba are and ought to be free and independent," and recognizing Cuba as a republic. The House on April 18 refused to concur in the amendment, by a vote of 179 to 156. Conference committees were then appointed by both houses, when the Senate conferrees receded from their contention for a recognition of the Cuban republic, but insisted on reinserting the words "are and" before "ought of right to be free and independent" in the first clause. The House conferrees would not concede, and a disagreement was reported. A further conference was ordered and an agreement reached on the resolutions as follows, and they were adopted:

"Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battle-ship, with 260 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited; therefore be it resolved

"First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

"Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"Third—That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

"Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

The resolutions were adopted by the Senate at 1:38 a. m. April 19, the vote being: Ayes, 42; noes, 35; not voting, 12. The political complexion of the vote was: Ayes—Republicans, 38; Democrats, 3; Independents, 1. Noes—Democrats, 24; Populists, 5; Silver Republicans, 4; Silverites, 2. Not voting—Republicans, 5; Democrats, 7. The House vote on adoption was taken at 2:40 a. m. April 19, resulting as follows: Ayes, 311; noes, 6; not voting, 38; answered present (Frank G. Clarke, R.), 1. The political complexion of the House vote was: Ayes—Republicans, 178; Democrats, 107; Populists, 18; Fusionists, 5; Silverites, 3. Noes—Republicans, 5; Democrats, 1. Not voting—Republicans, 21; Democrats, 14; Populists, 3.

SPAIN APPEALS TO POWERS.

April 18.—Spain sent a note to the Powers, which began by noting the "moral and material aid the Cuban rebels have received from the United States" in filibustering expeditions and the operations of the Junta. It also declared that Spain had made repeated and positive denials of cruelty toward the Cubans; it dwelt at some length upon the destruction of the Maine, and asserted the absolute innocence of Spanish officials and Spanish subjects generally, and enumerated the four classes of the Spanish proposals, as follows: First—An offer to submit all questions arising from the Maine affair to arbitration. Second—An order to Governor-General Blanco to retire into the western provinces and to apply 3,000,000 pesetas to the relief of the agricultural population, with an acceptance by the Spanish Government of relief for Cubans sent by the United States, provided such relief were sent in merchant vessels. Third—The co-operation of Parliament in formulating the extent of the powers to be reserved for the central Government. Fourth—In view of the Cuban Parliament not meeting before May 4, the proclamation of an immediate armistice.

ULTIMATUM SENT TO SPAIN.

April 20.—Congress voted a resolution "for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that Spain relinquish its authority and government on the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces, and empowering the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry the resolution into effect." On the same day the President communicated to the Spanish Minister in Washington the demand which it became the duty of the Executive to address to the Government

of Spain in obedience to said resolution, when the Minister asked for his passports and withdrew. After turning over the care of Spanish interests to the French Ambassador and the Minister of Austria-Hungary, he immediately went across the border into Canada. The United States Minister at Madrid was in turn notified by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs that the withdrawal of the Spanish representative from the United States had terminated diplomatic relations between the two countries and that all official communications between their respective representatives ceased therewith. At this time Minister Woodford had received from the Secretary of State of the United States an ultimatum to Spain, of which the following is the text:

"You have been furnished with the text of a joint resolution voted by the Congress of the United States on the 19th instant, approved to-day, in relation to the pacification of the island of Cuba. In obedience to that act, the President directs you to immediately communicate to the Government of Spain said resolution, with the formal demand of the Government of the United States that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. In taking this step the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people under such free and independent government as they may establish.

"If by the hour of noon on Saturday next, the 23d day of April instant, there be not communicated to this Government by that of Spain a full and satisfactory response to this demand and resolution, whereby the ends of peace in Cuba shall be assured, the President will proceed without further notice to use the power and authority enjoined and conferred upon him by the said joint resolution to such extent as may be necessary to carry the same into effect."

As Minister Woodford had been dismissed from Spain before he had had time to deliver the ultimatum, he asked for safe passports, turned over the Legation to the British Embassy and left for Paris the same afternoon. Before leaving Madrid he instructed Consul-General Bowen to advise all American Consuls in Spain to withdraw from the country.

April 21.—Governor-General Blanco issued a manifesto from his headquarters in Havana, in which he reviewed the strained relations between Spain and the United States, and called upon all fellow-countrymen in Cuba to rally and "fight the eternal enemy of the Spanish name." On the following day he decreed a state of war in Cuba, annulled all previous decrees granting pardons to insurgents, and placed under martial law all those guilty of treason, espionage, crime against peace, etc., and those who should disturb public order. The Colonial Government of Cuba also published a manifesto calling upon the people to oppose the United States in war.

BLOCKADE OF CUBAN PORTS.

April 22.—President McKinley issued a proclamation declaring a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including the ports between Cardenas and Bahia Honda, also the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast. On the same day most of the ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet left Key West to blockade Cuban ports; the United States gunboat Nashville captured the Spanish merchant steamer Buena Ventura off Key West and made her the first prize of the war. The American fleet in Asiatic waters sailed from Hong Kong to attack Manila, the chief port of the Philippine Islands. Both houses of Congress adopted the conference report on the Volunteer Army bill, and the measure was signed by the President.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

April 23.—President McKinley issued a proclamation calling for the enlistment of 125,000 volunteers, to be apportioned as far as practicable among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia according to population, and to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. The quotas of the several States, etc., were as follows:

Alabama—Two regiments of infantry and one battalion.

Arkansas—Two regiments of infantry.

California—Two regiments of infantry, two battalions and four heavy batteries.

Colorado—One regiment of infantry and one light battery.

Connecticut—One regiment of infantry, one light battery and two heavy batteries.

Delaware—One regiment of infantry.

Florida—One regiment of infantry.

Georgia—Two regiments of infantry and two light batteries.

Illinois—Seven regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry.

Indiana—Four regiments of infantry and two light batteries.

Iowa—Three regiments of infantry and two light batteries.

Kansas—Three regiments of infantry.

Kentucky—Three regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry.

Louisiana—Two regiments of infantry.

Maine—One regiment of infantry and one heavy battery.

Maryland—One regiment of infantry and four heavy batteries.

Massachusetts—Four regiments of infantry and three heavy batteries.

Michigan—Four regiments of infantry.

Minnesota—Three regiments of infantry.

Mississippi—Two regiments of infantry.

Missouri—Five regiments of infantry and one light battery.

Montana—One regiment of infantry.

Nebraska—Two regiments of infantry.

New-Hampshire—One regiment of infantry.

New-Jersey—Three regiments of infantry.

New-York—Twelve regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry.

North Carolina—Two regiments of infantry and one heavy battery.

Ohio—Six regiments of infantry, four light batteries and two squadrons of cavalry.

Oregon—One regiment of infantry.

Pennsylvania—Ten regiments of infantry and four heavy batteries.
Rhode Island—One regiment of infantry.
South Carolina—One regiment of infantry, one battalion and one heavy battery.
Tennessee—Three regiments of infantry.
Texas—Three regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry.
Utah—One troop of cavalry and two light batteries.
Vermont—One regiment of infantry.
Virginia—Three regiments of infantry.
Washington—One regiment of infantry.
West Virginia—One regiment of infantry.
Wisconsin—Three regiments of infantry.
Wyoming—One battalion and one troop of cavalry.
District of Columbia—One battalion.
North Dakota—Five troops of cavalry.
South Dakota—Seven troops of cavalry.
Idaho—Two troops of cavalry.
Nevada—One troop of cavalry.
Arizona—Two troops of cavalry.
New-Mexico—Four troops of cavalry.
Oklahoma—One troop of cavalry.

WAR DECLARED BY SPAIN.

April 24.—Spain issued this decree:

"Diplomatic relations are broken off between Spain and the United States, and, the state of war being begun between the two countries, numerous question of international law arise which must be precisely defined, chiefly because the injustice and provocation come from our adversaries, and it is they who by their detestable conduct have caused this grave conflict.

"We have observed with the strictest fidelity the principles of international law, and have shown the most scrupulous respect for morality and the right of government. There is an opinion that the fact that we have not adhered to the Declaration of Paris does not exempt us from the duty of respecting the principles therein enunciated. The principle Spain unquestionably refused to admit then was the abolition of privateering. The Government now considers it most indispensable to make absolute reserve on this point, in order to maintain our liberty of action and uncontested right to have recourse to privateering when we consider it expedient, first, by organizing immediately a force of cruisers, auxiliary to the navy, which will be composed of vessels of our mercantile marine and with equal distinction in the work of our navy.

"Clause 1.—The state of war existing between Spain and the United States annuls the Treaty of Peace and Amity of October 27, 1795, and the Protocol of January 12, 1877, and all other agreements, treaties or conventions in force between the two countries.

"Clause 2.—From the publication of these presents thirty days are granted to all ships of the United States anchored in our harbors to take their departure free of hindrance.

"Clause 3.—Notwithstanding that Spain has not adhered to the Declaration of Paris, the Government, respecting the principles of the law of nations, proposes to observe, and hereby orders to be observed, the following regulations of maritime law:

"First—Neutral flags cover the enemy's merchandise, except contraband of war.

"Second—Neutral merchandise, except contraband of war, is not seizable under the enemy's flag.

"Third—A blockade, to be obligatory, must be effective, viz., it must be maintained with sufficient force to prevent access to the enemy's littoral.

"Fourth—The Spanish Government, upholding its right to grant letters of marque, will at present confine itself to organizing, with the vessels of the mercantile marine, a force of auxiliary cruisers, which will co-operate with the Navy, according to the needs of the campaign, and will be under naval control.

"Fifth—In order to capture the enemy's ships and confiscate the enemy's merchandise and contraband of war under whatever form, the auxiliary cruisers will exercise the right of search on the high seas and in the waters under the enemy's jurisdiction, in accordance with international law, and the regulations, which will be published.

"Sixth—Defines what is included in contraband of war, naming weapons, ammunition, equipments, engines and 'in general, all the appliances used in war.'

"Seventh—To be regarded and judged as pirates, with all the rigor of the law, are captains, masters, officers and two-thirds of the crew of vessels which, not being American, shall commit acts of war against Spain, even if provided with letters of marque issued by the United States."

STATE OF WAR RECOGNIZED.

April 25.—President McKinley sent a message to Congress in which he reviewed the pending conditions of war with Spain and recommended the adoption of a joint resolution recognizing a state of war to the end that the definition of the international status of the United States as a belligerent power might be made known, and the assertion of all its rights and the maintenance of all its duties in the conduct of a public war might be assured. On the same day both houses of Congress, by unanimous vote, passed a bill recognizing the existence of war, as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc.,

"First—That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist, and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A. D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

"Second—That the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect."

April 26.—President McKinley issued a proclamation respecting the rights of Spanish vessels, also with regard to the "right of search," reading:

"Whereas, By an act of Congress approved April 25, 1898, it is declared that war exists, and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A. D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, and

"Whereas, It being desirable that such war should be conducted upon principles in harmony with the present views of nations and sanctioned by recent practice, it has already been announced that the policy of this Government will be not to resort to privateering, but to adhere to the rules of the Declaration of Paris.

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws, do hereby declare and proclaim:

"First—The neutral flag covers enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war.

"Second—Neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag.

"Third—Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective.

"Fourth—Spanish merchant vessels in any ports or places within the United States shall be allowed until May 21, 1898, inclusive, for loading their cargoes and departing from such ports or places; and such Spanish merchant vessels, if met at sea by any United States ship, shall be permitted to continue their voyage if, on examination of their papers, it shall appear that their cargoes were taken on board before the expiration of the above term; provided, that nothing herein contained shall apply to Spanish vessels having on board any officers in the military or naval service of the enemy, or any coal (except such as may be necessary for their voyage), or any other article prohibited or contraband of war, or any dispatch of or to the Spanish Government.

"Fifth—Any Spanish merchant vessel which, prior to April 21, 1898, shall have sailed from any foreign port bound for any port or place in the United States, shall be permitted to enter such port or place, and to discharge her cargo and afterward forthwith to depart without molestation; and any such vessel, if met at sea by any United States ship, shall be permitted to continue her voyage to any port not blockaded.

"Sixth—The right of search is to be exercised with strict regard for the rights of neutrals, and the voyages of mail steamers are not to be interfered with except on the clearest ground of suspicion of a violation of law in respect to contraband or blockade."

April 26.—The Spanish Government sent another note to the Powers, expressing regret at the "hard necessity of being compelled to appeal to force in order to repel the scandalous aggression of the United States and defend the national dignity and historical integrity of the fatherland." Continuing, the note says:

"History presents few instances wherein the reason is so evident on one part and the outrage so undisguised on the other. Spain has on her side right, correct procedure and prudence, while the United States has on her side only disloyalty and the impulse of unbridled ambitions." After a reference to the "execrable conduct" of General Fitzhugh Lee, the note reproduces the text of the resolutions of Congress, calling attention to the last words as "intended to deceive the Cubans." It is then predicted that the island of Cuba will not be declared pacified until "it is ready for annexation." Further on, the note gives the details of the rupture of the negotiations between Spain and the United States, concluding with the following declaration: "The Spanish people await the attack with tranquil serenity, decided to sell their lives dear and to defend energetically their right to remain in America, confident that in this work they will have the assistance of the Cubans, who are Spaniards like themselves."

April 26.—The War Revenue bill was reported to the House of Representatives by Mr. Dingley.

April 27.—The United States Squadron in Asiatic waters sailed from Mirs Bay, China, to blockade Manila. . . . Matanzas, Cuba, fortifications were shelled by American warships.

April 28.—France declared neutrality.

April 29.—A Spanish squadron of four cruisers and three torpedo-boats sailed from Cape Verd Islands.

April 30.—Señor Silvela, leader of the Dissident Conservatives in the Spanish Cortes, made a significant speech, saying it was "the duty of the Cortes to interfere when the duel had gone far enough to satisfy Spanish honor."

May 1.—Commodore Dewey's Asiatic squadron of six vessels put into Manila Harbor at daylight and at once opened battle with the Spanish fleet and gained a victory that will go down in history as one of the most famous successes that ever were accomplished by a military or naval commander. The following Spanish warships were destroyed: Reina Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, General Lezo, Marquis del Duero, El Cano, Velasco and Isla de Mindanao The Spanish loss was 618, but the Americans did not lose a man and had only nine injured. Three days later Dewey's fleet took possession of the naval station at Cavite, destroyed the fortifications at the bay entrance and paroled the prisoners. The President recognized this great victory by promoting Dewey to be acting rear-admiral. On May 9 Congress passed a bill giving Dewey a vote of thanks and promoting him to the grade of rear-admiral, and providing medals for all who took part in the engagement. Subsequently the following officers were promoted as follows: Captain Frank Wildes, commanding the Boston, 5 numbers; Captain Joseph B. Coghlan, the Raleigh, 6 numbers; Captain Charles V. Gridley, the Olympia, 6 numbers; Captain N. Mayo Dyer, the Baltimore, 7 numbers; Captain B. P. Lambertson, chief of staff, 7 numbers; Commander Asa Walker, the Concord, 6 numbers, and Commander E. P. Wood, the Petrel, 10 numbers.

May 2.—Martial law proclaimed in Madrid. . . . Twelve thousand New-York troops go into camp at Peekskill and Hempstead.

May 3.—Threatening demonstrations in Madrid. Martial law proclaimed in Valencia. Queen Regent telegraphs to the Pope that Spain resolves to resist to the bitter end.

May 4.—Bread riots begin in several parts of Spain.

May 6.—French steamer Lafayette tried to run the Havana blockade after being

warned, was captured by the Annapolis and taken to Key West, but was released by order of the State Department because of a previous arrangement with France.

May 7.—Havana batteries fired upon by American gunboats.

May 11.—Major-General Wesley Merritt ordered to the Philippine Islands as Military Governor. . . . Ensign Worth Bagley and four of the crew of the torpedo-boat Winslow were killed in an engagement at Cardenas.

May 12.—Admiral Sampson's vessels bombard San Juan, Porto Rico. . . . Four members of the Spanish Cabinet resign. . . . Spanish squadron arrives at Martinique.

May 14.—Spanish squadron arrives at Curacao.

May 15.—Spain's Cabinet is dissolved.

May 16.—Premier Sagasta ordered by the Queen Regent to form a new Cabinet.

May 17.—Censorship of cable messages established.

May 18.—Spain's new Cabinet announced, with Sagasta as President of Council.

May 19.—Señor Leon y Castillo declines to be Minister of Foreign Affairs in Spain's new cabinet. . . . Spanish squadron reaches Santiago de Cuba.

May 20.—Spanish Senate congratulates Admiral Cervera, commander of Spanish squadron at Santiago de Cuba, for "cleverly dodging the American squadron."

May 22.—United States cruiser Charleston sails from San Francisco for Manila.

May 24.—United States battle-ship Oregon arrives at Jupiter, Fla., from San Francisco. . . . Almodovar del Rio made Spain's Minister of Foreign Affairs, vice Señor Leon y Castillo, declined.

May 25.—President issues second call for volunteers (75,000). . . . First detail of troops for Manila sails from San Francisco. . . . Cervera's Spanish squadron "bottled up" at Santiago de Cuba by United States warships.

May 29.—United States commerce destroyer Columbia damaged by collision off Sandy Hook.

May 31.—Commodore Schley's squadron bombards ships and fortifications at Santiago de Cuba.

June 3.—Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson and a volunteer crew of seven men sunk the steam collier Merrimac in the channel at the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, thus preventing the Spanish war vessels from getting out of that harbor. All were taken prisoners by the Spaniards, after drifting ashore on a catamaran, and the Spanish Admiral "in recognition of their bravery" sent a flag of truce to the American commander saying: "Daring like theirs makes a bitterest enemy proud that his fellowmen can be such heroes."

June 4.—United States gunboat Marietta arrives at Key West from San Francisco.

June 5.—United States monitor Monadnock sails from San Francisco for Manila.

June 6.—Santiago de Cuba defences again bombarded by American warships.

June 7.—United States monitor Monterey sails from San Francisco for Manila. . . . Spanish batteries at Santiago de Cuba were badly wrecked by the American warships in a bombardment of three hours.

June 8.—The First Division of the Army under General Shafter left camp and went aboard the transports at Tampa, Fla., bound for Cuba to co-operate with the American warships in the general plan for the invasion of Cuba. They were of the infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers and signal corps. United States warships attacked Caimanera, Cuba, and won a victory.

June 9.—The Conference Committee's report on the War Revenue bill was adopted by the House by a vote of 154 ayes to 107 noes.

June 10.—The Conference Committee's report on the War Revenue bill was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 43 ayes to 22 noes. . . . Spain's Cabinet Council, seeing the hopelessness of further continuing the war, authorized the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs to confer with certain Ambassadors and Ministers in Madrid with a view of obtaining honorable peace. A new appeal was made to the Pope to use his influence to obtain the interference of the Powers. The Pope telegraphed to the Queen Regent placing his services at her disposal if she considered the time had arrived for the intervention of the Powers. . . . The invasion of Cuba was begun by the landing of 800 United States marines, under Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Huntington, at Guantanamo; hence the American flag was first raised on the island of Cuba since the American consulates were closed at the beginning of the war. The landing was not effected, however, until the Spanish forts were silenced by the guns of the American warships.

June 11.—The American marines which were landed at Guantanamo yesterday were attacked by Spanish guerillas, and the fighting continued for thirteen hours, when reinforcements were landed from the American ships. Five of the Americans, including Surgeon J. B. Gibbs, were killed and eleven wounded.

June 12.—General Aguinaldo officially proclaimed a provisional government in the Philippine Islands. A declaration of independence was read renouncing the Spanish authority; General Aguinaldo was elected President, and Daniel Perindo Vice-President. It was announced that the insurgents would not oppose an American protectorate or occupation.

June 14.—Shafter and his army, composed of 815 officers and 16,072 enlisted men, three-fourths of whom were of the Regular Army, sailed from Tampa, Fla., for Santiago de Cuba. The Secretary of the Navy gave substantial recognition to the members of Hobson's crew by promoting Master-at-Arms Daniel Montague to be a boatswain; Gunner's Mate George Charette to be a gunner; Coxswains Clausen, Deigman and Murphy to be chief boatswains' mates; G. F. Phillips to be chief machinist, and Francis Kelly, water tender, to be chief machinist. In addition to these promotions it was decided that Congress should vote each one a medal of honor. . . . The United States marines made an aggressive movement against the Spanish guerillas at Guantanamo and completely routed the enemy. They razed a Spanish camp and killed about forty Spanish soldiers. One of the marines was slightly wounded only.

June 15.—The United States dynamite

cruiser Vesuvius had the first real test since she was built of her guns, by throwing three dynamite shells into the fortifications of Santiago de Cuba.

June 16.—Admiral Sampson's fleet again bombarded the forts at Santiago de Cuba, wrecking the batteries and dislodging many of the guns. American ships demolished the fort and earthworks at Caimanera, and shelled the Spaniards as they fled to the bushes.

June 18.—The inhabitants of Catalonia, Spain, circulated a manifesto in favor of peace. It was signed by thirty-five associations and eighteen local newspapers.

June 19.—The inhabitants of Caimanera, Cuba, prepared to burn the town and flee to the hills. . . . The Philippine insurgents prove to be effective allies with the American forces. The American transports were reported to have arrived at Manila Harbor.

June 20.—Manila is surrounded on all sides by the insurgents, and 4,000 Spaniards are made prisoners. Don Carlos in an interview blames the Spanish Government for bringing on the war. . . . The Spanish Government peremptorily refuses to exchange Naval Constructor Hobson and other volunteers who sunk the Merrimac in Santiago Harbor.

June 21.—The transports, with General Shafter's army division, arrived off Santiago de Cuba, when a conference took place between Admiral Sampson, General Shafter and General Garcia, the latter the commander of the Cuban insurgents. The purpose was to obtain all the information possible as to the distribution of the Spanish forces near Santiago. . . . Spain begins to strengthen her fortifications near Gibraltar.

June 22.—The invasion of Cuba actually begins by the landing of General Shafter's troops at points near Santiago de Cuba. The enemy made a nominal and ineffective resistance by firing from the hills at long range and were driven back by the firing from the warships covering the invading army. Direct cable communication between Playa del Este (the principal point of landing) and Washington was established. . . . Manila reports were to the effect that crews from German warships had landed and occupied the city under the German Admiral Von Diedrichs. . . . A resolution was introduced in Congress calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to report to the Senate such official facts as the Government might be in possession of as to whether Naval Constructor Hobson and those who were captured with him were confined by the Spanish authorities within the line of the fire of the United States warships, and what efforts had been made for their exchange and with what result; also such information as he might have in connection with the report that the Spanish soldiers had mutilated after death the bodies of United States marines and sailors who were killed in the recent engagements near Guantanamo. A letter from the surgeon of the hospital ship Solace to Surgeon-General Van Reypen denied the report that the Spanish soldiers had mutilated the bodies of Americans.

June 23.—The landing of the First Division of the Army was completed at Santiago de Cuba. Reinforcements for this division to the number of sixteen hundred sailed from Newport News on the Yale, under command of General Duffield. . . . Señor Sagasta stated to the Spanish Cortes that Admiral Camara's fleet is on the way to Manila. . . . The United States monitor Monadnock sailed from San Francisco for Manila, accompanied by the collier Nero.

June 24.—Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" and detachments of other cavalry had a fierce battle with two thousand Spanish soldiers at Juragua, near Santiago, and drove the enemy back. The American loss was twelve dead and about forty wounded. The Spanish loss was heavy. . . . The Spanish Cortes adjourned and martial law was proclaimed in Madrid. . . . Lieutenant Hobson and companions were reported, through a flag of truce, as confined in a prison in the city of Santiago, about four miles from Morro Castle.

June 26.—Camara's Spanish fleet arrives at Port Said, in the Suez Canal, and the Egyptian Government refused to permit the ships to take coal. Reports credit fleet as bound to Hawaii and San Francisco, and also to Manila. . . . Auxiliary cruiser Harvard sailed from Newport News with reinforcements for Shafter's division at Santiago de Cuba.

June 27.—Commodore John C. Watson detailed as commander of a squadron to go across the Atlantic to harass Spain's commerce and to blockade and attack her seaboard cities. The squadron selected comprised the battle-ships Iowa and Oregon, the protected cruiser Newark, the auxiliary cruisers Yosemite, Yankee and Dixie, and the colliers Abarenda, Alexander and Scandia. . . . Admiral Barrosa was ordered by Spain to assemble a special fleet at Cadiz. . . . Camara's fleet was at Port Said waiting for repairs to be made to the Audaz. The Egyptian Government prohibited one hundred and fifty men engaged for the fireroom force at Port Said from embarking.

June 28.—The President issued a proclamation extending the blockade to the southern coast of Cuba and San Juan de Porto Rico. . . . Captain-General Augusti sends word to Madrid that the situation in Manila is critical. Auginaldo summoned him to surrender, but Augusti treated the command with disdain.

June 29.—Advance of the Army on Santiago is delayed by poor facilities for transporting rations and by non-arrival of the siege guns. Flying Squadron is merged into the Sampson fleet. . . . General Wesley Merritt sailed from San Francisco for Manila to take command as Military Governor of the Philippine Islands. . . . Egyptian Government refuses to allow Spanish fleet to coal at Port Said. . . . Queen Regent of Spain signs a decree for the formation of an auxiliary cruiser division at Cadiz.

June 30.—The coaling of the Spanish squadron from Spanish colliers at Port Said was stopped by order of the Egyptian Government, and the Spanish Admiral was ordered to leave the port as soon as possible.

July 1.—The first land battle of the war began to-day, with General Lawton's division and General Bates's brigade (both of General Shafter's Corps) on one side,

and the Spanish forces, near Santiago de Cuba, on the other. The American troops advanced and took El Caney, with an estimated loss of nearly a thousand killed and wounded on the American side, and double that number on the Spanish side.

July 2.—The fighting was resumed this morning and lasted all day.

July 3.—Shafter's forces pushed on and invested Santiago, and then demanded the surrender of the city before noon on July 5, under pain of bombarding the city. To this demand the Spanish commandant sent a peremptory refusal. . . . Admiral Cervera, with his fleet of seven ships that had been bottled up in Santiago Harbor since May 19, made a bold attempt to escape from the harbor, passing around the sunken Merrimac, but it was a hopeless effort. The torpedo boats Furor and Pluton were attacked by the improvised American torpedo boat Gloucester (formerly the yacht Corsair) and were destroyed by the shots from the rapid-firing guns. The cruisers Infanta Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo and Vizcaya were engaged as soon as they emerged from the harbor by the armored cruiser Brooklyn, under Commodore Schley, the Oregon, the Iowa and the Texas, and after a few shots were exchanged the three Spanish cruisers were forced to run for the shore, where they were burned and blown up, within four miles of the entrance of the harbor. The cruiser Cristobal Colon kept on and hoped by her superior speed to escape, but the battle-ship Oregon and the cruiser Brooklyn chased and captured her about fifty miles from Santiago. Before the Americans boarded her the Spaniards opened all of the sea valves and threw the bonnets overboard, and this caused the ship to fill and sink. The Brooklyn and Iowa were struck a half-dozen times, but no injury was done to any of the other American ships, and only one American was killed and three others wounded. The Spanish loss was six ships, 300 killed, 150 wounded and 1,800 taken prisoners. Admiral Cervera was slightly wounded and with other Spanish officers was courteously received by Commander Richard Wainwright of the Gloucester, who assigned a cabin for their accommodation. The prisoners were later sent to the United States to be kept under confinement. The cruiser New-York, Admiral Sampson's flagship, was too far away at the time to take part in the sea fight.

July 5.—The bombardment of Santiago was postponed yesterday and to-day pending a conference between Admiral Sampson and General Shafter, and because of the delay in arrival of siege guns and ammunition. Several steamers having refugees from Santiago arrived at Kingston, Jamaica. Six more regiments of volunteers started from Chickamauga for Santiago.

July 6.—President McKinley issued a proclamation calling upon the American people to give thanks to God in the churches on the following Sunday for the victories achieved by the Navy and the Army, and recommending prayers be said for the return of peace. . . . The Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes was espied coming out of the harbor of Santiago soon after midnight, when the American warships Massachusetts and Texas opened fire on her and she was sunk. The Spaniards had planned to sink her in the channel and block the harbor entrance. . . . The steamer Alfonso XII, loaded with supplies for the Spanish troops, attempted to run the blockade of the port of Mariel, near Havana, and was sunk.

July 7.—Hobson and his seven associates were exchanged at Santiago for three Spanish lieutenants and fourteen men who had been captured from Cervera's fleet. . . . General Miles and his staff left Washington to take the field at Santiago. . . . News was received that United States troops had been landed at Cavite, Philippine Islands.

July 8.—Shafter again informed the Spanish commander at Santiago that unless the surrender was made by noon to-morrow he would renew the attack. . . . Camara's squadron re-entered the Suez Canal on the return to Spain.

July 9.—For the first time since war was declared official communications passed between Spain and the United States. An offer was made by the Spanish Government to abandon Santiago, provided that the Spanish forces might be permitted to retire immediately to Holguin, sixty miles away. The reply of the United States was that only unconditional surrender would be accepted. . . . The Spanish fleet that had started for Manila reached Port Said on its return to Spain.

July 10.—In accordance with the proclamation of the President, thanksgiving services for victories to the American forces and prayers for the speedy return of peace were held in the churches throughout the country. . . . The Spanish forces at Santiago opened fire on Shafter's troops, but their guns were soon silenced by the American return fire. General Toral, commandant at Santiago, declined an unconditional surrender of Santiago.

July 11.—The United States warships opened fire on the fortifications of Santiago and continued for two hours. A church stored with powder and ammunition was struck and an explosion followed. About seventy buildings were demolished. General Miles and staff arrived off Santiago. . . . The Spanish Cabinet tendered their resignations.

July 12.—General Shafter made a second demand for the unconditional surrender of Santiago, and General Toral replied that he was determined to resist the taking of the city.

July 13.—The armistice at Santiago was further extended until noon to-morrow, at the request of General Toral, to enable him to communicate with Madrid upon the terms of surrender. Reports of several cases of yellow fever among the troops before Santiago caused much alarm. . . . Admiral Dewey reported that the German warship Irene interfered with the chief of the insurgents while he was engaged in taking Subic Bay. Two American warships were dispatched to the scene, when the German ship retired. . . . The Spanish naval prisoners captured at Santiago arrived at Portsmouth, N. H.

July 14.—General Toral submitted to the demand to surrender Santiago and all that part of the island of Cuba east of Acerra-

deros, Palma and Sagua, upon conditions to be arranged by commissioners to be appointed to represent each of the contending armies. One of the conditions was that the Spanish troops (from ten to twenty thousand) should be transported to Spain by the United States.

July 15.—It was reported that about ten thousand of the Spanish troops, with their officers, revolted against General Toral's plan of surrender and refused to lay down their arms, being encouraged by the breaking out of yellow fever among the United States troops and the pledged support of General Blanco. The commissioners completed and signed the nine articles of agreement on the terms of surrender. . . Twenty-three cases of yellow fever were reported among the Americans in front of Santiago. . . . The fourth expedition for Manila, under General Otis, sailed from San Francisco, intending to stop at Honolulu to hoist the United States flag in recognition of the act of Congress annexing Hawaii to the United States. . . . The Spanish Government issued a decree practically declaring martial law.

July 16.—The terms of capitulation of Santiago were agreed to by the Spanish Government at Madrid, the agreement being that the Spanish forces march out of the Santiago lines with honors of war, depositing their arms as they go out, with the exception that the officers retain their side arms, and that with as little delay as possible the United States transport all the surrendered troops to Spain. . . . Admiral Cervera and other Spanish naval officers captured at Santiago landed at Annapolis, Md., as prisoners of war.

July 17.—The formal surrender of Santiago was made and the United States flag was hoisted over the Governor's palace in place of the Spanish flag. General McKibben was made Governor-General. . . . Second detachment of reinforcements for Manila arrived there.

July 18.—President McKinley issued a proclamation outlining the proposed plan of government of that portion of the Province of Santiago in possession of the American troops. It is the first document of its kind ever issued by a President of the United States. . . . The submarine mines of Santiago Harbor were destroyed by Lieutenant Hobson, and Commodore Schley entered the bay and made a tour of inspection. . . . The Cabinet of the Aguinaldo Government of the Philippines was named.

July 19.—Twenty transports and warships of the United States fleet entered Santiago Harbor and seized several vessels lying there that were not known about by the Americans before Toral's surrender. The Cuban insurgents showed unfriendliness toward the United States authorities because they were prevented from assuming control at Santiago.

July 20.—The commander of the Spanish forces at Guantanamo refused to surrender under the terms of the Santiago capitulation. . . . The contract for transporting the Spanish prisoners of war from Santiago to Spain was awarded to the Spanish Transatlantic Company for $55 for each officer and $20 for each man. . . . General Miles organized his expedition for the capture of Porto Rico, and reinforcements to the number of 4,000, under General Wilson, sailed from Charleston to join General Miles.

July 21.—The army for Porto Rico, under General Miles, sails from Cuba under convoy. . . . The proposed naval squadron for Spain, under Commodore Watson, is abandoned for the time being. . . . Sagasta, Duke Almadovar de Rio and Señor Gomazo constitute a sort of ministerial sub-committee on the peace question, which they discuss secretly.

July 22.—London correspondent at Madrid declares that the Spanish Government has entered upon the preliminary stage of peace negotiations.

July 25.—First division of expedition of United States troops for Porto Rico campaign under General Miles began landing on the south coast, near Ponce. . . . Seven thousand Spanish troops at Guantanamo surrendered to Shafter. . . . General Merritt arrives at Manila.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

July 26.—The Spanish Government, through the French Ambassador at Washington, submits a proposition to President McKinley looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of terms of peace. . . . General Miles landed a force of soldiers, supported by a company of sailors and marines from the Gloucester, at Guanica, Porto Rico, and after a skirmish with the Spaniards, killing five, the American flag was hoisted on Porto Rican soil.

July 27.—The United States forces in Porto Rico advanced in the direction of Yauco, fighting all the way. After fighting all night the Americans withdrew to the coast.

July 28.—Major-General Brooke, with reinforcements for Porto Rico, sailed from Newport News.

July 29.—The peace proposition from Spain was discussed by President McKinley and the Cabinet with a view of formulating a reply. . . . The United States flag was raised over the port and city of Ponce, Porto Rico, the Spanish forces at each surrendering to the American commanders.

July 30.—Spanish peace proposals discussed by President McKinley and Ambassador Cambon, resulting in the arrangement of a basis. . . . Aguinaldo, insurgent leader in the Philippines, becomes defiant toward the United States authorities.

July 31.—Nuevitas, Cuba, bombarded and taken by United States troops. . . . Spanish forces in Porto Rico surrender by the thousands. Porto Ricans rejoice over the arrival of the American forces. . . . United States troops in trenches at Malate, between Cavité and Manila, attacked by Spanish forces; after three hours' fighting Spaniards repulsed with loss of 500 killed and wounded. American loss, 11 killed, 44 wounded.

August 1.—Spanish Cabinet discusses terms of peace submitted by United States and asks further explanations from Washington. . . . Juana Diaz, Porto Rico, taken by United States troops. . . . Insurgents at Philippines inclined to make trouble for United States forces.

August 2.—Spanish Government an-

nounces acceptance of principle of American conditions of peace.

August 4.—United States steamship Monterey and transports with General Merritt's expedition arrive at Manila. . . . Premier of Spain consults prominent Spaniards on the subject of peace, with the view of getting the opinions of all parties. . . . Colonel San Martin, Spanish commander of Ponce, Porto Rico, who abandoned the city to the Americans, was court-martialled and shot.

August 5.—Peace conferences in Madrid continue. . . . United States marines land near San Juan, Porto Rico, and take Cape San Juan light station.

August 6.—United States forces at Porto Rico capture Guayama. . . . First transport with troops from Shafter's corps in Cuba sails from Santiago for Montauk Point convalescent camp.

August 7.—Spain's reply to peace terms offered by the United States approved by the Spanish Cabinet.

August 8.—Spanish prisoners from Cervera's fleet offered their parole by the United States.

August 9.—Spain's reply to peace conditions of the United States presented to President McKinley by M. Cambon.

August 10.—Protocol embodying proposed terms for negotiation of treaty of peace agreed upon by Secretary Day and M. Cambon was submitted to Spain. . . . American troops captured Coamo, Porto Rico; loss of Spaniards, 3 killed, 9 wounded and many prisoners. No Americans killed.

August 11.—Spanish Cabinet formally approved protocol and empowered M. Cambon to sign it. . . . United States troops in Porto Rico were attacked and drove back a strong Spanish force at Mayaguez; American loss, 2 killed and 15 wounded. Spanish loss heavy.

August 13.—Admiral Dewey demanded the surrender of Manila, Philippines, and being refused, bombardment was begun by the United States naval fleet at 9:30 a. m., and five minutes later the United States Army forces opened fire from the trenches, under Brigadier-General F. V. Greene. The Spanish forces surrendered at 1 p. m. The total loss on the American side was one man killed and six wounded.

PROTOCOL SIGNED.

August 12.—Protocol providing for general armistice between Spain and the United States signed, and President McKinley issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Excellency Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain, the Governments of the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and,

"Whereas, It is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces:

"Now, Therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation."

The protocol was as follows:

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the first of October.

6. On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

The Spanish Senate adopted the Protocol on September 10, and the Queen Regent signed it on the following day.

PEACE COMMISSION.

President McKinley on August 26 appointed the following as Commissioners to represent the United States at the Peace Convention to be held in Paris: William R. Day, of Ohio; U. S. Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota; U. S. Senator William P. Frye, of Maine; Whitelaw Reid, of New-York, and Justice Edward D. White, of Louisiana. Subsequently Judge White declined to serve, and U. S. Senator George Gray, of Delaware, was appointed to the vacancy on September 9. The Commissioners had a conference with the President on September 13, 14 and 15, and sailed for Europe on September 17. Others who accompanied the Commission to act in various capacities were J. B. Moore, ex-Assistant Secretary of State, secretary to the Commission; John R. MacArthur, assistant secretary; Frank Branagan, disbursing officer; Arthur Ferguson, Spanish interpreter; Mr. Spear, French interpreter; John S. Martin, jr., cipher expert; Dr. J. S. Rodriguez, translator; Mr. Corbin, attaché; Miss Sarah Atkinson, Spanish stenographer and typewriter; Miss Marie MacNaughton, French stenographer and typewriter; Edward Sa-

voy and Henry Freeman, messengers; Mr. Taylor, Francis H. Stark and J. R. Buck, secretaries to individual Commissioners. The Commissioners arrived in London on September 23, and on September 27 went to Paris and held their first session on September 29.

Spain's Commissioners were announced on September 18, as follows: Senor Montero Rios (President of the Spanish Senate), Senors Abarzuza, Garnica and Villarutia, and General Cerero. The remuneration allowed to the Spanish Commissioners was 12,000 francs per month and expenses to Senor Rios, and 8,000 francs per month and expenses to each of the other members.

The first joint session of the Commissioners was held on October 1, in apartments assigned at the French Foreign Office, Paris. Sessions were held from time to time until on October 18 the question of the Cuban debt, which had been under consideration for several days, was disposed of by the American Commissioners, who insisted that the money raised by the Cuban loans was not applied to the requirements of interests of the island, but was chiefly borrowed to the end of improving the financial condition of Spain and to procure funds which she could not longer raise in the Peninsula, and that the debt, therefore, was personal to Spain. On October 27 the Spanish Government, through its Commissioners, accepted the negative view of the American Commissioners in the matter of the Cuban debt and agreed that the Cuban article in the protocol should, without conditions, have a place in the ultimate treaty of peace.

At the joint session on October 31 the formulated demands of the United States regarding the Philippines were presented. They specified that the United States Government had determined to possess for itself certain territory and parcels of land bounded by and lying within such parallels of latitude and longitude as mark the limits of the Philippine archipelago, and that it would reimburse Spain to the extent of her "pacific expenditures" made in the archipelago. In other words, to be responsible to Spain for the actual expenditures made by her in the Philippines for the advantage of the islands, for the good of the people and for permanent betterments and improvements.

On November 4 the Spanish Government flatly refused to accept the proposition and presented a number of positive declarations, to the effect that the United States had no ultimate rights in the Philippine archipelago, and could have none save by the consent of Spain in the negotiations and upon terms satisfactory to her. The Spanish Commissioners contended that before the signature of the protocol M. Cambon was advised that the maintenance of Spain's authority over the Philippines should not be affected by the protocol, to which reservation the United States made no protest or objection at the time; that the capitulation of Manila having occurred on the day following the signing of the protocol was invalid; that the United States had wrongfully appropriated public moneys belonging to Spain by seizing the tariff duties at Manila in the sum of nearly $1,000,000; that the United States held as prisoners the Spanish troops at Manila in violation of international law, because done after the suspension of hostilities under the protocol, and that by the imprisonment of these troops Spain had been prevented from quelling the insurrection and had thus contributed to the violence against Spain after the cessation of hostilities. To this a general denial was made, and on November 12 the United States Cabinet held a special session at which instructions, said to be of a positive character, bearing on the Philippine question were drafted for dispatch to the American Commissioners. They were to the effect that the American Commissioners should admit of no further discussion as to the right of the islands, and that the only matter remaining for discussion was the manner of giving over the islands. November 16 the Spanish Commissioners presented a long document in answer to the American argument, in which was reaffirmed the position they had assumed against the discussion of Spain's sovereignty over the Philippines; they insisted that the words "shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines" in Article III of the protocol did not warrant any reference to Spain's withdrawal from the Philippines except on her own terms, and therefore proposed arbitration on the words above quoted. November 20 representatives of the Spanish Chambers of Commerce met in Saragossa and urged that the Philippines be given up without further obstruction, and upon the best terms possible to be obtained from the Americans.

November 21 the Commission met in joint session, when the Americans presented a final proposition. They declared that the United States could not modify the proposal before made for the cession of the entire archipelago of the Philippines, but were authorized to offer Spain, in case the cession should be agreed to, the sum of $20,000,000, to be paid in accordance with terms to be fixed in the treaty of peace. Spain's proposition to invoke the offices of a third Power to construe the words "control, disposition and government of the Philippines" was rejected on the ground that the diction of the third article of the protocol, dealing with the Philippines, was so broad and clear as to afford no justification for arbitration. Spain, through her Commissioners, accepted the terms of the American Commissioners on November 28, but accompanied the reply with a protest against the principles embodied in the American argument and declared that she submitted only from stress of circumstances.

Daily meetings followed to discuss the articles of the Treaty and to put them in proper form until December 10, when, at 8:45 o'clock in the evening, the Treaty of Peace was signed. It contained seventeen articles, and there were two copies—one in Spanish and the other in English—engrossed on parchment, and each of the Commissioners wrote his signature upon each. In substance, the principal articles provided for the evacuation of Cuba, and the cession of Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine Islands, and the political, ad-

ministrative and financial results thereof; the acquirement by the United States of public property and the relinquishment of archives; determined the status of Spanish subjects remaining in the ceded territories and unfinished lawsuits and contracts; gave guarantees of the same terms to Spanish shipping and merchandise in the Philippine Islands for ten years; made provision for the settlement of the status of Spanish commerce in the West Indies, and guaranteed religious freedom in the ceded territories in the same terms as the Florida treaty.

CUBA EVACUATION BOARD.

The Commissioners to meet with the Spanish representatives at Havana to arrange and execute the details for the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces were appointed by President McKinley, on August 16, as follows: Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson, Major-Generals James F. Wade and Matthew C. Butler.

Spain's representatives were appointed August 19, as follows: General Gonzales Parrado, Admiral Luis Pastor Landero and Marquis de Montoro.

The American representatives arrived at Havana on September 10 and held their first session on the following day. The first joint session to arrange for the evacuation of the island was held on October 4. October 7 the President informed the Evacuation Board that the Spaniards must evacuate before December 1.

On October 17 the Spanish Evacuation Commissioners delivered official notes to the American Commissioners declaring that it would be practically impossible to effect evacuation in the short space of time fixed by the Americans; denying that they had authority to treat of any political subjects outside the strict limits of military evacuation, and insisting that the sovereignty of Spain would continue until the final treaty of Spain should be signed in Paris. To this the Americans sent a brief note, stating emphatically that December 1 would positively be the date on which Spain's right, claims and sovereignty would cease to exist in Cuba. The President, together with the Secretaries of State, Navy and War, on October 24 discussed a recommendation made by General Wade, at Havana, that the limit of time allowed the Spaniards to evacuate Cuba be extended from December 1 to January 1. The recommendation was adopted on the ground that it would be physically impossible for the 124,000 Spanish troops to be shipped in the time originally agreed on. In the mean time, however, the United States troops in Cuba were to take possession of the territory as fast as the Spaniards should vacate it. Later the Spanish Government urgently requested that the evacuation be postponed because of the large number of Spanish troops remaining on the island who, it was represented, could not be moved before January 1. On November 15 the United States Government cabled a refusal to postpone the date of assuming American control, and two days later the Spanish Government agreed to yield Cuba on January 1, with the understanding that the Spanish troops then remaining on the island should be quartered under the protection of the United States in camps especially designated, pending embarkation for Spain.

The American flag was hoisted over Manzanillo, Cuba, on October 11.

PORTO RICO EVACUATION BOARD.

The Commissioners to represent the United States at San Juan, arrange and execute the details for the evacuation of Porto Rico by the Spanish forces, were appointed by President McKinley on August 16, and were: Major-General John R. Brooke, Rear-Admiral Winfield S. Schley and Brigadier-General William W. Gordon.

Spain's Commissioners were General Ortega y Diaz, Vallarino y Carreseo and Sanchez del Aguila y Leon.

The first joint session was held at San Juan on September 10. The Joint Commission held its last session on October 12, when it was agreed that the United States should take possession of the island on October 18. The American Commissioners met at intervals afterward to settle the final details of transfer. The work of the United States Evacuation Commission was completed on October 18, at noon, when the control of the island was formally transferred to the United States and the American flag was raised over the Captain-General's palace at San Juan and officially saluted with twenty-one guns. The evacuation of the island by Spain was completed on October 23, when the last detachment of Spanish troops sailed for Spain.

THE ARMED FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NAVY.—The Navy personnel consisted of a total of 22,828 enlisted men and petty officers and 1,368 commissioned officers. Of the latter 555 were of the Regular, or standing Navy, and 813 of the Volunteer Navy, or officers appointed and commissioned for the war. Every volunteer officer was examined physically and professionally by boards of officers of the Regular service before he received his commission, and the highest rank given was that of commander, corresponding to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the Army, and there were only three of this rank. There were also three lieutenant-commanders, corresponding to the rank of major in the Army, 112 lieutenants with the rank of captain in the Army, and 185 engineer officers ranking with captain and first lieutenant of the Army. The total losses in engagements were 17 killed and 67 wounded. In addition to the vessels originally built for the United States as warships (a list of which will be found under the head of "Navy" on another page) there was an Auxiliary Navy, composed as follows: Twelve merchant vessels converted into auxiliary cruisers, 28 converted yachts, 27 converted tugs, 19 steamers converted into colliers, 15 Revenue Marine Service cutters, 4 lighthouse tenders, 2 Fish Commission vessels, 4 refrigerating and supply ships, 1 repair ship, 3 waterboats, 2 water distilling ships, 2 transports, 1 ambulance-ship and the purchased cruisers New-Orleans, Topeka, Albany, Manley and Mayflower.

ARMY.—The Army force was composed of 2,323 officers and 56,365 enlisted men of the Regulars, and 8,785 officers and 207,244 enlisted men of the volunteers. Of of-

ficers there were 26 major-generals (including the three Regulars, Miles, Merritt and Brooke), and 84 brigadier-generals of volunteers. Of this force 23 officers and 257 enlisted men were killed and 113 officers and 1,464 enlisted men were wounded. From May 1 to September 30, 80 officers and 2,520 enlisted men died in camps from disease.

SPAIN'S LOSSES IN NAVAL BATTLES.

The naval losses by Spain were: 12 cruisers, representing a displacement of 49,974 tons; 2 torpedo-boat destroyers, representing a displacement of 760 tons, and 21 gunboats.

PRIZES CAPTURED.

The first prize vessel captured was the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura, from Sierra Morena bound to Cardenas. She was a vessel of 1,669 tons, and, with cargo, was valued at $150,000. She was taken by the United States gunboat Nashville on April 22. Between then and May 18 there were 31 others taken.

The first vessel taken by the Spanish Government was the bark Saranac, from Newcastle, N. S. W., for Iloilo, Philippine Islands, loaded with coal. She was caught on April 27, but was afterward released because of being an unlawful capture.

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS.

The following were the appropriations made by Congress for meeting the expenses of the war: National Defence act, March 9, 1898, $50,117,000; Army and Navy Deficiencies act, May 4, 1898, $34,625,725 71; Naval act (increase over preceding act), May 4, 1898, $23,095,549 49; Fortifications act (increase over preceding act), May 7, 1898, $5,232,582; auxiliary naval force, May 26, 1898, $3,000,000; additional clerical force, War Department, etc., May 31, 1898, $224,808 60; Life-Saving Service, June 7, 1898, $70,000; Army and Navy deficiencies, June 8, 1898, $18,015,000; expenses for collecting war revenues, June 13, 1898, $600,000; Army, Navy and other war expenses, for six months beginning July 1, 1898 (in deficiency act July 7, 1898), $226,679,261 46; bringing home remains of soldiers, July 8, 1898, $200,000.

HAWAII.

On June 16, 1897, near the close of the special session of Congress, the Hawaiian annexation treaty was referred by the Senate to the Committee on Foreign Relations. At the time of the transmission of the treaty to the United States Government the Japanese Minister at Washington made a formal protest against the adoption of such a policy as the act provided. When the convention was referred to the Senate the Japanese Minister announced that his Government did not desire to further protest against annexation, and explained that the reason for the former protest was to draw from the United States specific assurances that Japanese rights in Hawaii would not be infringed. Having received such assurances, Japan felt secure in allowing the protest to be suspended. On December 6, 1897, President McKinley, in his message to Congress, referred to the treaty in terms of highest approval and expressed his earnest desire that it should receive prompt attention. Little progress was made with the treaty up to the time of the visit of Sanford B. Dole, President of the Hawaiian Republic, as a guest of the United States. This was on January 26, and two days previous Joseph O. Carter arrived at Washington, coming from Hawaii for the purpose of protesting against annexation, declaring that it would be injurious to both countries. The treaty was reported by the Senate Committee about the same time, and early in February opposition to it began to take shape, and Senator White (Dem., Cal.), offered a resolution opposing, and Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.), offered an amendment in favor of annexation. On March 5 the Committee on Foreign Relations concluded that a continuance of the effort to ratify the treaty would be fruitless, and the necessity for a change in the manner of attempting annexation was admitted. On March 16 a joint resolution was reported from the committee that the proposition of Hawaii to cede absolutely to the United States the islands should be accepted, ratified and confirmed. The House, after debating on the resolution for several days in June, adopted the resolution on June 15 by a vote of 209 ayes to 91 noes. The Senate debate on the matter began on June 20, and was continued on succeeding days until July 6, when the resolution was voted upon, and it was passed by 42 ayes to 21 noes.

This is the text of the joint resolution:

"Whereas, The Government of the Republic of Hawaii having in due form signified its consent, in the manner provided by its Constitution, to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and also to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government or Crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipments and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining; therefore,

"Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said cession is accepted, ratified and confirmed, and that the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies be, and they are hereby, annexed as a part of the territory of the United States, and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that all and singular the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned are vested in the United States of America.

"The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands; but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition: Provided, that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military, or naval

purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

"Until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands, all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of said islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct; and the President shall have power to remove said officers and fill the vacancies so occasioned.

"The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may be hereafter concluded, between the United States and such foreign nations. The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, not enacted for the fulfilment of the treaties so extinguished, and not inconsistent with this joint resolution nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States, nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

"Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands, the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

"The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii lawfully existing at the date of the passage of this joint resolution, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States; but the liabilities of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed $4,000,000. So long, however, as the existing Government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued as hereinbefore provided said Government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

"There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States; and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

"The President shall appoint five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands as they shall deem necessary or proper.

"Section 2—That the commissioners hereinbefore provided for shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"Section 3—That the sum of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be immediately available, to be expended at the discretion of the President of the United States of America, for the purpose of carrying this joint resolution into effect."

In conformity with the resolution providing for the appointment of a commission, the President on July 9 appointed the following: Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois; Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama; Representative Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois; President Sanford B. Dole, of Hawaii; Justice W. F. Frear, of Hawaii.

The American flag was raised at Honolulu at noon on August 12 in recognition of the official transfer of Hawaii to the United States.

The report of the Commission together with the text of those bills drawn by the Commission for the government of the islands as a part of the United States were submitted to the Senate by the President on December 6. The principal bill provides for the erection of the islands into a Territory of the United States to be styled the Territory of Hawaii, and contains provisions for the government of the Territory, giving it executive, legislative and judicial officers. It also defines citizenship, qualifications for voters, provides for a Legislature and the election of a Delegate in Congress. The two other bills deal with subordinate questions.

CANADA—UNITED STATES COMMISSION.

During the late winter and early spring of 1898 there was an exchange of notes between the United States and Canada, through the medium of the British Embassy at Washington, that finally resulted in an agreement by the Secretary of State, under the direction of the President, and in answer to what was believed to be the popular demand, to appoint a joint commission to meet to consider and effect an amicable settlement of the many important questions at issue between the United States and Canada. Congress, just before adjournment, in July, made an appropriation of $50,000 to provide for the expenses of the American commissioners, and on July 16 the President appointed the following as the American members of the conference: Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana; Senator George Gray, of Delaware; Representative Nelson Dingley, of Maine (chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means); John A. Kasson, of Iowa, and John W. Foster, of the District of Columbia. The Queen, on June 30, appointed the following as the representatives of Great Britain: Baron Herschell, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada; Sir Richard Cartwright, Canadian Minister of Commerce; Sir Louis Henry Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada, and John Charlton, member of the Canadian Parliament. On July 31 Sir James Winter, Premier of Newfoundland, was appointed as a member of the Canada Commission. Subsequently, on September 9, Senator Gray was appointed as one of the Peace Commissioners and the vacancy was filled on September 19 by the appointment of Senator Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia.

The matters submitted to the conference were as follows:

First—The question in respect to the fur seals in Behring Sea and the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

Second—Provisions in respect to the fish-

eries of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in the waters of the common frontier.

Third—Provisions for the delimitation and establishment of the Alaskan-Canadian boundary, by legal and scientific experts if the Commission shall so desire, or otherwise.

Fourth—Provisions for the transit of merchandise to or from either country across intermediate territory of the other, whether by land or water, including natural and artificial waterways, and intermediate transit by sea.

Fifth—Provisions relating to the transit of merchandise from one country to be delivered at points in the other beyond the frontier.

Sixth—The question of the alien labor laws applicable to the subjects or citizens of the United States and Canada.

Seventh—Mining rights of the citizens or subjects of each country within the territory of the other.

Eighth—Such readjustment and concessions as may be deemed mutually advantageous of customs duties, applicable in each country to the products of the soil or industry on the basis of reciprocal equivalents.

Ninth—A revision of the agreement of 1817, respecting naval vessels on the lakes.

Tenth—Arrangements for the more complete definition and marking of any part of the frontier line, by land or water, where the same is now so insufficiently defined or marked as to be liable to dispute.

Eleventh—Provisions for the conveyance for trial or punishment of persons in the lawful custody of the officers of one country through the territory of the other.

Twelfth—Reciprocity in wrecking and salvage rights.

The first session of the Joint High Commission was held at Quebec on August 21, and conferences were held from time to time until October 10, when it adjourned to meet in Washington on November 10, on which date the sessions were resumed. Subsequently it was suggested to suspend the meetings with the understanding that they would be resumed about March 1, 1899, and the prospects were promising for a satisfactory disposition of all of the questions under consideration.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The International Exposition to be held in Paris in 1900 will open on April 15 and close on November 5 of next year. It was on July 2, 1892, that the Chamber of Deputies passed a decree to hold a Universal Exposition in Paris in 1900, and since that time steady progress has been made in the work. It will be held on the Champs Elysées and neighboring grounds, and with buildings, etc., will cover a space of about 360 acres.

The high officials of the Exposition are the following: Commissioner-General, M. Alfred Picard, president of Section of Council of States; Director-General, M. Delaunay-Belleville, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris; Assistant Director-General, M. Stephane Derville, president of the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine Department; Director of Architecture, M. Bouvard, Inspector-General of the Architecture Department of Paris; Director of Roads, Parks, Gardens, Water, Drainage and Light, M. Huet, Inspector-General of Roads and Bridges of Paris; Director of Finance, M. Grison; Secretary-General, M. Henri Chardon, Auditor of the Council of State; Delegate to the Section of Fine Arts, M. Rougon, Director of Fine Arts of Paris; Delegate to Section of Agriculture, M. Tisseraud, Councillor of State; Delegate to Section of Colonies and Protectorate Countries, M. Dislere, Councillor of State. The Committee on Finance, at the very start of the Exposition, concluded that 100,000,000 francs ($20,000,000) was a normal estimate of the expense of building and running the Exposition, and this amount was voted by the High Commission of Paris in July, 1895. The admission to the Exposition will be one franc, and it is estimated the receipts from this source will be fully 60,000,000 francs.

Out of the fifty-five countries that have been invited to participate, Egypt is the only country that has declined. At the session of Congress in June last the sum of $650,000 was appropriated to meet the expenses of the United States. The United States Commission is composed of the following: Commissioner-General, Ferdinand W. Peck; Assistant Commissioner-General, B. D. Woodward; Secretary and Disbursing Agent, Frederick Brackett; Director of Affairs, Paul Blackmar; Director of Exhibits, John H. McGibbons; Director of Mines and Metallurgy, E. J. V. Skiff; Director of Press Bureau, R. J. Thompson; Director of New-York Office, E. P. Sheldon; Manager of Press Bureau at New-York, A. H. Mattox. The original allotment of space to the United States was 200,000 feet, but Commissioner Peck got a further concession while in Paris last year of 42,000 square feet. The number of applications received by the Commissioner-General is considerably in excess of all previous applications from this country to former Paris exhibitions, and the exhibits from the United States promise to be most satisfactory and interesting.

The rules and regulations of the Exposition are divided into ten chapters and 108 sections. They recite that all the civilized nations of the earth shall be invited to participate in the Exposition, and that to the contemporaneous exposition a retrospective centennial exposition shall be joined. This latter will be a résumé of the progress of the world in all branches of art, industry, music, etc., since 1889; special expositions of ancient art, exhibits of ancient agricultural implements and machinery and musical congresses will complete the Paris Exposition.

The entire space occupied by the Exposition will be considered as a bonded warehouse, and foreign products forwarded to the Exposition will enter France through all goods traffic offices. The sender will be required to forward a statement, which must be joined to the goods traffic receipt, and in which must be indicated the nature, kind, weight and origin of the products. All shipments to the Exposition will be subject to the conditions of international goods traffic or ordinary goods traffic, at the option of the parties interested. Ship-

ments made by international or ordinary goods traffic will not undergo examination at the frontier of France. Sealing will be done free, and all shipments will be exonerated from statistic charges. Foreign products received into the Exposition grounds will be taken charge of by the special customs department of the Exposition, and be subject to the general rules of warehouses; any such products offered will not be taxed with more than the tariff applicable to similar products of the most favored nation. Objects made within the limits of the Exposition, from materials of foreign origin imported under the customs regime, will not be liable to any other duties than those pertaining to the manufactured materials.

The management of the Exposition will take measures to protect against danger all objects exhibited, but in no case will the management be responsible for loss by fire or other accidental causes. Exhibitors are expected to insure their products at their own expense. On the other hand, the management will assume the responsibility for damage done to objects exhibited in the retrospective or centennial sections, but only to the amount fixed by mutual agreement between the management and the exhibitors, and entered on the certificate of admission. The management of the Exposition will not assume any responsibility for thefts or robbery, but will organize a surveillance department to prevent robbery. Guards can be appointed by exhibitors, subject to the approval of the Director-General's Department, but in case they do not fulfil their duties, or are found in a state of inebriety, or commit an act of improbity, they can be dismissed by the Director-General. Exhibitors will have all the rights and immunities granted by the French law of May 23, 1868, as to the guarantee of inventions liable to be patented, and also of manufacturing designs, within the delays and subject to the conditions of said law. No exhibitor will be required to pay rent for space occupied in any of the palaces, pavilions or buildings erected by the management of the Exposition, and all water, gas, steam and motive power necessary for working all apparatus and machinery exhibited will be supplied free of charge. Exhibitors, however, will be required to furnish at their own expense the necessary piping for receiving water, gas or steam, and also the intermediary transmissions required for the reception of the motive power on the driving bands. No exhibitor will be allowed to erect a private building until the complete plans have been submitted to and approved by the management of the Exposition, and all earthwork and gardening done by exhibitors must be at their expense, and only upon the approval of the management. No exhibitor, concessionaire or other person will be allowed to advertise within the limits of the Exposition by means of posters, prospectuses, handbills, etc., without authority and permission from the Commissioner-General. All industrial and agricultural products admitted to the Exposition must be placed within the Exposition in the period from December 1, 1899, to February 28, 1900, and all works of art admitted must be placed in the palace in which they will be exhibited between February 15 and February 20, 1900.

RECIPROCITY.

The reciprocity part of the Tariff Act of 1897, known as the Dingley bill, provided that the President should have power to suspend the imposition and collection of duties mentioned in the act within any country or their colonies producing articles specified in this section whenever such countries should make concessions in favor of the products or manufactures of the United States. (The text of the Tariff law was published in "The Tribune Almanac" of 1898.)

FRANCE.—The first commercial agreement entered into under this act was between France and the United States, promulgated by a proclamation of President McKinley on May 30, 1898. It went into effect on June 1. The negotiations for said treaty had been pending for about eight months, and were concluded and signed by the recognized representatives of both countries on May 28. It makes important changes in the tariff rates on a number of articles constituting the chief trade between the United States and France. The agreement in detail grants the following concessions on American products: Manufactured meats, prepared from pork, 50 (regular rate 100) francs per 100 kilos; lard and its compounds, 25 (formerly 40) francs per 100 kilos; the French minimum rate is also continued on table fruit, canned meats, dried or pressed fruits, common woods, paving blocks, staves, hops and apples and pears crushed, cut or dried. (These minimum rates were originally secured by Minister Whitelaw Reid, but they were about to be discontinued for the maximum rates.) The concessions allowed to France are as follows: Argols, 5 per cent ad valorem (instead of 10 to 6 cents per pound); brandies and other spirits, $1 75 per gallon (instead of $2 25 per gallon); still wines and vermouth, 35 cents per gallon (instead of 40 and 50 cents per gallon); paintings, statuary and works of art, 15 per cent ad valorem (instead of 20 per cent ad valorem). There is no reduction in the rate on champagnes, although the Tariff law contemplated a reciprocity reduction on champagnes in case mutual concessions were given.

DENMARK.—On July 19, 1898, the President issued a proclamation relieving from the imposition of the tonnage tax all vessels coming to the United States directly from Copenhagen, Denmark; provided, that there shall be excluded from the benefits of such suspension the vessels of any foreign country in whose ports the fees or dues imposed on vessels of the United States, or the import or export duties on their cargoes, are in excess of those charged in this country upon the vessels of the countries to which they may belong. The suspension declared is to continue so long as the reciprocal exemptions of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes shall be continued by Denmark.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

NEW-YORK.

AMERICAN FLAG DISPLAY.—The Governor signed a bill on April 22, 1898, providing that the United States flag should be displayed upon or near every public school building during school hours and at such other times as the school authorities should direct; that a programme providing for a salute to the flag at the opening of each day of school, and such other patriotic exercises as may be deemed by the State Superintendent to be expedient, should be prepared by him; also, that the State Superintendent shall make special provision for the observance in the public schools of Lincoln's birthday, Washington's birthday, Memorial Day, Flag Day and such other holidays of like character as may be designated by law.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.—An amendment to the Constitution authorizing biennial sessions of the Legislature was adopted. If passed by the Legislature of 1899 it will come before the people at the election that year, and if approved will go into effect in 1902. It lengthens the terms of State Senators to four years and those of Assemblymen to two years, and decreases their yearly compensation from $1,500 to $1,000.

CANALS.—In accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved by the Governor February 23, 1898, the Governor appointed on March 17 a commission to investigate the expenditure of $9,000,000 for the improvement of the canals. The following were the members: George Clinton, Darwin R. James, Frank Brainard and William McEchron, Republicans, and Smith M. Weed, Franklin Edson and A. Foster Higgins, Democrats. The act provided that they should investigate the work already done of enlarging and improving the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, pursuant to the act of 1895, approved by the vote of the people; the contracts for such enlargement and improvement and whether they were properly made; the amount of money actually expended for such purpose and whether it had been properly expended; the proportion of the enlargement and improvement included in the contracts, and whether any money in excess of the $9,000,000 appropriated would be required, and if so what amount. The commission was required to serve without pay, but it was provided that the members and assistants should receive actual necessary expenses incurred in the investigation. The commission was authorized to employ counsel, experts, engineers and such other assistants as might be deemed necessary, and to report the result of such inquiry to the Governor on or before June 1, 1898. The Commission organized at Albany on March 22, and elected Mr. Clinton chairman and Mr. Edson secretary. A resolution was adopted asking for an extension of time, and the Legislature amended the law giving the Commission till August 1 to make its report. The report was published in The Tribune on August 5.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.—An act of the Legislature, which became a law, reforms primary elections in first and second class cities and makes it optional with third-class cities to accept it. It provides that the enrolment shall take place between April 15 and 30, inclusive, with a supplementary enrolment on the second Tuesday in May for those who did not enroll in April, provided the voter was registered as such in the city the preceding year, or provided he has become of age since the last election. On the first Tuesday in June official primaries are to be held to elect a new County Committee; to elect delegates to the State or delegates to conventions by which delegates to State conventions are to be elected, and to Congress conventions if the County Committee so elects. On the second Tuesday in June the new County Committees must be organized. The second Tuesday in September is "annual primary day," when there shall be elected all party committeemen, other than members of the General County Committee, also delegates to the State conventions and conventions called to elect delegates to the State convention, and also excepting Congressional conventions. Any voter may also enroll as a member of his party at the same time that he registers as a voter for the ensuing election, i. e., on the days of registration in October.

TAX PAYMENTS.—On March 16 the Governor approved an act of the Legislature which provides that "neglect or refusal to pay any tax shall not be punishable as a contempt or as misconduct; and no fine shall be imposed for such non-payment, nor shall any person be imprisoned or otherwise punishable on account of non-payment of any tax, or of any fine imposed for refusal or neglect to pay such tax. This act shall not apply to proceedings supplementary to execution upon judgments recovered for taxes."

COURT OF APPEALS.—An amendment to the Constitution was adopted by the Legislature which authorized a second division of the Court of Appeals, for the purpose of enabling it to catch up with its work.

An extra session of the Legislature was held July 11-16, 1898, at which the following laws were enacted:

STATE SOLDIERS IN THE WAR.—Appropriating $1,000,000 to defray the expenses of the National Guard and Naval Militia of the State and volunteers furnished by the State for the war.

SOLDIERS' VOTES.—Providing that in time of war any qualified voter of the State who shall be absent from his election district in actual military or naval service on the day of an election shall be entitled to vote as fully as if he were at his home; also requiring that the Secretary of State shall provide means of registration, official ballots, poll books, etc., and send them to the commanding officers of commands where such voters may be serving; and declaring that the election shall be held at such commands on the day of the general or special election of the State, or on any secular day within twenty days next prior thereto, provided, however, that if by reason of the exigencies of war such election cannot be held on the day so fixed, such election may be held on the next day practicable thereafter, but such election shall not be held later than the day of the

general or special election. No mere informality in the manner of carrying out this election law shall invalidate such election.

METROPOLITAN ELECTIONS DISTRICT.—The counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Westchester are constituted a Metropolitan Elections District for the purpose of all elections for State officers to be held therein. The bill provides for the appointment by the Governor and to be confirmed by the Senate, of a "State Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan Elections District," for the term of four years, except that the first one is chosen to hold office until December 31, 1902. The State Superintendent is given power to appoint a chief deputy, clerk, stenographer, and deputies not to exceed six hundred, each of whom is clothed with like powers of a sheriff. On or before August 15 the State Superintendent is to notify the chairman of each County Committee representing a political party entitled to representation in local boards that each such party is entitled to nominate one-half the number of deputies to be appointed, and each such chairman must present a list from which appointments shall be made. All persons so appointed may be examined as to the qualifications required by law. The terms of such deputies expire on December 31 of the calendar year in which they are appointed. The State Superintendent is authorized to appoint, without nomination, and at pleasure remove, not more than one hundred additional deputies to be employed by him in enforcing the law, but who shall not be entitled to act as such at the polling places on election day. The powers of the deputies are to investigate all questions relating to the registration of voters; to arrest any person without warrant who in their presence violates or attempts to violate any of the provisions of the election laws; to execute warrants of arrest and take into custody the person or persons named in such process; inspect and copy any books, records, papers or documents relating to or affecting the election or the registration of voters; require every lodging-house keeper, landlord or proprietor to exhibit his register of lodgers. The State Superintendent or any deputy may call upon any person or public officer to assist him in the performance of his duty. The State Superintendent may attend at any election, and each deputy shall on election day attend the election at the polling place to which he is assigned. It is the duty of every proprietor, lessee or keeper of a lodging-house in the Metropolitan Elections District to make a sworn daily report from and beginning thirty days before the next ensuing election, to the State Superintendent, of the lodgers therein during the preceding twenty-four hours. At the close of each registration day the Board of Inspectors is to fill out and certify a list of all persons enrolled in their respective districts, which is to be delivered to the State Superintendent.

The annual salary of the State Superintendent is $5,000; chief deputy, $3,500; clerk, $1,500; stenographer, $1,200. Each deputy is to receive $5 for each day's service, not exceeding forty days prior to and including election day.

LOUISIANA.

The new State Constitution of Louisiana, adopted in convention on May 12, 1898, makes many changes in the State, legislative and judiciary laws. It provides that the number of State Senators shall not be more than 41 nor less than 36, and that the number of Representatives shall not be more than 116 nor less than 98. Until an enumeration shall have been made in 1900 the number of Senators is fixed at 39, and the number of Representatives at 114, but this apportionment is to cease to exist after 1902. The members of the General Assembly are to receive a compensation not to exceed $5 per day each during their attendance. The Executive Department is to consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State. No person is eligible for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor unless he shall be at least thirty years of age, has been ten years a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the State for the same period of time; and he shall not be eligible for re-election until after the expiration of one term after the term for which he shall have served. The State Treasurer shall not be eligible as his own immediate successor. The terms of each of the State officers are for four years, and the salaries are fixed as follows: Governor, $5,000; Lieutenant-Governor, $1,500; Treasurer, $2,000; Auditor, $2,500; Secretary of State, $1,800; Attorney-General, $3,000.

Every male citizen of the State and the United States, native born or naturalized, not less than twenty-one years of age, who shall have been a resident of the State for two years, of the parish for one year, and of the precinct in which he offers his vote six months next preceding the election, shall be entitled to be registered as a qualified voter, providing that he demonstrates his ability to read and write when he applies for registration, or is the bona-fide owner of property of an assessed valuation of not less than $300. The educational or professional qualification may be excepted in the case of any man who, on January 1, 1867, or any date prior thereto, was entitled to vote under the Constitution or statutes of any State of the United States wherein he then resided, also the sons or grandsons of such persons not less than twenty-one years of age on May 12, 1898, or, if of foreign birth, was naturalized prior to January 1, 1898, providing he shall have resided in the State five years. No person less than sixty years of age shall be entitled to vote who shall not, in addition to the qualifications prescribed, have paid a poll tax for two years preceding the year in which he offers his vote. A person convicted of a crime, and who has not been pardoned; inmates of charitable institutions, except the Soldiers' Home; persons confined in prison, and the insane and idiotic are disqualified from voting.

Each Confederate soldier and sailor veteran is to receive a pension of $8 a month, providing he shall have remained true to the Confederate States until the surrender, and is in indigent circumstances and unable to earn a livelihood by his own labor or skill.

MASSACHUSETTS.

On April 14, 1898, the Governor signed the bill providing that persons condemned to death should be executed by electricity instead of by hanging, and that all sentences should be carried out within the walls of the State prison. The new law did not apply to those under indictment nor to any person who may have committed murder prior to the act going into effect.

SOLDIERS' VOTES.

Several of the States passed acts enabling soldiers to vote in the field. The States granting this privilege were: Delaware, Kansas, Maine, New-Jersey, New-York, Rhode Island and Utah.

BEHRING SEA.

The principal event in connection with the seal fisheries in the year 1898 was the payment of the award of $473,157 26 to the claimants for damages arising through seizure by the United States Revenue Service cutters and naval vessels detailed in patrolling Behring Sea of twenty-two schooners hailing from British Columbia, which had been engaged in pelagic sealing. On January 14, 1898, President McKinley submitted to Congress the awards and report of the commission appointed under the terms of the treaty of 1896 to adjust the claims referred to. In his letter of transmittal the President said that he cordially coincided with the recommendation of the Secretary of State, and that the treaty obligations demanded prompt and favorable action by Congress, which he urgently hoped might be taken to the end that the long-pending questions might be finally and satisfactorily settled. In addition to the claims of the twenty-two vessels there were fourteen personal claims. The principal of the claims allowed to the owners of the vessels amounted to $264,188 91, with accrued interest of $149,790 36, a total of $413,979 27. The difference between this and $473,157 26 was for personal claims. The bill for the payment was introduced in Congress on April 19, and it was passed by the House on June 13, and by the Senate on June 14. It was promptly approved by the President, and the money was paid to Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, on June 16.

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS OF THE WORLD.

Name.	Location.	Altitude.
Mount Everest (Himalayas)	India	29,005
Mount Dapsang	Thibet	28,283
Aconcagua	Chili	22,422
Chimborazo	Ecuador	21,422
Sorato	Bolivia	21,286
Illimani	Bolivia	21,149
Demavend	Persia	21,000
Hindoo-Koosh	Afghanistan	20,600
Arequipa	Peru	20,320
*Bullshae	Alaska	20,000
Mount St Elias	Alaska	19,500
Logan	Canada	19,500
Antisana	Ecuador	19,150
Cotopaxi	Ecuador	18,880
Kilima-Njaro	East Africa	18,715
Misti	Peru	18,538
Elbrooz (Caucasus)	Russia	18,526
Popocatapetl	Mexico	17,718
Orizaba	Mexico	17,374
Mount Roa	Hawaii	16,000
Pichinca	Ecuador	15,924
Brown (Rocky)	Brit. America	15,900
Mont Blanc (Alps)	Savoy	15,810
Mount Whitney	California	14,898
Fairweather	Alaska	14,500
Ranier	Washington	14,528
Shasta	California	14,440
Ararat	Armenia	14,320
Long's Peak (Rocky)	Colorado	14,271
Pike's Peak	Colorado	14,147
Mount Ophir	Sumatra	13,800
Fremont's Peak (Rocky)	Wyoming	13,576
St. Helen's	Washington	13,400
Logan's Peak (Uintah)	Utah	13,250
Peak of Teneriffe	Canary Isl'ds	12,182
Mount Hood	Oregon	11,934
Black Mount (Rocky)	Colorado	11,626
Miltsin (Atlas)	Morocco	11,500
Perdu (Pyrenees)	Spain	10,950
Etna	Sicily	10,874
Lebanon	Syria	10,533
Monte Corno	Naples	9,523
Mount Bross	Colorado	9,468
Mezzovo (Pindus)	Greece	8,950
Sneehattan	Norway	8,115
Clingman's Peak (Black)	No. Carolina	6,941
Sinai	Arabia	6,541
Washington	N. Hampshire	6,288
Mount Marcy	New-York	5,462
Hecla	Iceland	5,110
Mansfield (Green)	Vermont	4,430
Ben-Nevis	Scotland	4,368
Peaks of Otter	Virginia	4,260
Vesuvius	Naples	3,948
Round Top (Catskills)	New-York	3,804

*Estimated.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The Congress appropriation of $50,000 for the Naval Militia of the States, after deducting $2,000 for the purchase of text-books, was allotted among the States in proportion to the number of uniformed petty officers and men they had on the rolls on January 1, 1898, as follows:

States.	Allotment.
California	$4,168
Connecticut	1,781
Florida	2,008
Georgia	2,429
Illinois	5,647
Louisiana	2,829
Maryland	2,591
Massachusetts	4,762
Michigan	2,084
New-Jersey	3,930
New-York	5,096
North Carolina	2,483
Ohio	2,332
Pennsylvania	2,332
Rhode Island	1,403
South Carolina	1,641
Virginia	475

FINANCIAL TABLES.

UNITED STATES DEBT STATEMENT, NOVEMBER 1, 1898.

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Authorizing act.	Rate.	When redeemable.	Amount issued.	Outstanding October 31, 1898.
July 12, 1882	3 per cent.	Option U. S.	$305,529,000	
July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871	4½ per cent... / Cont'd @ 2%..	September 1, 1891 / Option U. S.	250,000,000	$25,364,500
July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871	4 per cent.	July 1, 1907	740,908,250	559,646,900
February 26, 1879	4 per cent.	Refunding ctfs...	40,012,750	40,980
January 14, 1875	5 per cent.	February 1, 1904.	100,000,000	100,000,000
January 14, 1875	4 per cent.	February 1, 1925.	162,315,400	162,315,400
June 13, 1898	3 per cent.	After Aug. 1, 1908	179,399,180	179,399,180
Totals			$1,778,164,580	$1,026,766,960

Bonds issued to Pacific Railroads, not yet matured: Central Pacific, $8,382,000; Union Pacific, $2,844,000; Western Pacific, $1,587,560; total, $12,813,560.

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States notes	$346,681,016 00	Fractional currency	$6,883,974 14
Old demand notes	53,997 50		
National bank notes (redemption account)	29,572,380 00	Total	$383,191,367 64

CERTIFICATES AND NOTES ISSUED ON DEPOSITS OF COIN AND LEGAL-TENDER NOTES AND PURCHASES OF SILVER BULLION.

Classification.	In Treasury.	In circulation.	Classification.	In Treasury.	In circulation.
Gold certificates	$1,601,240	$35,338,909	Certif. of deposit.	$50,000	$20,055,000
Silver certificates.	7,575,929	391,177,575	Treas. notes of 1890	1,263,500	96,569,780

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Classification.		Demand liabilities.	
GOLD—Coin	$141,800,497 98	Gold certificates	$36,940,149 00
Bars	133,423,573 50	Silver certificates	398,753,504 00
SILVER—Dollars	403,399,342 00	Certificates of deposit (act June 8, 1872)	20,105,000 00
Subsidiary coin	7,854,659 98	Treasury notes of 1890	97,833,280 00
Bars	94,675,773 24	Fund for redemption of uncurrent National bank notes	9,101,914 43
PAPER—U. S. notes	40,379,396 00	Outstanding checks and drafts	6,096,687 58
Treasury notes of 1900	1,263,500 00	Disbursing officers' balances	58,911,586 64
Gold certificates	1,601,240 00	Agency, accounts, etc.	5,269,000 36
Silver certificates	7,575,929 00	Gold reserve	100,000,000 00
Certificates of deposit (act June 8, 1872)	50,000 00	Net cash balance	200,238,275 30
National bank notes	4,659,172 38	Total	$933,249,397 31
OTHER—Bonds, interest and coupons paid, awaiting reimbursement	714,466 15		
Minor coin and fractional currency	836,877 58		
Deposits in National banks: General account	89,686,589 68		
Disbursing officers' balances	5,328,379 92		
Aggregate	$933,249,397 31		

DEBTS OF PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Amounts due the United States from Pacific Railroads on account of bonds issued in aid of their construction.

Railway.	Principal.	Interest.	Balance due United States.
*Central Pacific	$25,885,120	$36,663,439 28	$53,623,772 75
Western Pacific	1,970,560	3,436,597 14	5,407,157 14
Union Pacific (Central Branch)	1,600,000	2,165,336 53	3,765,336 53
Sioux City and Pacific	1,628,320	2,600,358 63	4,228,678 63
Totals	$31,084,000	$44,865,731 58	$67,024,945 05

*Due from the United States by judgments and allowed claims, $1,162,939 48; bonds and uninvested cash in sinking fund, $7,761,847 05, leaving a net balance due to the United States of $53,623,772 75.

On February 16, 1898, the Federal Government completed the disposal of its liens on the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific railways. They amounted to $27,236,512,

plus the accrued interest, against the Union Pacific, and $6,303,000, plus interest, against the Kansas Pacific. The sale of the Union Pacific took place on November 1, 1897, for the amount of the debt to the Government, including interest to that date; and the sale of the Kansas Pacific took place on February 16, 1898, when the road was bought in by the Reorganization Committee for $6,303,000, the amount of the principal of the claim. The total amount received by the Government in the two sales was $64,751,223, or about $20,000,000 in excess of the amount the Government offered to take in the latter part of the preceding (Cleveland) Administration.

Note.—A recapitulation of the debt statement shows that the interest-bearing debt on November 1, 1898, amounted to $1,026,766,960; debt bearing no interest, $383,191,-367 64; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,246,870 26; certificates and Treasury notes offset by cash in the Treasury, $553,631,993, making the aggregate of debt, $1,964,837,130 90, an increase of $36,678,360 since November 1, 1897. The Government has been reimbursed for $27,236,512 principal and $81,211,711 75 interest, being the total indebtedness of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to November 1, 1897, and for the principal of the Kansas Pacific indebtedness, amounting to $6,303,000.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

Statement showing the amounts of gold and silver coins and certificates, U. S. notes and National bank notes in circulation October 1, 1898. Estimated population, 74,925,000; circulation per capita, $24 24.

	General stock, coined or issued.	In Treasury.	Amount in circulation Oct. 1, 1898.
Gold coin	$785,041,686	$162,391,874	$622,649,812
Standard silver dollars	464,834,597	404,045,769	60,788,828
Subsidiary silver	75,784,648	9,196,708	66,587,940
Gold certificates	36,990,799	1,596,890	35,393,909
Silver certificates	400,062,504	6,636,769	393,425,735
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	98,549,280	1,844,997	96,704,283
United States notes	346,681,016	55,020,851	291,660,165
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872.	18,455,000	820,000	17,635,000
National bank notes	235,439,985	3,689,265	231,750,720
Totals	$2,461,839,515	$645,243,123	$1,816,596,392

*COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Totals.
1880	$62,308,279 00	$27,411,693 75	$391,395 95	$90,111,368 70
1881	96,850,890 00	27,940,163 75	428,151 75	125,219,205 50
1882	65,887,685 00	27,973,132 00	960,400 00	94,821,217 00
1883	29,241,990 00	29,246,968 45	1,604,770 41	60,093,728 86
1884	23,991,756 50	28,534,866 15	796,483 78	53,323,106 43
1885	27,773,012 50	28,962,176 20	191,622 04	56,926,810 74
1886	28,945,542 00	32,086,709 90	343,186 10	61,375,438 00
1887	23,972,385 00	35,191,081 40	1,215,686 26	60,379,150 66
1888	31,380,808 00	33,025,606 45	912,200 78	65,318,615 23
1889	21,413,931 00	35,496,683 15	1,283,408 49	58,194,022 64
1890	20,467,182 50	39,202,908 20	384,792 14	61,054,882 84
1891	29,222,005 00	27,518,856 60	1,312,441 00	58,053,302 60
1892	34,787,222 50	12,641,078 00	961,480 42	48,389,780 92
1893	56,997,020 00	8,802,797 30	1,134,931 70	66,934,749 00
1894	79,546,160 00	9,200,350 85	438,177 92	89,184,688 77
1895	59,616,357 50	5,698,010 25	882,430 56	66,196,781 31
1896	47,053,060 00	23,089,899 00	832,718 93	70,975,677 98
1897	76,028,485 00	18,487,297 30	1,526,100 25	96,041,882 55
Totals, 1793 to 1879.	$1,099,766,456 00	$278,674,547 00	$13,122,403 05	$1,391,563,406 05
Grand totals	$1,915,250,225 50	$729,184,825 88	$29,722,781 53	$2,674,157,832 78

*For coinage of each year from organization of the Mints (1793) to 1879, see "The Tribune Almanac" for 1894, pages 132-133.

COINAGE OF SILVER, BY ACTS AND DENOMINATIONS.

Denomination.	1792 to 1853.	1853 to Feb. 12, 1873.	Feb. 12, 1873, to June 30, 1897.
Dollars	$2,506,890 00	$5,524,348 00	$461,996,522 00
Trade dollars			35,965,924 00
Half-dollars	66,280,640 50	32,666,832 50	37,479,548 00
Half-dollars, Columbian			2,501,052 50
Quarter-dollars	3,994,040 50	17,879,790 50	33,166,121 00
Quarter-dollars, Columbian			10,005 75
Twenty-cent pieces			271,000 00
Dimes	3,890,230 10	4,908,520 00	22,073,941 80
Half-dimes	1,825,126 40	3,055,093 00	
Three-cent pieces	744,927 00	537,160 20	
Totals	$79,241,854 50	$64,571,744 20	$593,194,115 05

NUMBER OF SAVINGS DEPOSITORS AND AGGREGATE SAVINGS DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANKS IN EACH STATE IN 1897–'98.

States.	No. of depositors.	Amount of deposits.
Maine	170,134	$60,398,760
New-Hampshire	122,590	48,155,076
Vermont	108,511	34,071,722
Massachusetts	1,384,329	473,919,094
Rhode Island	132,042	67,910,921
Connecticut	366,661	155,969,798
Total New-England States	2,284,267	$840,425,371
New-York	1,805,280	$766,684,916
New-Jersey	170,100	46,596,668
Pennsylvania	307,309	82,245,532
Delaware	3,050	848,126
Maryland	168,830	54,769,195
Dist. of Columbia	2,220	426,289
Total of Eastern States	2,456,789	$951,570,726
West Virginia	5,631	$296,974
North Carolina	(a)18,968	916,367
South Carolina	7,125	2,214,508
Louisiana	9,179	2,425,818
Texas	1,700	374,525
Tennessee	17,893	$2,144,136
Total of Southern States	60,496	$8,372,328
Ohio	84,643	$37,404,341
Indiana	18,579	4,455,129
Illinois	(a, b)146,865	38,393,475
Wisconsin	1,914	277,394
Minnesota	47,328	10,463,399
Iowa	101,189	36,635,063
Total of Middle States	400,518	$127,628,781
New-Mexico	230	$67,457
Total of Western States	230	$67,457
California	176,241	$136,119,226
Utah	7,205	1,447,409
Total of Pacific States, etc.	183,446	$137,566,635
Total, United States	5,385,746	$2,065,631,298

(a) Estimated. (b) Savings deposits in State institutions having savings departments —abstract of reports included with State banks.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS MADE TO CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY AS TO THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

RESOURCES.

	July 23, 1897 (3,610 banks).	Sept. 20, 1898 (3,585 banks).
Loans and discounts	$1,966,891,500 75	$2,155,961,627 91
Overdrafts	10,662,210 20	16,557,982 63
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	228,439,400 00	224,628,840 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	16,723,500 00	83,926,230 00
U. S. bonds on hand	16,738,300 00	30,614,010 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	17,436,215 77	18,971,197 22
Stocks, securities, etc	204,932,235 05	255,198,927 69
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	78,973,817 93	79,386,337 51
Other real estate and mortgages owned	28,587,539 24	30,484,417 71
Due from National banks	135,587,688 08	159,128,045 17
Due from State banks and bankers	34,275,424 67	46,324,878 06
Due from approved reserve agents	275,755,165 39	320,002,050 90
Checks and other cash items	12,017,815 47	16,828,942 11
Exchanges for clearing-house	89,457,189 73	110,286,935 55
Bills of other National banks	20,606,097 00	19,649,723 00
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	981,780 73	1,023,834 03
Specie	240,922,601 61	293,874,158 39
Legal-tender notes	126,511,020 00	110,033,300 00
U. S. certificates of deposit	46,085,000 00	16,810,000 00
Five per cent redemption fund	10,003,629 39	9,795,055 25
Due from United States Treasury	1,819,922 93	4,019,551 74
Totals	$3,563,408,053 94	$4,003,511,044 87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$632,153,042 00	$621,517,895 00
Surplus fund	246,403,782 15	247,555,108 57
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	83,863,440 17	93,015,097 86
National bank notes outstanding	196,590,790 00	194,483,765 50
State bank notes outstanding	60,381 50	55,907 50
Due to other National banks	388,117,906 89	446,417,454 05
Due to State banks and bankers	208,876,900 43	251,917,900 89
Dividends unpaid	1,800,659 07	1,008,410 82
Individual deposits	1,770,480,563 13	2,031,454,540 29
United States deposits	12,922,506 63	70,187,368 12
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	3,468,352 66	4,977,832 80

NATIONAL BANKS' REPORTS—LIABILITIES—(Continued).

	July 23, 1897 (3,610 banks).	Sept. 20, 1898 (3,585 banks).
Notes and bills rediscounted	5,450,428 38	6,084,815 45
Bills payable	9,625,115 06	11,283,332 33
Liabilities other than above stated	3,594,185 87	23,551,615 69
Totals	$3,563,408,053 94	$4,003,511,044 87

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS, 1897-'98.

RESOURCES.

Classification.	State banks (3,965 banks).	Loan and trust companies (246 companies).	Savings banks (934 banks).	Private banks (758 banks).	Total (5,903 banks).
Loans on real estate	$76,064,610	$92,175,473	$864,968,285	$11,476,994	$1,044,685,362
Loans on other c'lat'l	116,464,999	303,790,563	41,232,838	6,582,879	468,071,279
Loans, all others	621,220,194	143,196,409	164,554,170	39,146,946	968,117,719
Overdrafts	6,304,317	154,614	296,126	967,429	7,722,486
U. S. bonds	4,185,304	34,186,440	140,029,726	927,473	179,328,943
State, etc., bonds	2,844,194	6,449,871	497,416,292	566,422	507,276,779
R. R. bonds and st'ks	559,992	14,626,194	147,396,191	692,792	163,275,169
Bank stocks	2,620,601	869,193	42,601,453	252,821	46,344,068
Other st'ks, b'ds, etc.	121,475,697	137,846,054	147,256,555	2,087,057	408,665,363
Due from other banks and bankers	193,896,693	95,777,994	94,730,623	16,161,020	400,566,330
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	57,731,139	37,228,470	51,802,832	5,151,193	151,913,634
Current expenses, etc.	———	———	———	———	———
Checks and other cash items	10,308,216	288,322	2,790,429	652,823	14,039,790
Cash on hand	133,877,133	22,250,862	32,928,323	5,857,132	194,913,450
Other resources	8,531,711	53,621,720	13,341,148	913,406	76,407,985
Totals	$1,356,084,800	$942,462,179	$2,241,344,991	$91,436,387	$4,631,328,357

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$233,587,353	$101,228,555	$18,536,130	$16,721,750	$370,073,788
Surplus fund	81,290,239	70,658,684	162,481,396	3,071,204	317,501,523
Other und'ded profits	28,264,280	26,984,982	24,994,575	2,021,137	82,264,974
Dividends unpaid	443,454	130,148	24,979	69,026	667,607
Dep'ts s'bject to ch'k	912,365,406	662,138,397	970,566	62,085,084	1,637,559,453
Deposits, savings	———	———	a2,027,237,843	———	2,027,237,843
Due to other banks and bankers	84,794,386	3,350,315	175,969	1,631,366	89,952,036
Other liabilities	15,339,682	77,971,098	6,923,533	5,836,820	106,071,133
Totals	$1,356,084,800	$942,462,179	$2,241,344,991	$91,436,387	$4,631,328,357

(a) Exclusive of $38,393,455 savings deposits in Illinois "State banks."

GOLD, ETC., HELD BY NATIONAL AND OTHER BANKS, JULY 14, 1898.

Classification.	National banks (3,582).	All other banks (5,903).
Gold coin	$132,888,037	$56,187,608
Gold Treasury certificates	18,457,340	———
Gold (clearing-house) certificates	133,576,000	———
Silver dollars	7,963,587	8,191,468
Silver Treasury certificates	6,334,152	———
Silver, fractional	36,458,014	———
Legal-tender notes	20,385,000	———
United States certificates for legal tender	20,811,692	———
National bank notes	114,914,997	(a)43,804,173
Fractional currency	1,093,904	———
Specie, not classified	———	2,131,917
Cash, not classified	———	84,598,284
Totals	$492,882,723	$194,913,450

(a) Includes bank notes and coin certificates.

PAPER CURRENCY OF EACH DENOMINATION OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1898.

Denomination.	United States notes.	Treasury notes of 1890.	National bank notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.
One dollar	$2,488,435	$15,900,848	$349,640	———	$30,901,939
Two dollars	2,124,846	10,782,112	168,508	———	18,775,814
Five dollars	63,998,692	30,876,450	71,416,125	———	109,377,350
Ten dollars	81,115,831	29,142,790	70,538,310	———	125,653,466
Twenty dollars	68,886,512	9,071,030	52,745,120	$4,674,694	81,062,830
Fifty dollars	14,821,600	261,650	10,749,150	2,656,355	22,844,235
One hundred dollars	25,223,600	2,201,400	21,763,100	3,632,600	9,495,870
Five hundred dollars	15,361,500	———	111,500	3,401,000	176,000
One thousand dollars	73,635,000	2,971,000	28,000	5,530,500	269,000
[1]Five thousand dollars	15,000	———	———	5,205,000	———
[1]Ten thousand dollars	10,000	———	———	12,320,000	———
Fractional parts	———	———	30,723	———	———
Totals	$347,681,016	$101,207,280	$227,900,176	$37,420,140	$398,556,504
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	———	———	———	———
Net	$346,681,016	$101,207,280	$227,900,176	$37,420,149	$398,556,504

[1]Also $855,000 of $5,000 denomination and $25,750,000 of $10,000 denomination of currency certificates issued under act of June 8, 1872, and representing United States notes deposited in the Treasury.

THE DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Outstanding principal of the public debt of the United States on January 1 of each year from 1791 to 1843, inclusive, and on July 1 of each year from 1843 to 1898, inclusive:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1791	$75,463,476	1828	$67,475,043	1863	$1,119,772,138
1792	77,227,924	1829	58,421,413	1864	1,815,784,370
1793	80,358,634	1830	48,565,406	1865	2,680,647,869
1794	78,427,404	1831	39,123,191	1866	2,773,236,173
1795	80,747,587	1832	24,322,235	1867	2,678,126,103
1796	83,762,172	1833	7,001,698	1868	2,611,687,851
1797	82,064,479	1834	4,760,082	1869	2,588,452,213
1798	79,228,529	1835	33,733	1870	2,480,672,427
1799	78,408,669	1836	37,513	1871	2,353,211,332
1800	82,976,294	1837	336,957	1872	2,253,251,328
1801	83,038,050	1838	3,308,124	1873	*2,234,482,993
1802	80,712,632	1839	10,434,221	1874	*2,251,690,468
1803	77,054,686	1840	3,573,343	1875	*2,232,284,531
1804	86,427,120	1841	5,250,875	1876	*2,180,395,067
1805	82,312,150	1842	13,594,480	1877	*2,205,301,392
1806	75,723,270	1843	20,201,226	1878	*2,256,205 892
1808	65,196,317	1843	32,742,922	1879	*2,349,567,482
1809	57,023,192	1844	23,461,652	1880	*2,120,415,370
1810	53,173,217	1845	15,925,303	1881	*2,069,013,569
1811	48,005,587	1846	15,550,202	1882	*1,918.312,994
1812	45,209,737	1847	38,826,534	1883	*1,884,171,728
1813	55,962,827	1848	47,044,862	1884	*1,830,528,923
1814	81,487,846	1849	63,061,858	1885	†1,876,424.275
1815	99,833,660	1850	63,452,773	1886	†1,756,445,205
1816	127,334,933	1851	68,304,796	1887	†1,688,229,591
1817	123,491,965	1852	66,199,341	1888	†1,705,992,320
1818	103,466,633	1853	59,803,117	1889	†1,640,673,340
1819	95,529,648	1854	42,242,222	1890	†1,585,821,048
1820	91,015,566	1855	35,586,956	1891	†1,560,472,784
1821	89,987,427	1856	31,932,537	1892	†1,628,840,151
1822	93,546,676	1857	28,699,831	1893	†1,598,111,156
1823	90,875,877	1858	44,911,881	1894	†1,668,757,127
1824	90,269,777	1859	58,496,837	1895	†1,701,033,661
1825	83,788,432	1860	64,842,287	1896	†1,787,990,491
1826	81,054,059	1861	90,580,873	1897	†1,832,074,708
1827	73,987,357	1862	524,176,412	1898	†1,798,066,921

*In the amount here stated as the outstanding principal of the public debt are included the certificates of deposit outstanding on June 30, issued under act of June 8, 1872, for which a like amount in United States notes was on special deposit in the Treasury for their redemption and added to the cash balance in the Treasury. These certificates, as a matter of accounts, are treated as a part of the public debt, but being offset by notes held on deposit for their redemption should properly be deducted from the principal of the public debt in making comparison with former years.

†Exclusive of gold, silver, currency certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890 held in the Treasurer's cash, and including balance of Pacific Railroad bonds not yet redeemed.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, ETC.

NET REVENUE, NET EXPENDITURES AND PER CAPITA OF THE LATTER FROM 1861.

Year.	Population.	Net revenue.	Net expenditures.	Per capita of expenditures.
1861	32,064,000	$41,509,930.00	$66,546,645.00	$2.08
1862	32,704,000	51,987,455.00	474,761,819.00	14.52
1863	33,365,000	112,697,291.00	714,740,725.00	21.42
1864	34,046,000	264,626,772.00	865,322,614.00	25.42
1865	34,748,000	333,714,605.00	1,297,555,224.00	37.34
1866	35,469,000	558,032,620.00	520,809,417.00	14.68
1867	36,211,000	490,634,010.00	357,542,675.00	9.87
1868	36,973,000	405,038,083.00	377,340,285.00	10.21
1869	37,756,000	370,943,747.00	322,865,278.00	8.55
1870	38,558,371	411,255,478.00	309,653,561.00	8.03
1871	39,555,000	383,323,945.00	292,177,188.00	7.39
1872	40,596,000	374,106,868.00	277,517,963.00	6.84
1873	41,677,000	333,738,205.00	290,345,245.00	6.97
1874	42,796,000	304,978,755.00	302,633,873.00	7.07
1875	43,951,000	288,000,051.00	274,623,393.00	6.25
1876	45,137,000	294,095,865.00	265,101,085.00	5.87
1877	46,353,000	281,406,419.00	241 334,475.00	5.21
1878	47,598,000	257,763,879.00	236,964,327.00	4.98
1879	48,866,000	273,827,184.00	166,947,884.00	5.46
1880	50,155,783	333,526,611.00	267,642,958.00	5.34
1881	51,316,000	360,782,293.00	260,712,888.00	5.08
1882	52,495,000	403 525,250.00	257,981,440.00	4.91
1883	53,693,000	398,287,582.00	265,408,138.00	4.94
1884	54,911,000	348,519,870.00	244,126,244.00	4.44
1885	56,148,000	323,690,706.00	260,226,935.00	4.63
1886	57,404 000	336,439,727.00	242,483,138.00	4.22
1887	58,680,000	371,403,277.00	267,932,179.00	4.56
1888	59,974,000	379.266,075.00	*267,924,801.00	4.46
1889	61,289,000	387,050,059.00	†299,288,978.00	4.88
1890	62,622,250	403,080,982.00	‡318,040,710.00	5.07
1891	63,975,000	392,612,447.31	§365,773,905.35	5.71
1892	65,516,000	354,937,784.24	345,023,330.58	5.27
1893	66,946,000	385,819,628.78	383,477,954.49	5.73
1894	68,397,000	297,722,019.25	367.525,279.83	5.37
1895	69,878,000	313,390,075.11	356,195,298.29	5.10
1896	71,390,000	326,976,200.38	352,179,446.08	4.93
1897	72,937,000	347,721,705.00	365,774,159.00	5.01
1898	74,522,000	405,321,335.00	443,368,582.00	5.95

*This includes $8,270,842 46 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."

†This includes $17,292,362 65 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."

‡This includes $20,304,224 06 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."

§This includes $10,401,220 61 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."

The revenue for 1898 was obtained as follows: Customs, $149,575,062 35; internal revenue, $170,900,641 49; sales of public lands, $1,243,129 42; miscellaneous sources, $83,602,501 94.

The expenditures for 1898 include $4,549,368 26 uninvested cash in Union Pacific Railroad sinking fund paid to Treasurer of United States and covered into the Treasury as part payment on Union Pacific indebtedness. The additional sums of $13,645,250, the proceeds of sale of bonds in sinking fund, and $46,556,605 49, paid by agents of the Union and Kansas Pacific companies, making in all $64,751,223 75, were also covered into the Treasury on account of Pacific railroad indebtedness, and are included in the receipts for 1898.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Values of principal articles, in dollars.)

ARTICLES.	Year ending June 30.	
	1897.	1898.
DOMESTIC EXPORTS.		
Agricultural implements	$5,240,686	$7,609,732
Animals	43,568,461	46,243,406
Books	2,647,548	2,434,325
Breadstuffs	197,857,219	333,897,119
Carriages, horsecars and cars for steam railroads	2,946,710	3,424,419
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines	9,787,578	9,441,763
Clocks and watches	1,770,402	1,727,469
Coal	11,008,643	11,683,749
Copper (ore)	2,059,779	824,165
Copper (manufactures of)	31,621,125	32,180,872
Cotton (unmanufactured)	230,890,971	230,442,215
Cotton (manufactures of)	21,037,678	17,024,092

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Year ending June 30.	
	1897.	1898.
Cycles, and parts of	$7,005,323	$6,846,529
Fish	5,615,769	4,674,659
Fruits (including nuts)	7,739,305	9,013,310
Furs and fur skins	3,284,349	2,986,970
Hides and skins (other than furs)	2,388,530	1,015,032
Iron and steel, and manufactures of (not including ore)	57,497,872	70,406,885
Leather and manufactures of	19,161,446	21,113,640
Naval stores (rosin, tar, turpentine, pitch and spirits of turpentine)	9,214,958	9,155,144
Oilcake and oilcake meal	9,611,044	12,851,534
Oils (animal)	643,924	502,332
Oils (mineral-crude)	6,171,852	4,343,262
Oils (refined or manufactured)	56,463,185	51,782,316
Oils (vegetable)	8,511,618	12,019,069
Paraffin and paraffin wax	4,957,096	6,030,292
Provisions (comprising meat and dairy products)	138,652,735	167,340,960
Seeds	6,028,432	2,954,723
Sugar and molasses	1,708,962	2,111,658
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	24,711,446	22,171,580
Tobacco (manufactures of)	5,025,817	4,818,493
Vegetables	2,337,924	2,381,788
Wood and manufactures of	39,624,800	37,513,252
All other articles	55,214,416	61,325,159
Total value	$1,032,007,603	$1,210,291,913
Carried in cars and other land vehicles	$59,308,566	$67,058,739
Carried in American vessels	77,155,592	64,706,791
Carried in foreign vessels	895,543,445	1,078,526,383
COIN AND BULLION.		
Gold: In ore	$246,848	$81,462
Bullion	15,259,139	1,986,693
Coin	23,646,535	8,402,216
Silver: In ore	915,632	162,667
Bullion	55,489,318	47,554,777
Coin	136,873	112,201
Carried in cars and other land vehicles	3,358,734	3,849,190
Carried in American vessels	22,703,300	14,764,986
Carried in foreign vessels	69,632,311	39,685,840
IMPORTS. (Free of duty.)		
Chemicals, drugs and dyes (n. e. s.)	$31,307,867	$25,773,522
Coffee	81,544,384	65,067,631
Cotton (unmanufactured)	5,884,262	5,019,503
Fruits (including nuts) (n. e. s.)	4,762,468	5,212,136
Hides and skins (other than fur skins)	27,863,026	23,443,943
India-rubber and gutta-percha (crude)	17,558,163	25,545,391
Paper stock (crude)	3,071,705	2,870,323
Silk (unmanufactured)	18,918,283	32,110,066
Sugar and molasses (n. e. s.)	13,182,755	16,662,455
Tea	14,835,862	9,653,672
Textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances (n. e. s.)	11,688,590	11,980,996
Tin (bars, blocks or pigs, grain or granulated)	6,535,852	8,776,151
Wood (unmanufactured)	17,685,933	7,497,155
All other articles	127,099,093	51,802,231
Total free of duty	$381,938,243	$291,415,175
IMPORTS. (Dutiable.)		
Breadstuffs	$2,525,128	$2,956,238
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines (n. e. s.)	13,640,885	15,697,251
Cotton (manufactures of)	34,429,363	27,267,300
Earthen, stone and china ware	9,977,297	6,687,360
Flax, hemp, jute, etc. (unmanufactured)	647,828	1,465,190
Flax, hemp, jute, etc. (manufactures of)	20,691,893	20,899,430
Fruits (including nuts, etc.)	12,363,464	9,354,814
Furs (manufactures of)	3,076,125	4,048,569
Glass and glassware	5,509,626	3,675,045
Iron and steel (manufactures of)	15,512,206	12,214,940
Jewelry (manufactures of gold and silver and precious stones)	3,511,702	7,848,319
Leather and manufactures of	13,283,151	11,414,125
Metal, metal compositions, etc. (n. e. s.)	4,118,598	3,821,068

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Year ending June 30. 1897.	1898.
Silk (manufactures of)	$25,199,067	$23,523,665
Sugar and molasses (n. e. s.) and confectionery	86,469,939	44,381,443
Tobacco (leaf)	9,584,155	7,488,608
Tobacco (manufactures of)	2,097,547	1,603,506
Vegetables	2,571,948	2,034,600
Wines	6,862,465	5,969,180
Wood (n. e. s.) and manufactures of	2,857,875	6,364,768
All other dutiable articles	107,861,905	105,920,060
Total dutiable imports	$382,792,169	$324,635,479
Total value of imports of merchandise	$764,730,412	$616,050,654
Brought in cars and other land vehicles	$35,812,620	$30,427,784
Brought in American vessels	109,133,454	93,535,867
Brought in foreign vessels	619,784,338	492,087,003
COIN AND BULLION.		
Gold: In ore	$3,603,247	$5,217,686
Bullion	11,774,255	26,069,802
Coin, American	57,728,797	40,593,495
Coin, foreign	11,908,481	48,510,691
Silver: In ore	19,552,522	20,037,520
Bullion	4,004,469	3,125,715
Coin, American	162,482	148,410
Coin, foreign	6,813,763	7,616,136
Total ore, coin and bullion	$115,548,007	$151,319,455
Carried in cars and other land vehicles	20,039,302	25,010,099
Carried in American vessels	33,251,629	40,887,426
Carried in foreign vessels	62,257,076	85,421,930

FOREIGN TRADE FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1897 AND 1898.
(Value in dollars).

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS. 1897.	1898.	EXPORTS. 1897.	1898.
EUROPE.				
Austria-Hungary	$8,158,328	$4,716,510	$4,023,011	$5,697,912
Azores and Madeira Islands	12,535	23,797	298,809	364,828
Belgium	14,082,414	8,741,826	33,071,555	47,619,201
Denmark	356,355	211,877	10,194,857	12,697,421
France	67,530,231	52,730,848	57,594,541	95,459,290
Germany	111,210,614	69,697,378	125,246,088	155,039,972
Gibraltar	26,462	32,519	332,245	304,829
Greece	732,702	910,390	110,763	127,559
Italy	19,067,352	20,332,637	21,502,423	23,290,858
Netherlands	12,824,126	12,525,065	51,045,011	64,274,524
Portugal	2,234,291	2,605,370	2,520,058	3,532,057
Russia (Baltic, etc.)	1,865,967	2,825,608	5,995,204	6,251,202
Russia (Black Sea)	1,333,692	1,714,081	1,607,072	1,084,880
Spain	3,631,973	3,575,565	10,912,745	10,228,545
Sweden and Norway	2,500,118	2,675,053	5,463,641	6,313,786
Switzerland	13,849,782	11,380,835	70,871	263,970
Turkey in Europe	2,766,094	2,119,337	54,767	139,075
United Kingdom	167,947,820	108,945,185	483,270,398	540,940,605
Greenland, Iceland, Malta, Gozo, Rumania and Servia	61,349	169,810	71,585	175,731
Total Europe	$430,192,205	$305,933,691	$813,385,644	$973,806,245
NORTH AMERICA.				
Bermuda	$621,831	$459,282	$854,832	$986,915
British Honduras	226,683	171,920	569,767	576,111
British North America	40,722,792	32,242,601	66,028,725	84,889,819
Central American States	8,524,428	7,266,480	7,939,907	5,320,168
Mexico	18,511,572	19,004,863	23,421,064	21,206,939
Miquelon, Langley, etc.	139,803	161,030	167,449	205,005
West Indies: British	12,285,885	10,632,187	7,943,299	8,386,240
Danish	367,289	327,759	521,765	707,622
Dutch	96,343	174,243	652,341	544,463
French	9,944	30,888	1,679,625	1,617,130
Hayti	1,460,220	876,582	3,832,388	2,968,579
Santo Domingo	2,369,424	2,382,139	1,098,635	1,151,258
Cuba	18,406,815	15,232,477	8,259,776	9,561,656
Porto Rico	2,181,024	2,414,356	1,988,888	1,505,946
Total North America	$105,924,053	$91,376,807	$124,958,461	$139,627,851

FOREIGN TRADE FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1897 AND 1898—(Continued).

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
SOUTH AMERICA.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Argentina	$10,772,627	$5,915,879	$6,384,984	$6,429,070
Brazil	69,039,389	61,750,369	12,441,065	13,317,036
Chili	3,792,434	3,736,307	2,590,539	2,351,727
Colombia	4,730,933	5,183,604	3,807,165	3,277,257
Ecuador	566,526	765,590	734,868	855,193
Guianas	4,706,781	4,530,654	2,063,946	2,305,830
Peru	722,089	714,247	1,108,436	1,302,695
Uruguay	3,515,054	1,772,480	1,213,426	1,214,248
Venezuela	9,543,572	7,722,564	3,417,522	2,746,261
Bolivia, Falkland Islands and Paraguay	———	———	6,695	22,384
Total South America	$107,389,405	$92,091,694	$33,768,646	$33,821,701
ASIA.				
Aden	$1,503,802	$2,017,756	$991,397	$593,345
China	20,403,862	20,326,436	11,924,433	9,992,894
Corea	———	———	509	125,936
East Indies: British	20,567,122	27,238,459	3,844,911	4,696,013
Dutch	15,604,866	14,529,335	2,094,109	1,201,416
Other sections	519	———	135,183	152,265
Hong Kong	923,842	746,517	6,060,039	6,265,200
Japan	24,009,756	25,223,610	13,255,478	20,385,541
Russia: Asiatic	201,421	111,050	413,942	618,015
Turkey in Asia	4,009,027	2,325,078	74,899	243,190
All other Asia	70,380	76,352	480,005	433,976
Total Asia	$87,294,597	$92,594,593	$39,274,905	$44,707,791
OCEANICA.				
British Australia	$5,900,144	$5,578,898	$17,460,283	$15,609,863
French Oceanica	378,144	185,121	330,364	300,684
Hawaii	13,687,799	17,187,380	4,690,075	5,907,155
Samoa, Tonga, etc	40,971	68,605	46,576	39,982
Philippine Islands	4,383,740	3,830,415	94,597	127,804
Other sections	9,641	8,811	30,878	17,534
Total Oceanica	$24,400,439	$26,859,230	$22,652,773	$22,003,022
AFRICA.				
British Africa	$1,468,994	$875,338	$13,096,643	$12,027,142
Canary Islands	49,909	26,283	297,878	274,827
French Africa	254,755	476,836	302,010	668,186
Liberia	7,023	6,670	11,443	12,683
Madagascar	17,088	16,772	473,353	226,738
Portuguese Africa	23,253	15,343	1,869,933	2,898,058
Turkey in Africa (Egypt)	7,027,005	5,017,707	323,761	816,915
Other Africa	681,686	758,700	578,106	591,171
Total Africa	$9,529,713	$7,193,649	$16,953,127	$17,515,720
Grand totals	$764,730,412	$616,049,664	$1,050,993,556	$1,231,482,330

COINAGE OF NATIONS IN 1897.

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Countries.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$76,028,485	$18,487,297	China	———	$10,636,955
Great Britain	8,654,764	4,583,688	Indo-China	———	2,773,428
Mexico	417,176	19,608,459	Costa Rica	$465,433	———
Australasia	37,289,873	———	Tunis	632,500	347
France	42,726,251	8,492	Canada	———	65,964
Germany	30,145,656	———	Bolivia	———	1,189,282
Russia	170,614,861	35,392,493	Peru	———	449,807
India	———	25,227,996	Colombia	———	552,480
Italy	147,965	307,957	Ecuador	———	623,687
Austria-Hungary	33,640,553	5,722,330	Chili	49	———
Servia	———	1,014,624	San Domingo	———	606,071
Spain	2,890,407	6,724,106	British Honduras	———	20,000
Japan	31,600,410	4,266,028	Porto Rico	———	———
Portugal	———	864,000	German E. Africa	———	127,440
Netherlands	———	964,800	Straits Set'lments	———	134,000
Norway	———	147,400	Morocco	———	873,509
Sweden	———	535,319	Ceylon	———	150,000
Switzerland	1,544,000	———	Mauritius	———	50,000
Turkey	920,962	440,435			
Hong Kong	———	23,836,427	Totals	$437,719,342	$167,760,297

MARKET PRICES OF SILVER.

Highest, lowest and average value of a United States silver dollar, measured by the market price of silver, and the quantity (in grains) of silver purchasable with a dollar at the average London price of silver, in years since 1873:

Calendar year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Grains purchasable.
1873	$1.016	0.981	$1.004	369.77
1875	0.977	0.941	0.964	385.11
1880	0.896	0.875	0.886	419.49
1885	0.847	0.794	0.823	451.09
1890	0.926	0.740	0.810	458.83
1891	0.827	0.738	0.764	485.76
1892	0.742	0.642	0.674	550.79
1893	0.655	0.513	0.604	615.10
1894	0.538	0.457	0.491	756.04
1895	0.532	0.461	0.505	733.87
1896	0.541	0.504	0.522	711.93
1897	0.505	0.400	0.467	795.98
1898 (6 ms)	0.481	0.424	0.452	822.15

GOLD.

Denominations, weight (in grains) and fineness of the coins of the United States:

Denomination.	Fine gold contained.	*Alloy contained.
One dollar ($1).....	23.22	2.58
Quarter eagle ($2 50)	58.05	6.45
Three dollars ($3)..	69.66	7.74
Half eagle ($5).....	116.10	12.90
Eagle ($10).....	232.20	25.80
Double eagle ($20)..	464.40	51.60

*The alloy neither adds to nor detracts from the value of the coin.

SILVER.

Denomination.	Fine silver contained.	Alloy contained.
Standard dollar.....	371.25	41.25
Half dollar.....	173.61	19.29
Quarter dollar.....	86.805	9.645
Dime	34.722	3.858

Prior to the act of February 21, 1853, all silver coins were legal tender in all payments whatsoever. The act of February 21, 1853, reduced the weight of all silver coins of less denomination than the silver dollar about 7 per cent, to be coined on Government account only, and made them legal tender in payment of debts for all sums not exceeding $5.

MINOR COINS.

Denomination.	Fine copper contained.	Alloy contained.
*Five-cent piece..	57.87	19.29
†One-cent piece...	45.60	2.40

*Seventy-five per cent copper, 25 per cent nickel. †Ninety-five per cent copper, 5 per cent tin and zinc.

VARIOUS MONEYS OF CIRCULATION.

There are ten different kinds of money in circulation in the United States, namely: Gold coins, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, Treasury notes issued under the Act of July 14, 1890; United States notes (also called greenbacks and legal tenders), National bank notes, and nickel and bronze coins. These forms of money are all available as circulation.

Gold coin is legal tender at its nominal or face value for all debts, public and private, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance prescribed by law; and when below such standard of tolerance it is legal tender in proportion to its weight.

Standard silver dollars are legal tender at their nominal or face value in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Subsidiary silver is legal tender for amounts not exceeding $10 in any one payment.

Treasury notes of the Act of July 14, 1890, are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

United States notes are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

Gold certificates, silver certificates and National bank notes are not legal tender, but both classes of certificates are receivable for all public dues, while National bank notes are receivable for all public dues except duties on imports, and may be paid out by the Government for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt, and in redemption of the National currency. All National banks are required by law to receive the notes of other National banks at par.

The minor coins of nickel and copper are legal tender to the extent of 25 cents.

The coinage of legal-tender gold was authorized by the first coinage act, passed by Congress April 2, 1792. The gold unit of value is the dollar, which contains 25.8 grains of standard gold 900 fine. The amount of fine gold in the dollar is 23.22 grains, and the remainder of the weight is an alloy of copper. The total coinage of gold by the mints of the United States from 1792 to June 30, 1897, was $1,886,338,958, of which it is estimated that $671,676,250 is still in existence as coin in the United States, while the remainder has been exported or consumed in the arts.

The silver unit is the dollar, which contains 412½ grains of standard silver 900 fine. The amount of fine silver in the dollar is 371¼ grains, and there are 41¼ grains of copper alloy. The standard silver dollar was first authorized by the Act of April 2, 1792. The coinage of the standard silver dollar was discontinued by the Act of February 12, 1873, and it was restored by the Act of February 28, 1878. The total amount coined from 1792 to 1873 was $8,031,238, and the amount coined from 1878 to June 30, 1897, was $451,993,742. The coinage ratio between gold and silver under the Act of 1792 was **15 to 1**, but by the Act of 1837 it was **changed to** 15.988 to 1 (commonly called **16 to 1**).

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, JULY 1, 1898.

Countries.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U.S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic	Gold and silver	Peso	$0.965	Gold: argentine ($4.824) and ½ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary	Gold	Crown	.203	Gold: former system—4 florins ($1.929), 8 florins ($3.858), ducat ($2.287) and 4 ducats ($9.149). Silver: 1 & 2 florins Gold: present system—20 crowns ($4.052); 10 cr'ns ($2.026).
Belgium	Gold and silver	Franc	.193	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano	.418	Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 milreis. Silver: ½, 1 and 2 milreis.
British Possessions, N. A. (except Newfoundland)	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Central American States—				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold: 2, 5, 10 and 20 colons ($9.307). Silver: 5, 10, 25 and 50 centimos.
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador	Silver	Peso	.418	Silver: peso and divisions.
Chili	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold: escudo ($1.825), doubloon ($3,650), and condor ($7.300). Silver: peso and divisions.
China	Silver	Tael.. Amoy	.676	
		Canton	.674	
		Chefoo	.646	
		Chin Kiang.	.660	
		Fuchau	.625	
		Haikwan (Customs)	.688	
		Hankow	.632	
		Hongkong	(*)	
		Niuchwang	.634	
		Ningpo	.650	
		Shanghai	.617	
		Swatow	.624	
		Takau	.680	
		Tientsin	.655	
Colombia	Silver	Peso	.418	Gold: condor ($9.647) and double-condor. Silver: peso.
Cuba	Gold and silver	Peso	.926	Gold: centen ($5.017). Silver: peso.
Denmark	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Silver	Sucre	.418	Gold: condor ($9.647) and double-condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters)	4.943	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20 and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 piasters.
Finland	Gold	Mark	.193	Gold: 20 marks ($3.859), 10 marks ($1.93).
France	Gold and silver	Franc	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, JULY 1, 1898—(Continued).

Countries.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U.S.gold dollar.	Coins.
German Empire	Gold	Mark	.238	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 marks.
Great Britain	Gold	Pound sterling	4.866½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sovereign.
Greece	Gold and silver	Drachma	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Hayti	Gold and silver	Gourde	.965	Silver: gourde.
India	Silver	Rupee†	.199	Gold: mohur: ($7.105). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy	Gold and silver	Lira	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan	Gold	Yen	.498	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 yen. Silver: 10, 20 and 50 sen.
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Mexico	Silver	Dollar	.454	Gold: dollar ($0.983), 2½, 5, 10 and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands	Gold and silver	Florin	.402	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1 and 2½ florins.
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	1.014	Gold: 2 dollars ($2.027).
Norway	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Persia	Silver	Kran	.077	Gold: ½, 1 & 2 tomans ($3.409). Silver: ¼, ½, 1, 2 & 5 krans.
Peru	Silver	Sol	.418	Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.080	Gold: 1, 2, 5 and 10 milreis.
Russia	Gold	Ruble	.515	Gold: imperial, 15 rubles ($7.718) and ½ imperial, 7½ rubles ($3.859). Silver: ¼, ½ and 1 ruble.
Spain	Gold and silver	Peseta	.193	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Gold and silver	Franc	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	.044	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 piasters.
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold: peso. Silver: peso and divisions.
Venezuela	Gold and silver	Bolivar	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

*The "British dollar" has the same legal value as the Mexican dollar in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and Labuan.
†Value of the rupee to be determined by consular certificate.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1897.

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$57,363,000	$69,637,172
Australasia	55,684,200	20,624,200
Mexico	9,436,300	69,693,000
European count's:		
Russia	23,245,700	368,000
Germany	1,373,100	7,108,700
Austria-Hung'ry	2,235,600	2,547,500
Sweden	84,400	26,800
Norway	———	209,700
Italy	194,400	953,100
Spain	———	7,472,300
Greece	———	1,329,900
Turkey	7,300	291,200
France	———	679,600
Great Britain	$35,100	$300,100
Dom. of Canada	6,027,100	7,186,700
So. Am. countr's:		
Argentina	137,600	495,800
Colombia	3,000,000	2,182,400
Bolivia	750,000	19,393,900
Ecuador	132,900	10,000
Chili	928,600	8,327,200
Brazil	1,204,200	———
Venezuela	948,500	———
Guiana (British)	2,294,600	———
Guiana (Dutch)	492,200	———
Guiana (French)	1,537,500	———
Peru	628,000	12,650,900
Uruguay	$38,500	———
Cent. Am. States	470,500	$2,000,000
Japan	713,300	3,242,100
China	2,209,100	———
Africa	58,306,600	———
India (British)	7,247,500	———
Korea	733,100	———
Totals	$237,504,800	$236,730,300

The world's production of silver in 1897 (183,096,080 ounces) was largely in excess of any previous year, that of 1895 (when the production was 107,500,000 ounces) being the next largest.

MONETARY SYSTEMS AND STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE WORLD.

(From Report of Bureau of United States Mint.)

Countries.	Ratio between gold and full legal-tender silver.	Stock of gold.	Stock of silver.		Uncovered paper.	Per cap.
			Full tender.	Limited tender.		
†Austria-Hungary	[8]———	$251,800,000	$48,500,000	$97,000,000	$86,200,000	$10 65
†Australia	[4]———	132,100,000	———	7,000,000	22,500,000	32 32
*Belgium	[5]1 to 15½	30,000,000	40,000,000	5,000,000	79,100,000	23 71
*Bulgaria	[5]1 to 15½	1,000,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	———	2 36
†Canada	[4]———	16,000,000	———	5,000,000	35,000,000	10 56
†Cape Colony	[4]———	37,500,000	———	1,000,000	———	21 38
‡China	———	———	750,000,000	———	———	1 96
‡[1]Cent. Am. States	1 to 15½	1,300,000	19,000,000	———	8,400,000	8 69
*Cuba	1 to 15½	2,000,000	———	1,500,000	———	1 94
†Denmark	[10]———	15,300,000	———	5,400,000	7,000,000	12 04
†Egypt	[13]———	30,000,000	———	6,400,000	———	3 75
*France	[5]1 to 15½	810,600,000	373,500,000	46,300,000	124,600,000	35 19
†Finland (Limited)	1 to 15½	4,300,000	———	400,000	9,400,000	5 42
†Germany	[6]———	668,500,000	95,200,000	117,600,000	132,200,000	19 38
*Greece	[5]1 to 15½	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	30,600,000	13 58
[2]Hawaii	[31]1 to 15.98	4,000,000	1,000,000	———	———	50 00
*Hayti	1 to 15½	4,000,000	3,000,000	1,500,000	4,100,000	12 60
*India	1 to 15	———	592,100,000	———	117,300,000	2 39
*Italy	[5]1 to 15½	96,500,000	16,000,000	26,500,000	169,500,000	9 85
*Japan	1 to 16.18	79,900,000	41,900,000	18,500,000	———	3 11
‡Mexico	1 to 16½	8,600,000	106,000,000	———	4,000,000	11 89
*Netherlands	[9]1 to 15½	21,900,000	52,700,000	3,400,000	45,500,000	25 20
†Norway	[10]———	7,800,000	———	2,300,000	3,800,000	6 95
†Portugal	[7]———	5,200,000	———	6,100,000	39,000,000	9 86
*Rumania	———	14,500,000	———	10,600,000	33,900,000	10 89
†Russia	[11]1 to 15½	756,600,000	83,400,000	45,000,000	———	6 85
*Servia	———	1,200,000	———	2,700,000	2,900,000	2 86
‡Siam	———	20,000,000	193,400,000	———	———	42 68
†So. African Rep'lic	[5]———	29,200,000	———	1,200,000	———	33 77
‡So. Amer. States	1 to 15½	77,500,000	25,000,000	10,000,000	750,600,000	23 01
*Spain	[5]1 to 15½	45,500,000	———	49,800,000	137,500,000	12 93
‡Straits Settlem'ts	———	———	240,000,000	2,000,000	———	62 05
†Sweden	[10]———	8,600,000	———	5,700,000	27,700,000	8 40
*Switzerland	[5]1 to 15½	24,000,000	———	10,700,000	14,300,000	16 33
*Turkey	[12]1 to 15½	50,000,000	30,000,000	10,000,000	———	3 73
†United Kingdom	[4]———	438,000,000	———	121,700,000	112,000,000	16 88
*[2]United States	[31]1 to 15.98	925,100,000	561,500,000	76,700,000	638,200,000	25 36

Monetary systems are thus indicated: *Gold and silver; †Gold; ‡Silver; [1]except Venezuela and Chili; [2]November 1; all other countries January 1.

Ratio between gold and limited legal-tender silver: [31] to 14.95; [4] to 14.28; [5] to 14.38; [6] to 13.957; [7] to 14.08; [8] to 13.69; [9] to 15; [10] to 14.88; [11] to 12.90; [12] to 15⅞; [13] to 15.68.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The total acreage, yield and value of the principal farm products of the United States for the year 1897 were as follows:

Product.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat	39,465,066	530,149,168	$428,547,121
Corn	80,095,051	1,902,967,933	501,072,952
Oats	25,730,375	698,767,809	147,974,719
Rye	1,703,561	27,363,324	12,239,647
Barley	2,719,116	66,685,127	25,142,139
Buckwheat	717,836	14,997,451	6,319,188
Potatoes	2,534,577	164,015,964	89,643,059
*Hay	42,426,770	60,664,876	401,390,728

*Tons.

The wheat crop of the world for 1896 and 1897 was, in bushels, as follows:

Country.	1896.	1897.
North America	476,493,000	598,746,000
South America	66,000,000	46,100,000
Europe	1,484,301,000	1,146,358,000
Asia	339,397,000	358,990,000
Africa	38,400,000	36,200,000
Australia	25,906,000	27,636,000
Totals	2,430,497,000	2,214,030,000

Number and value of live stock on farms and ranches in the United States, January 1, 1898:

	Number.	Value.
Horses	13,960,911	$478,362,407
Mules	2,190,282	96,109,516
Milch cows	15,840,886	434,813,826
Oxen and other cattle	29,264,197	612,296,634
Sheep	37,656,960	92,721,133
Totals	98,913,236	$1,714,303,516

INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS.

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal years ending June 30. 1897.	1898.
SPIRITS.		
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries and prunes	$1,260,743 74	$1,552,592 94
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries and prunes	75,706,513 17	86,188,530 91
Rectifiers (special tax)	209,175 22	221,225 24
Retail liquor dealers (special tax)	4,423,062 16	4,152,572 53
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax)	403,999 05	393,216 74
Manufacturers of stills (special tax)	842 08	822 91
Stills and worms, manufactured (special tax)	1,550 00	1,690 00
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	2,657 50	2,678 00
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond		33,570 50
Totals	$82,008,542 92	$92,546,899 77
TOBACCO.		
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand	$12,189,507 29	[1]$13,626,149 71
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand.		405,676 88
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand	2,075,834 88	[2]3,592,773 17
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand.	4,748 13	[3]6,931 99
Snuff	796,118 37	[4]931,869 04
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	15,644,088 75	[5]17,657,276 45
Miscellaneous collections relating to tobacco		9,945 13
Totals	$30,710,297 42	$36,230,622 37
FERMENTED LIQUORS.		
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter and other similar fermented liquors	$31,841,362 40	[6]$38,885,151 63
Brewers (special tax)	160,927 33	152,647 61
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	191,071 12	201,150 15
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	278,801 22	276,471 75
Totals	$32,472,162 07	$39,515,421 14
OLEOMARGARINE.		
Oleomargarine, domestic and imported	$850,691 18	$1,107,774 54
Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax)	7,200 00	7,600 00
Retail dealers in oleomargarine (special tax)	130,338 42	156,134 00
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine (special tax)	45,900 00	44,272 00
Totals	$1,034,129 60	$1,315,780 54
FILLED CHEESE.		
Filled cheese, domestic and imported	$16,661 37	$14,129 23
Manufacturers of filled cheese (special tax)	1,566 68	2,233 32
Retail dealers in filled cheese (special tax)	556 00	156 00
Wholesale dealers in filled cheese (special tax)	208 33	
Totals	$18,992 38	$16,518 55
BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.		
Notes of persons, State banks, towns, cities, etc., paid out	$85 38	$1,180 00
Totals	$85 38	$1,180 00
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Penalties	$114,958 17	$137,050 07
Opium manufactured for smoking purposes		114 90
Playing cards	251,306 52	261,081 44
Documentary and proprietary stamps		794,417 60
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated		46,973 09
Collections not otherwise herein provided for	9,119 01	3,459 98
Totals	$375,383 70	$1,243,096 99
Aggregate receipts	$146,619,593 47	$170,869,519 36

[1]Includes $12,962,935 36 at $3 and $663,214 35 at $3 60 per M. [2]Includes $197,505 26 at 50 cents, $3,278,179 47 at $1, and $117,088 44 at $1 50 per M. [3]Includes $6,571 16 at $3 and $360 83 at $3 60 per M. [4]Includes $895,147 22 at 6 cents and $36,721 82 at 12 cents per pound. [5]Includes $16,921,932 49 at 6 cents and $735,343 96 at 12 cents per pound. [6]Includes $7,793,455 80 at $1, less discount, $26,671,505 76 at $1, and $4,420,190 07 at $2 per barrel, less discount. Aggregate receipts in previous years—1890, $142,594,696; 1891, $146,034,416; 1892, $153,857,544; 1893, $161,004,989; 1894, $147,168,449; 1895, $143,246,077 75.

States and Territories.	Aggregate collections.	States and Territories.	Aggregate collections.
Alabama	$201,260 77	[7]Montana	$257,081 18
Arkansas	104,576 57	[8]Nebraska	2,492,190 10
[1]California	2,415,571 32	[9]New-Hampshire	455,098 43
[2]Colorado	413,551 93	New-Jersey	4,719,981 98
[3]Connecticut	1,187,195 64	[10]New-Mexico	51,733 83
Florida	467,046 46	New-York	21,058,569 65
Georgia	453,751 04	North Carolina	3,250,213 06
Illinois	39,658,686 09	Ohio	16,436,908 02
Indiana	10,022,274 35	[11]Oregon	360,905 01
Iowa	479,366 88	Pennsylvania	13,846,790 70
[4]Kansas	432,480 19	South Carolina	131,293 67
Kentucky	18,228,918 98	Tennessee	1,286,885 55
[5]Louisiana	1,498,304 11	Texas	523,799 62
[6]Maryland	5,005,602 71	Virginia	3,403,768 64
Massachusetts	3,027,789 78	West Virginia	816,305 54
Michigan	2,561,261 69	Wisconsin	5,370,377 62
Minnesota	1,209,187 94		
Missouri	9,040,790 31	Total	$170,869 519 36

[1]Including the State of Nevada. [2]Including the State of Wyoming. [3]Including the State of Rhode Island. [4]Including the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma. [5]Including the State of Mississippi. [6]Including the State of Delaware, District of Columbia and two counties of Virginia. [7]Including the States of Idaho and Utah. [8]Including the States of North Dakota and South Dakota. [9]Including the States of Maine and Vermont. [10]Including the Territory of Arizona. [11]Including the State of Washington and the Territory of Alaska.

COINAGE OF THE U. S. MINTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.

Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.	Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.
Db. eagles ($20).	2,348,723	$46,974,460 00	Dimes	14,440,780	1,444,078 00
Eagles ($10)	993,162	9,931,620 00			
Half eagles ($5).	1,536,067	7,680,335 00	Total silver	39,810,812	$16,485,584 00
Qr. eagles ($2 50)	19,380	48,450 00	Five cent	19,015,343	950,767 15
			One cent	53,871,696	538,716 96
Total gold	4,897,332	$64,634,865 00			
Standard dollars.	10,002,780	10,002,780 00	Total minor	72,887,039	$1,489,484 11
Half-dollars	4,787,652	2,393,826 00			
Quarter dollars.	10,579,600	2,644,900 00	Total coinage	117,595,183	$82,609,933 11

THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.

Organized in 1877; incorporated in 1888. Its object is to send children of the New-York poor into the country for a summer vacation of two weeks. Hospitable country people receive them, not as boarders, but give them food and lodging and freedom of the country grounds. The fund is dependent upon voluntary contributions. The following table shows the condition of the work from the beginning:

Year.	Number of children sent for two weeks.	Number for one day.	Total number of beneficiaries.	Expenditures.	Cost per child.
1877	60	——	60	$187 62	$3 12
1878	1,077	——	1,077	2,980 29	2 77
1879	2,400	——	2,400	6,511 54	2 71
1880	2,500	600	3,100	8,519 71	3 55
1881	3,203	1,000	4,203	8,217 64	2 54
1882	5,500	——	5,500	21,325 06	2 85
1883	4,250	5,700	9,950	14,908 69	3 36
1884	6,253	1,000	7,253	18,756 14	3 00
1885	6,650	6,073	12,723	19,863 95	2 98
1886	8,336	1,600	9,936	24,092 09	2 89
1887	7,748	——	7,748	22,783 85	2 94
1888	10,920	——	10,920	25,636 64	2 35
1889	10,352	——	10,352	24,978 29	2 42
1890	11,193	18,029	29.222	23,804 11	2 12
1891	13,568	22,088	35,656	28,068 28	2 03
1892	15,226	25,560	40,796	27,925 51	1 83
1893	13,846	26,329	40,175	26,620 75	1 92
1894	10,171	28,432	38,603	22,809 60	2 24
1895	8,021	28,924	36,945	19,840 53	2 47
1896	10,040	30,610	40,650	23,948 09	2 39
1897	10,285	31,073	41,358	26,703 30	2 60
1898	7,180	26,915	34,095	18,047 16	2 51
Totals	168,789	253,933	422,742	$416,538 24	$2 48

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Founded..	Name of Inst'n.	Location.	[3]Denomination.	President.	No. of Instructors.	No. of students.	Volumes in library.	Value of property.
1873	*[1]Add-Ran Chr. U..	Waco, Tex.....	Disciples.....	A. Clark, LL. D.....	16	200	3,000	$180,000
——	Adelbert.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Non-sect.....	Charles F. Thwing, D. D., LL. D....	35	200	50,000	——
1859	*[1]Adrian.....	Adrian, Mich.....	Methodist.....	W. N. Swift.....	12	200	6,000	125,000
1872	*[4]Alabama Pol. Inst.	Auburn, Ala.....	Non-sect.....	William Le Roy Brown, LL. D.....	30	361	11,000	212,000
1843	*Albion.....	Albion, Mich.....	Methodist.....	John P. Ashley, D. D.....	25	450	25,000	400,000
1857	*[1]Alfred U	Alfred, N. Y.....	Non-sect.....	Rev. Boothe C. Davis, Ph. D.....	18	150	11,728	424,700
1815	*Allegheny.....	Meadville, Penn.....	Methodist.....	William H. Crawford, D. D.....	23	326	14,000	300,000
1857	*[1]Alfred U.....	Columbia, S. C.....	Methodist.....	Rev. W. D. Chappelle.....	12	350	400	75,000
1886	*Alma.....	Alma, Mich.....	Presbyterian...	A. F. Binske, D. D.....	17	223	16,000	275,000
1893	*[4]American U.....	Washington, D. C....	Methodist.....	Bishop John F. Hurst, LL. D.....	——	——	——	400,000
1821	Amherst.....	Amherst, Mass.....	Non-sect.....	Vacant	34	376	71,000	2,500,000
1853	*Amity.....	College Springs, Iowa..	Non-sect.....	Rev. J. C. Calhoun, A. M.....	11	140	3,000	68,000
1852	*Antioch.....	Yellow Springs, Ohio..	Non-sect.....	Daniel A. Long, A. M., D. D., LL. D	17	150	10,000	200,000
1877	Andover Th. Sem....	Andover, Mass.....	Congregational.	George Harris.....	8	41	51,000	1,100,000
1872	*Arkansas.....	Batesville, Ark.....	Presbyterian...	Eugene R. Long, A. M., Ph. D.....	6	108	4,200	35,000
1871	*[4]Arkansas Ind. U..	Fayetteville, Ark.....	Non-sect.....	John L. Buchanan, A. M., LL. D....	59	850	7,476	227,000
1893	*Armour Inst.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Non-sect.....	F. W. Gunsaulus, D. D.....	70	1,052	15,000	2,000,000
1843	†Asheville Fem.....	Asheville, N. C.....	Non-sect.....	Archibald A. Jones.....	18	160	3,000	80,000
1869	*Atlanta U.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	Non-sect.....	Horace Bumstead, D. D.....	20	300	10,400	250,000
1820	Auburn The. Sem...	Auburn, N. Y.....	Presbyterian...	Henry M. Booth, D. D., LL. D.....	10	100	32,477	926,000
1869	Augsburg The. Sem.	Minneapolis, Minn....	Lutheran.....	George Sverdrup.....	7	195	2,000	50,000
1863	*[4]Augustana.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	Lutheran.....	O. Olsson, D. D., Ph. D.....	27	510	16,000	200,000
1849	Austin.....	Sherman, Tex.....	Presbyterian...	T. R. Sampson, D. D.....	9	110	10,000	100,000
1858	*Baker U.....	Baldwin, Kan.....	Methodist.....	Lemuel H. Murlin, A. M., S.T.D.,D.D	21	512	7,000	100,000
1846	*[1]Baldwin U.....	Berea, Ohio.....	Methodist.....	Millard F. Warner, D. D., LL. D....	18	322	5,000	206,000
1889	†Barnard.....	New-York City.....	Non-sect.....	Emily James Smith.....	81	230	1,000	650,000
1864	*[1]Bates.....	*Lewiston, Me.....	Free Baptist....	George C. Chase, LL. D., D. D.....	16	300	14,798	600,000
1879	*[1]Battle Creek.....	Battle Creek, Mich...	Adventists.....	Edward A. Sutherland, B. S.....	25	1,000	4,000	150,000
1843	*Beloit.....	Beloit, Wis.....	Non-sect.....	Edward D. Eaton, D. D., LL. D.....	22	433	24,000	900,000
1855	*Berea.....	Berea, Ky.....	Non-sect.....	William Goodell Frost, Ph. D.....	30	700	14,000	115,000
1840	*[1]Bethany.....	Bethany, W. Va.....	Disciples.....	C. A. Young.....	16	100	3,000	200,000
1881	*Bethany.....	Lindsborg, Kan.....	Swed. Lutheran	Rev. C. A. Swenson, Ph. D.....	26	500	5,000	125,000
1847	*Bethel.....	McKenzie, Tenn.....	Cumb. Presby..	Rev. J. L. Dickens, Ph. D., LL. D..	8	202	1,000	16,000
1867	‡[1]Biddle U.....	Charlotte, N. C.....	Presbyterian...	D. J. Sanders, D. D.....	12	226	10,700	150,000
1890	*Black Hills.....	Hot Springs, S. D...	Methodist.....	Elmer E. Lymer, M. S., D. D.....	8	83	700	60,000
1864	*Blackburn U.....	Carlinville, Ill.....	Presbyterian...	Rev. W. H. Bradley.....	9	100	3,000	100,000
1865	Boston.....	Boston, Mass.....	R. Catholic....	Rev. W. G. R. Mullan, S. J.....	28	450	31,516	——
1869	*[1]Boston U.....	Boston, Mass.....	Methodist.....	Wm. F. Warren, S. T. D., LL. D...	136	1,454	30,000	1,600,000
1794	Bowdoin.....	Brunswick, Me.....	Congregational.	Wm. De W. Hyde, D. D., LL. D....	32	380	63,000	1,150,000
1764	*Brown U.....	Providence, R. I.....	Non-sect.....	Benjamin F. Clark, A. M., Sc. D....	64	909	90,000	1,177,967
1880	†Bryn Mawr.....	Bryn Mawr, Penn....	Non-sect.....	M. Carey Thomas, Ph. D., LL. D...	37	300	28,000	100,000
1870	*Buchtel.....	Akron, Ohio.....	Universalist....	Ira A. Priest, A. M, D. D.....	16	192	7,000	500,000

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Founded.	Name of Inst'n.	Location.	[2]Denomination.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Volumes in library.	Value of property.
1846	*Bucknell	Lewisburg, Penn.	Baptist	John H. Harris, LL. D	30	443	18,500	750,000
1848	*Burritt	Spencer, Tenn.	Christian	W. N. Billingsley, A. M.	8	186	3,525	20,000
1855	*Butler	Irvington, Ind.	Non-sect.	Scot Butler, A. M., LL. D.	16	206	10,000	400,000
1872	*California	Oakland, Cal.	Baptist	T. G. Brownson, D. D.	9	62	5,000	50,000
1866	*Carleton	Northfield, Minn.	Congregational.	James W. Strong, D. D.	22	332	15,000	550,000
1851	*[4]Carson & New'n	Mossy Creek, Tenn.	Baptist	J. T. Henderson, A. M.	9	241	5,000	100,000
1877	Case Sch. of App. Sc.	Cleveland, Ohio	Non-sect.	Cady Staley, LL. D	20	250	2,000	2,000,000
1884	[14]Catholic U. of Am.	Washington, D. C.	R. Catholic	Mgr. Thomas J. Conaty	35	170	32,000	700,000
1855	*[1]Central Penn	New-Berlin, Penn.	Evangelical	Aaron E. Gobble, D. D.	7	103	4,983	47,000
1866	*‡[1]Cent. Tennessee	Nashville, Tenn.	Methodist	John Braden, D. D.	43	548	4,155	105,000
1853	*[1]Central U. of Iowa	Pella, Iowa	Baptist	A. B. Chaffee, A. M., A. B., D. D.	14	200	4,000	90,000
1874	*[4]Central U. of Ky.	Richmond, Ky.	Presbyterian So	L. H. Blanton, D. D.	40	859	5,000	350,000
1819	Centre C. of Ky.	Danville, Ky.	Presbyterian	Wm. C. Roberts, D. D., LL. D.	17	241	13,000	98,000
1853	*Chaddock	Quincy, Ill.	Non-sect.	Rev. A. M. Danely	15	100	1,500	65,000
1870	*‡Claflin U.	Orangeburg, S. C.	Methodist	L. M. Dunton, D. D.	22	665	2,000	100,000
1869	*Clark U	South Atlanta, Ga.	Methodist	Charles M. Melden	18	475	1,500	350,000
1887	Clark U	Worcester, Mass.	Non-sect.	G. Stanley Hall, Ph. D., LL. D.	—	—	17,000	2,000,000
1851	*Coe	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Non-sect.	S. B. McCormick, D. D.	12	200	25,000	200,000
1820	*Colby U	Waterville, Me.	Non-sect.	Nathaniel Butler, D. D.	15	230	33,000	300,000
1816	[1]Colgate U	Hamilton, N. Y.	Baptist	Vacant	30	300	27,141	2,420,671
1848	Col. of City of N. Y.	New-York City	Non-sect.	Alexander S. Webb, LL. D.	60	1,927	31,536	836,050
——	College for Women	Cleveland, Ohio	Non-sect.	Charles F. Thwing, D. D., LL. D.	37	187	5,000	——
1873	*Colorado	Colorado Sp'gs, Col.	Non-sect.	William F. Slocum, LL. D.	36	440	27,000	950,000
1754	Columbia U.	New-York City	Non-sect.	Seth Low, LL. D.	304	2,271	250,000	16,700,000
1821	*Columbian U.	Washington, D. C.	Baptist	B. L. Whitman, D. D.	165	1,093	12,000	1,000,000
1857	*Cornell	Mt. Vernon, Iowa	Methodist	William F. King, D. D., LL. D.	31	571	16,758	200,000
1865	*Cornell U.	Ithaca, N. Y.	Non-sect.	Jacob G. Schurman, A. M., D.S., LL.D	225	1,835	200,000	9,800,000
1889	*[1]Cotner U	Bethany, Neb.	Disciples	W. P. Aylsworth, LL. D.	32	250	——	100,000
1879	*Creighton U.	Omaha, Neb.	R. Catholic	Rev. John Pahls, S. J.	50	290	9,000	200,000
1827	*[1]Cumberland U.	Lebanon, Tenn.	Cumb. Presby.	Nathan Green	20	273	6,000	100,000
1769	Dartmouth	Hanover, N. H.	Non-sect.	William J. Tucker, LL. D., D. D.	55	710	85,000	2,000,000
1837	Davidson	Davidson, N. C.	Presbyterian	J. B. Shearer, D. D., LL. D.	8	191	12,000	100,000
——	*[1]Defiance	Defiance, Ohio	Non-sect.	J. R. H. Satchaw, A. M., D. D.	14	366	——	100,000
1870	*[4]Delaware	Newark, Del.	Non-sect.	George A. Harter, M. A., Ph. D.	13	77	10,000	150,000
1831	Denison U.	Granville, Ohio	Baptist	D. B. Purinton, LL. D.	21	225	19,000	615,913
1837	*[1]De Pauw U.	Greencastle, Ind.	Methodist	Hilary A. Gobin, D. D.	32	685	24,000	200,000
1865	*Des Moines	Des Moines, Iowa	Baptist	H. L. Stetson, A. M., D. D.	15	151	300	150,000
1783	*Dickinson	Carlisle, Penn.	Methodist	George E. Reed, D. D., LL. D.	27	450	45,000	350,000
1872	*Doane	Crete, Neb.	Congregational.	David B. Perry	10	201	7,600	220,000
1881	*[1]Drake U.	Des Moines, Iowa	Non-sect.	William B. Craig, D. D., LL. D.	55	1,200	6,500	225,000
1866	Drew Theo. Sem.	Madison, N. J.	Methodist	H. A. Buttz, D. D., LL. D.	7	175	43,000	560,000
1873	*Drury	Springfield, Mo.	Congregational.	Homer T. Fuller, Ph. D.	17	305	23,000	425,000

1859	*[1]Earlham	Richmond, Ind.	Non-sect.	Joseph J. Mills, A. M., LL. D.	15	301	6,000	300,000
1852	†Elmira	Elmira, N. Y.	Presbyterian	A. C. MacKenzie, D. D.	19	92	5,000	227,000
1837	Emory	Oxford, Ga.	M. E. So.	C. E. Dowman, D. D.	13	325	20,000	350,000
1837	Emory and Henry	Emory, Va.	Methodist So.	B. G. Waterhouse, D. D.	8	119	10,000	100,000
1882	*Emporia	Emporia, Kan.	Presbyterian	John C. Miller	10	105	4,000	100,000
1832	*Erskine	Due West, S. C.	Ref. Presby.	W. M. Grier, D. D., LL. D.	6	80	6,000	75,000
1857	*[1]Eureka	Eureka, Ill.	Disciples	J. H. Hardin, A. M., LL. D.	12	150	3,000	120,000
1867	*[1]Ewing	Ewing, Ill.	Baptist	J. A. Leavitt, D.D.	11	100	5,000	50,000
1882	*[1]Findlay	Findlay, Ohio	Non-sect.	Charles Manchester, B. D.	11	173	1,000	100,000
1865	*‡Fisk U	Nashville, Tenn.	Congregational.	Erastus M. Cravath, D. D.	30	459	6,500	350,000
1884	*Florida Agr.	Lake City, Fla.	Non-sect.	W. F. Yokum, D. D.	14	143	4,000	60,000
1881	[4]Fort Worth U.	Fort Worth, Tex.	Methodist	O. L. Fisher, A. M., D. D.	47	860	5,000	170,000
1835	*Franklin	Franklin, Ind.	Baptist	W. T. Stott, D. D.	11	260	12,000	335,000
1853	[1]F'klin & Marshall	Lancaster, Penn.	Ref'd Church	John S. Stahr, Ph. D., D. D.	19	271	23,947	310,000
1852	*Furman U	Greenville, S. C.	Non-sect.	Andrew P. Montague, Ph. D., LL. D.	9	170	3,000	70,000
1856	*Gale	Galesville, Wis.	Non-sect.	W. D. Thomas	12	——	5,000	12,000
1865	*Gallaudet	Washington, D. C.	Non-sect.	Dr. E. M. Gallaudet	19	101	3,444	400,000
1881	*Gates	Neligh, Neb.	Congregational.	Rev. Oscar F. Davis, A. B.	8	200	4,000	35,000
1817	General T. S.	New-York City	Episcopal	E. A. Hoffman, D. D., D. C. L., LL.D	13	156	28,183	1,353,000
1848	*Geneva	Beaver Falls, Penn.	Ref. Presby.	William P. Johnston, D. D., A. M.	14	242	4,500	120,000
1839	*Georgetown	Georgetown, Ky.	Baptist	Arthur Gager, D. D.	23	350	11,000	225,000
1789	[4]Georgetown	Washington, D. C.	R. Catholic	Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J.	113	634	83,000	800,000
1848	Girard	Philadelphia, Penn.	Non-sect.	A. H. Fetterolf, Ph. D., LL. D.	67	1,735	15,438	15,048,143
1837	†Greensboro	Greensboro, N. C.	Methodist So.	Dr. Dred Peacock	15	160	6,000	100,000
1794	*G'nville & Tusc.	Tusculum, Tenn.	Presbyterian	Jere Moore, D. D.	7	152	8,000	30,280
1879	*[4]Grove City	Grove City, Penn.	Non-sect.	Isaac C. Ketler	18	659	4,000	140,000
1837	*Guilford	Guilford Col., N. C.	Friends	Lewis L. Hobbs, A. M.	10	160	1,500	50,000
1879	*Gustavus Adolphus	St. Peter, Minn.	Lutheran	Rev. M. Wahlstrom, A. M., Ph. D.	16	300	8,000	75,000
1812	Hamilton	Clinton, N. Y.	Non-sect.	M. W. Stryker, D. D., LL. D.	18	160	38,000	800,000
1854	*[1]Hamline U	St. Paul, Minn.	Methodist	George H. Bridgman, D. D.	19	300	7,000	300,000
1783	Hampden-Sidney	Hampden-Sidney, Va.	Non-sect.	Richard McIlwaine	9	113	16,000	225,000
1868	*Hampton N. & Agr.	Hampton, Va.	Non-sect.	H. B. Frissell, D. D.	80	800	9,641	684,000
1827	*[4]Hanover	Hanover, Ind.	Presbyterian	D. W. Fisher, D. D., LL. D.	12	175	14,000	350,000
1834	*Hartford Theo. Sem	Hartford, Conn.	Congregational.	Chester D. Hartranft, D. D.	17	63	68,000	200,000
1636	[1]Harvard U	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-sect.	Charles W. Eliot, LL. D.	401	3,829	520,000	14,000,000
1830	Haverford	Haverford, Penn.	Friends	Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D., LL. D.	18	115	35,000	1,400,000
1855	*Hedding	Abingdon, Ill.	Methodist	H. D. Clark, D. D., LL. D.	16	250	2,000	150,000
1851	*[1]Heidelberg U	Tiffin, Ohio	Ref. of U. S.	Rev. J. A. Peters, D. D.	20	365	15,000	250,000
1884	Hendrix	Conway, Ark.	Methodist So.	Rev. A. C. Millar, A. M.	9	160	5,500	60,000
1857	*Highland U	Highland, Kan.	Presbyterian	Roy V. Magers, A. M.	10	75	5,000	3,500
1844	*[4]Hillsdale	Hillsdale, Mich.	Baptist	George F. Mosher, LL. D.	30	500	9,017	300,000
1850	*[1]Hiram	Hiram, Ohio	Disciples	E. V. Zollars, A. M., LL. D.	24	421	10,000	100,000
1849	*Hiawassee	Hiawassee, Tenn.	Non-sect.	S. G. Gilbreath, B. S., Ph. B.	5	80	3,000	12,500
1822	Hobart	Geneva, N. Y.	Episcopal	Rev. Robert E. Jones, A. B.	20	94	35,373	600,516
1843	Holy Cross	Worcester, Mass.	R. Catholic	Rev. John F. Lehy, S. J.	28	280	15,000	500,000
1865	*[1]Hope	Holland, Mich.	Ref. Ch'ch in A	G. J. Kollen, LL. D.	14	225	10,000	60,000
1841	Howard	East Lake, Ala.	Baptist	F. M. Roof, A. M.	8	150	2,500	75,000
1890	*[1]Howard Payne	Brownwood, Tex.	Baptist	J. H. Grove, M. S. D., A. M.	10	250	2,000	50,000
1868	*[1]Howard U	Washington, D. C.	Non-sect.	J. E. Rankin, D. D., LL. D.	72	510	10,000	500,000
——	*Huron	Huron, So. Dak.	Presbyterian	Rev. Calvin H. French, A. M.	12	100	1,500	25,000

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Founded.	Name of Inst'n.	Location.	[3]Denomination.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Volumes in library.	Value of property.
——	*Idaho	Caldwell, Idaho	Presbyterian	Rev. William J. Boone, A. M.	8	100	1,000	5,000
1829	Illinois	Jacksonville, Ill.	Non-sect.	John E. Bradley, LL. D.	12	236	15,000	320,000
——	*Indian U.	Bacone, Ind. Ter.	Baptist	J. H. Scott, A. M.	10	125	500	30,000
1820	*Indiana U.	Bloomington, Ind.	Non-sect.	Joseph Swain, LL. D.	64	1,049	30,000	300,000
1847	*Iowa	Grinnell, Iowa	Congregational.	George A. Gates, D. D., LL. D.	30	500	22,000	500,000
1858	*Iowa State	Ames, Iowa	Non-sect.	W. M. Beardshear	55	690	12,000	650,000
1844	*[1]Iowa Wesleyan U.	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	Methodist	C. L. Stafford, A. M., D. D.	17	381	4,000	200,000
1876	Johns Hopkins U.	Baltimore, Md.	Non-sect.	Daniel C. Gilman, LL. D.	123	641	84,000	1,120,000
1887	*[1]John B. Stetson U.	De Land, Fla.	Baptist	John F. Forbes, A. M., Ph. D.	25	261	7,000	500,000
——	*Kansas Agr.	Manhattan, Kan.	Non-sect.	Thomas E. Will, A. M.	40	804	20,000	500,000
1885	*Kan. Wesleyan U.	Salina, Kan.	Methodist	George J. Hagerty, A. M.	16	500	4,000	50,000
1856	*Keachie	Keachie, La.	Baptist	Rev. C. W. Tomkies	8	97	500	30,000
1836	*[1]Kentucky U.	Lexington, Ky.	Disciples	R. Lin Cane	25	546	15,000	250,000
1865	*[4]Kentucky Agr.	Lexington, Ky.	Non-sect.	James K. Patterson, Ph. D., LL. D.	24	390	4,000	500,000
1879	1*[4]Ken. State U.	Louisville, Ky.	Baptist	Charles L. Pierce, A. B., D. D.	9	247	200	30,000
1795	*[4]Ken. Wesleyan	Winchester, Ky.	Methodist So.	Eugene H. Pearce, A. M., D. D.	9	384	2,000	115,000
1824	[1]Kenyon	Gambier, Ohio	Episcopal	Rev. Wm. F. Pierce, A. M., L. H. D.	20	175	32,000	588,325
1892	*Keuka	Keuka College, N. Y.	Free Baptist	George H. Ball	10	100	1,100	139,480
1837	*[4]Knox	Galesburg, Ill.	Non-sect.	John H. Finley	30	650	4,000	250,000
1879	*[1]Knoxville	Knoxville, Tenn.	Un. Presby.	Rev. J. S. McCulloch	21	265	2,000	100,000
1824	Lafayette	Easton, Penn.	Presbyterian	E. D. Warfield, LL. D.	28	315	19,100	980,000
1859	*[1]La Grange	La Grange, Mo.	Baptist	Jere T. Muir, D. D., LL. D.	15	150	7,000	25,000
1857	*Lake Forest	Lake Forest, Ill.	Presbyterian	Rev. James G. K. McClure	16	103	12,000	620,000
1829	Lane T. S.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Presbyterian	Vacant	5	35	18,000	450,000
1853	La Salle	Philadelphia, Penn.	R. Catholic	Rev. Bro. Isidore, F. S. C.	17	210	12,000	180,000
1846	*Lawrence U.	Appleton, Wis.	Methodist	Samuel Plautz, Ph. D., D. D.	27	377	15,260	182,903
1866	*Lebanon Valley	Annville, Penn.	Un. Brethren	Rev. H. U. Roop, A. M., Ph. D.	16	250	10,000	90,000
1866	Lehigh U.	South Bethlehem, Penn	Non-sect.	Thomas M. Drown, LL. D.	40	321	100,000	1,250,000
1891	*L. Stanford, jr., U.	Palo Alto, Cal.	Non-sect.	David Starr Jordan	83	1,200	50,000	8,500,000
1870	*Leland	New-Orleans, La.	Non-sect.	Edward C. Mitchell, D. D.	10	(a)	1,000	250,000
1884	*Lenox	Hopkinton, Iowa	Presbyterian	Andrew G. Wilson	10	125	2,800	50,000
1865	*Lincoln U.	Lincoln, Ill.	Cumb. Presby.	Archilaus E. Turner, A. M.	10	203	2,000	50,000
1854	†[1]Lincoln U.	Lincoln U., Penn.	Presbyterian	Isaac N. Rendall, D. D.	10	140	15,000	750,000
1860	La. State U.	Baton Rouge, La.	Non-sect.	Thomas D. Boyd, A. M., LL. D.	20	250	20,000	300,000
1852	Loyola	Baltimore, Md.	R. Catholic	Rev. John A. Morgan, S. J.	12	175	40,000	300,000
1830	McCormick T. S.	Chicago, Ill.	Presbyterian	B. L. Hobson, D. D.	9	160	20,000	476,633
1828	*McKendree	Lebanon, Ill.	Non-sect.	McKendree H. Chamberlin, LL. D.	14	298	8,000	50,000
1865	*Macalester	St. Paul, Minn.	Presbyterian	Rev. James Wallace, LL. D.	12	130	6,500	200,000
1853	Manhattan	New-York City	R. Catholic	Rev. Bro. Justin, LL. D.	28	279	9,307	612,100
1835	*[4]Marietta	Marietta, Ohio	Non-sect.	Joseph H. Chamberlain, Ph. D.	20	261	52,000	500,000
1864	Marquette	Milwaukee, Wis.	R. Catholic	Rev. William B. Rogers	17	212	6,000	130,000
1819	*Maryville	Maryville, Tenn.	Presbyterian	Samuel W. Boardman, D. D., LL. D.	15	400	12,000	500,000

1862	*Mass. Agr'l	Amherst, Mass	Non-sect	Henry H. Goodell, LL. D	19	157	19,200	309,753
1861	*Mass. Inst. Tech	Boston, Mass	Non-sect	Professor James M. Crafts, LL. D	158	1,170	44,015	1,800,000
1833	*[1]Mercer U	Macon, Ga	Baptist	P. D. Pollock, LL. D	15	260	15,000	300,000
1865	Mercersburg	Mercersburg, Penn	Reformed	William M. Irvine, Ph. D	10	150	3,000	60,000
1809	*Miami U	Oxford, Ohio	Non-sect	William O. Thompson, D. D., LL. D.	16	140	14,500	350,000
1855	*Michigan Agr	Lansing, Mich	Non-sect	J. L. Snyder, Ph. D	32	400	21,000	500,000
1800	*Middlebury	Middlebury, Vt	Non-sect	Ezra Brainerd, LL. D	10	106	22,817	475,000
1887	*[1]Midland	Atchison, Kan	Lutheran	Jacob A. Clutz, D. D	13	125	5,000	85,000
1871	†Mills	Mills Col. P. O., Cal.	Non-sect	Mrs. C. T. Mills	27	150	6,000	300,000
1892	Millsaps	Jackson, Miss	Methodist So	W. B. Murrah, D. D., LL. D	12	200	5,000	200,000
1844	*Milton	Milton, Wis	Sev. Day Bap	William C. Whitford, D. D	10	140	5,530	125,000
1880	Mississippi Agr	Starkville, Miss	Non-sect	Stephen D. Lee, LL. D	21	296	6,487	303,475
1868	*Missouri Val	Marshall, Mo	Cumb. Presby	William H. Black, D. D	11	275	3,800	244,000
1883	*Missouri Wes	Cameron, Mo	Methodist	B. W. Baker, A. M	10	100	1,000	75,000
1856	*Monmouth	Monmouth, Ill	Un. Presby	S. R. Lyons	16	350	25,000	250,000
1882	*Montana	Deer Lodge, Mont	Presbyterian	Rev. A. B. Martin	6	36	3,500	10,000
1853	*Moore's Hill	Moore's Hill, Ind	Non-sect	Charles W. Lewis, M. S. (acting)	9	154	3,000	50,000
1887	[1]Mt. Angel	Mt. Angel, Ore	R. Catholic	P. F. Placidus, O. S. B	18	100	6,000	50,000
1836	†Mt. Holyoke	South Hadley, Mass	Non-sect	Mrs. Elizabeth S. Mead, A. M	40	450	17,000	450,000
1808	[1]Mt. St. Mary's	Mt. St. Mary's, Md	R. Catholic	Rev. William L. O'Hara, A. M	35	200	20,000	200,000
1846	*Mount Union	Alliance, Ohio	Methodist	A. B. Riker, A. M., D. D	20	500	4,000	200,000
1867	Muhlenberg	Allentown, Penn	Lutheran	Theodore L. Seip, D. D	12	170	10,000	250,000
1888	*Nebraska Wes. U	Univer. Place, Neb	Methodist	D. W. C. Huntington, D. D	20	450	3,000	150,000
1873	*Nevada State U	Reno, Nev	Non-sect	Joseph E. Stubbs, D. D., LL. D	27	335	6,457	173,213
1854	*Newberry	Newberry, S. C	Lutheran	George B. Cromer, A. M	8	161	7,000	65,000
1831	*New-York U	N. Y. City, N. Y	Non-sect	H. M. MacCracken, D. D., LL. D	167	1,609	44,220	3,360,000
1856	[1]Niagara U	Niagara Un., N. Y	R. Catholic	Very Rev. P. S. McHale	20	200	10,000	300,000
1859	North Carolina	Mt. Pleasant, N. C	Lutheran	Rev. M. G. G. Scherer, A. M	4	74	3,500	20,000
1859	*Northern Illinois	Fulton, Ill	Non-sect	J. E. Bittinger, A. M	10	150	1,200	60,000
1851	*[1]Northwestern U	Evanston, Ill	Methodist	Henry W. Rogers, LL. D	222	2,019	37,400	4,870,666
1865	*[1]Northwestern U	Watertown, Wis	Lutheran	Rev. A. F. Ernst	8	136	3,694	80,000
1861	[1]Norwegian Luther	Decorah, Iowa	Lutheran	Rev. L. Larsen	10	169	9,100	100,000
1834	[4]Norwich U	Northfield, Vt	Non-sect	Allen D. Brown, U. S. Navy	8	60	12,000	35,000
1833	*[1]Oberlin	Oberlin, Ohio	Non-sect	James H. Fairchild, D. D., LL. D	83	1,200	50,000	654,200
1877	Ogden	Bowling Green, Ky	Non-sect	William A. Obenchain, A. M	5	82	3,000	50,000
1870	*Ohio State U	Columbus, Ohio	Non-sect	James H. Canfield	94	1,019	30,000	2,800,000
1804	*Ohio U	Athens, Ohio	Non-sect	Evan J. Jones	19	275	6,000	100,000
1842	*[1]Ohio Wesleyan U	Delaware, Ohio	Methodist	Rev. J. W. Bashford, Ph. D., D. D.	53	1,176	25,000	1,110,000
1859	*Olivet	Olivet, Mich	Congregational	Rev. Willard G. Sperry, D. D	25	258	26,000	204,982
1865	*Ottawa U	Ottawa, Kan	Baptist	J. D. S. Riggs, Ph. D., A. M	22	501	3,000	125,000
1854	*Otterbein U	Westerville, Ohio	Un. Brethren	Rev. Thomas H. Sanders, Ph. D	20	220	5,500	198,067
1886	*[1]Ouachita	Arkadelphia, Ark	Non-sect	J. W. Conger, A. M	23	310	3,000	100,000
1849	†Oxford	Oxford, Ohio	Presbyterian	Rev. Faye Walker, D. D	25	200	7,000	50,000
1882	*Ozark	Greenfield, Mo	Cumb. Presby	W. R. Hudson	7	175	500	25,000
1848	*Pacific U	Forest Grove, Ore	Congregational	Thomas McClelland, D. D	13	204	9,500	305,000
1875	*Park	Parkville, Mo	Presbyterian	Lowell M. McAfee	22	387	10,000	700,000
1887	*Parker	Winnebago City, Minn	Free Baptist	R. M. Lawrence, A. M	5	87	500	85,000
1875	*Parsons	Fairfield, Iowa	Presbyterian	Rev. D. E. Jenkins, Ph. D	15	205	31,000	230,000
——	*Peabody	Nashville, Tenn	Non-sect	William H. Payne, LL. D	23	578	12,000	300,000
1873	*[1]Penn	Oskaloosa, Iowa	Friends	A. Rosenberger, A. B., LL. B	11	260	5,000	50,000

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Founded.	Name of Inst'n.	Location.	[3]Denomination.	President.	No. of Instructors.	No. of students.	Volumes in library.	Value of property.
1832	*Pennsylvania	Gettysburg, Penn.	Lutheran	H. W. McKnight, D. D., LL. D.	16	182	24,000	350,000
1859	*Penn'a State	State College, Penn.	Non-sect.	George W. Atherton, LL. D.	44	263	13,400	850,000
1867	*‡Phila'r Smith	Little Rock, Ark.	Methodist	James M. Cox (acting)	12	287	800	30,000
1867	*Philomath	Philomath, Ore.	Un. Brethren	J. M. C. Miller, M. S.	9	125	1,000	15,000
1855	Pol. Inst. of B'klyn.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-sect.	D. H. Cochran, A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.	16	75	7,393	480,800
1890	*[1]Portland U.	University Park, Ore.	Methodist	Thomas Van Scoy, A. M., D. D.	28	350	3,000	175,000
1887	*Pratt Inst.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-sect.	Charles M. Pratt	136	2,791	67,016	3,626,330
1812	Princeton T. S.	Princeton, N. J.	Presbyterian	William H. Green, D. D., LL. D.	12	205	61,700	1,875,465
1746	Princeton U.	Princeton, N. J.	Non-sect.	Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D.	82	1,103	131,500	
1871	Proseminar	Elmhurst, Ill.	German Evan.	Rev. D. Irion	8	106	1,279	55,000
1890	*Puget Sound U.	Tacoma, Wash.	Methodist	C. R. Thoburn, A. M., D. D.	26	350	2,000	250,000
1873	*Purdue U.	Lafayette, Ind.	Non-sect.	James H. Smart, LL. D.	65	750	8,400	640,000
1853	Racine	Racine, Wis.	Episcopal	Rev. Arthur Piper, D. D.	7	50	10,000	250,000
1879	†Radcliffe	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-sect.	Mrs. Elizabeth Cary Agassiz	100	424	12,500	500,000
1830	[1]Randolph-Macon	Ashland, Va.	Methodist So.	William W. Smith, LL. D.	54	650	8,500	750,000
1892	*Red Riv. Val. U.	Wahpeton, N. D.	Methodist	M. V. B. Knox, D. D.	8	135	2,500	43,000
1824	Rensselaer Pol. In.	Troy, N. Y.	Non-sect.	John H. Peck, LL. D.	15	137	6,000	350,000
1830	*Richmond	Richmond, Va.	Baptist	F. W. Boatwright, LL. D.	17	262	12,800	300,000
1863	*Ripon	Ripon, Wis.	Non-sect.	Rufus C. Flagg	15	180	8,000	100,000
1853	Roanoke	Salem, Va.	Lutheran	Julius D. Dreher, Ph. D.	11	191	21,000	150,000
1857	Rock Hill	Ellicott City, Md.	R. Catholic	Rev. Bro. Abraham	14	142	6,450	80,000
1883	*‡Roger William U	Nashville, Tenn.	Baptist	Owen James, A. M., D. D.	15	250	4,000	200,000
1885	*Rollins	Winter Park, Fla.	Congregational.	Rev. George M. Ward, A. M., LL. D.	20	183	3,000	100,000
1874	Rose Pol. Inst.	Terre Haute, Ind.	Non-sect.	Carl L. Mees, Ph. D.	16	105	8,500	275,000
1770	Rutgers	New-Brunswick, N. J	Ref'd Dutch	Austin Scott, Ph. D., LL. D.	27	168	36,562	
1853	*[1]Rutherford	Rutherford, N. C.	Non-sect.	W. E. Abernethy, A. M.	8	125	6,000	10,000
1871	San Francisco T. S.	San Anselmo, Cal.	Presbyterian	Henry C. Minton, D. D.	7	33	18,000	700,000
1871	Santa Clara	Santa Clara, Cal.	R. Catholic	Joseph W. Riordan, S. J.	23	200	26,000	77,000
1866	*Scio	Scio, Ohio	Methodist	W. G. Compher, A. M., Ph. D.	15	421	3,000	50,000
1856	[1]Seton Hall	South Orange, N. J.	R. Catholic	J. J. Synnott, D. D.	18	160	20,000	
1865	*‡[1]Shaw U.	Raleigh, N. C.	Baptist	Charles F. Meserve, A. M.	25	362	1,500	90,000
——	†‡Shepardson	Granville, Ohio	Baptist	Rose D. Whissen, A. M.	20	221	——	133,000
1827	*[4]Shurtleff	Upper Alton, Ill.	Baptist	Austen K. de Blois	20	213	8,000	215,000
——	*Simpson	Indianola, Iowa	Methodist	Rev. J. B. Harris	17	450	4,000	100,000
1875	†Smith	Northampton, Mass.	Non-sect.	L. Clark Seelye, D. D., LL. D.	64	1,070	10,000	1,500,000
1801	*South Carolina	Columbia, S. C.	Non-sect.	F. C. Woodward, A. M., Lit. D.	13	190	30,000	300,000
1859	So. Baptist T. S.	Louisville, Ky.	Baptist	William H. Whitsitt, D. D., LL. D.	9	303	27,000	825,000
1891	*Southern Normal U	Huntingdon, Tenn.	Non-sect.	James A. Baker	30	600	5,000	40,000
1856	[4]Southern U. T. S.	Greensboro, Ala.	Methodist So.	J. O. Keener, A. M., D. D.	9	175	4,000	175,000
1875	[1]So'western Pres. U.	Clarksville, Tenn.	Presbyterian	George Summey, D. D.	11	150	8,000	250,000
1869	*[1]So'western U.	Georgetown, Tex.	Methodist So.	R. S. Hyer, A. M.	22	400	4,000	200,000
1886	*So'west Kansas	Winfield, Kan.	Methodist	Chester A. Place, A. M., B. D.	16	304	5,000	40,000

1871	Stevens In. of Tech	Hoboken, N. J.	Non-sect.	Henry Morton, Ph. D., Sc. D., LL. D.	21	220	9,500	337,500
——	St. Fr. Solanus.	Quincy, Ill.	R. Catholic.	Rev. P. Nicholas Leonard	15	200	4,500	160,000
1683	[4]St. Fr. Xavier.	N. Y. City, N. Y.	R. Catholic.	Rev. Thomas E. Murphy, S. J.	37	785	37,400	810,000
1784	[4]St. John's	Annapolis, Md.	Presbyterian.	Thomas Fell, Ph. D., LL. D.	12	180	8,000	250,000
1841	St. John's	Fordham, N. Y.	R. Catholic.	Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, S. J.	25	250	40,000	1,200,000
1866	St. John's	Washington, D. C.	R. Catholic.	Rev. Bro. Fabrician	13	145	2,500	130,000
1857	[1]St. John's U.	Collegeville, Minn.	R. Catholic.	Rt. Rev. Peter Engel, Ph. D.	30	150	12,000	——
1856	*[1]St. Lawrence U.	Canton, N. Y.	Universalist.	John C. Lee, Ph. D., S. T. D.	14	149	12,296	479,046
1829	St. Louis U.	St. Louis, Mo.	R. Catholic.	Rev. J. F. X. Hoeffer, S. J.	24	340	50,000	1,500,000
1869	St. Mary's	St. Mary's, Kan.	R. Catholic.	Rev. James McCabe, S. J.	27	240	7,500	180,000
1889	*[1]St. Paul's	St. Paul's Park, Minn.	Methodist.	Rev. C. W. Hertzler, A. M.	7	100	900	35,000
1861	St. Stephen's	Annandale, N. Y.	Episcopal.	George B. Hopson, D. D. (acting)	7	60	14,500	500,000
1861	[1]St. Viateur's	Bourbonnais, Ill.	R. Catholic.	Very Rev. M. J. Marsile	30	200	10,000	200,000
1846	[1]St. Vincent	Beatty, Penn.	R. Catholic.	Rt. Rev. Leander Schnerr	23	310	37,000	——
——	*[1]Straight U.	New-Orleans, La.	Non-sect.	Oscar Atwood, A. M.	24	505	2,000	100,000
1870	†Sullins	Bristol, Va.	Methodist.	Rev. S. N. Barker	17	125	1,000	50,000
1864	*Swarthmore	Philadelphia, Penn.	Friends.	William W. Birdsall, Ph. D.	22	162	18,500	500,000
1871	*Syracuse U.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Non-sect.	Rev. James R. Day, S. T. D., LL. D.	121	1,250	55,000	2,700,000
1866	*Tabor	Tabor, Iowa	Non-sect.	Richard C. Hughes, D. D.	13	176	9,000	140,000
1846	*[1]Taylor U.	Upland, Ind.	Methodist.	T. C. Reade, A. M., D. D.	21	220	2,000	55,000
1889	*Teachers'	N. Y. City, N. Y.	Non-sect.	James E. Russell, Ph. D.	66	475	10,000	1,183,000
1897	*[1]Texas Pres. U.	Taylor, Tex.	Presbyterian.	Rev. N. H. Clagett	Being organized.			——
1870	*Thiel	Greenville, Penn.	Lutheran.	Theophilus B. Roth, D. D.	9	126	8,200	60,000
1823	Trinity	Hartford, Conn.	Non-sect.	George W. Smith	20	137	40,000	——
1869	*Trinity U.	Tehuacana, Tex.	Cumb. Presby.	L. A. Johnson	16	245	3,000	84,000
1852	*[4]Tufts	Boston, Mass.	Universalist.	Elmer H. Capen, D. D.	63	400	31,000	1,800,000
1883	*Tulane U.	New-Orleans, La.	Non-sect.	William P. Johnston, LL. D.	73	835	15,000	750,000
1867	*[1]U. S. Grant U.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Non-sect.	Rev. John H. Race, A. M.	48	716	3,000	250,000
1864	*[1]Un. Christian	Merom, Ind.	Christian.	L. J. Aldrich, A. M., D. D.	13	210	3,800	100,000
1795	Union	Shenectady, N. Y.	Non-sect.	A. V. V. Raymond, D. D., LL. D.	21	195	30,000	400,000
1836	Union T. S.	N. Y. City, N. Y.	Presbyterian.	Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D.	12	125	67,562	2,000,000
1831	*[4]U. of Alabama	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Non-sect.	James K. Powers, LL. D.	35	301	12,000	1,300,000
1885	*[4]U. of Arizona	Tucson, Ariz.	Non-sect.	M. W. Parker, A. M.	14	125	3,000	85,000
1868	*U. of California	Berkeley, Cal.	Non-sect.	Martin Kellogg, M. A., LL. D.	271	2,196	76,000	3,645,458
1857	*[1]U. of Chicago	Chicago, Ill.	Non-sect.	William R. Harper, D. D., LL. D.	200	2,500	336,740	8,943,304
1874	*U. of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio	Non-sect.	Professor E. W. Hyde	28	485	16,323	1,200,000
1877	*U. of Colorado	Boulder, Col.	Non-sect.	James H. Baker, M. A., LL. D.	75	650	20,000	250,000
1864	*[1]U. of Denver	Univ. Park, Col.	Methodist.	William F. McDowell, Ph. D.	108	598	8,500	693,000
1785	U. of Georgia	Athens, Ga.	Non-sect.	William E. Boggs, D. D., LL. D.	24	302	29,000	500,000
1892	*U. of Idaho	Moscow, Idaho	Non-sect.	Charles W. McCurdy, Ph. D. (acting)	19	248	3,000	170,000
1867	*U. of Illinois	Urbana, Ill.	Non-sect.	Andrew S. Draper, LL. D.	185	1,654	4,500	1,750,000
1864	*U. of Kansas	Lawrence, Kan.	Non-sect.	F. H. Snow, Ph. D., LL. D.	58	1,125	28,707	785,000
1865	*U. of Maine	Orono, Me.	Non-sect.	Abram W. Harris, Sc. D.	43	320	14,000	256,900
1837	*U. of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Non-sect.	James B. Angell, LL. D.	184	3,229	122,000	1,862,406
1868	*U. of Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minn.	Non-sect.	Cyrus Northrup, LL. D.	190	3,020	55,000	1,200,000
1848	*[4]U. of Mississippi	Oxford, Miss.	Non-sect.	Robert B. Fulton	19	296	14,000	300,000
1839	*U. of Missouri	Columbia, Mo.	Non-sect.	Richard H. Jesse, LL. D.	60	805	30,000	2,130,000
1785	*U. of Nashville	Nashville, Tenn.	Non-sect.	William H. Payne, LL. D.	62	1,094	12,000	300,000
1871	*U. of Nebraska	Lincoln, Neb.	Non-sect.	George E. MacLean	184	1,915	35,000	2,000,000
1892	*U. of New-Mexico	Albuquerque, N. M.	Non-sect.	Clarence L. Herrick	18	143	2,000	850,000

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Founded.	Name of Inst'n.	Location.	[3]Denomination.	President.	No. of Instructors.	No. of students.	Volumes in library.	Value of property.
1789	*U. of N. Carolina...	Chapel Hill, N. C.....	Non-sect.....	Edwin A. Alderman, Ph. B., LL. D..	38	490	35,000	450,000
1883	*U. of N. Dakota....	Grand Fork, N. D.....	Non-sect.....	Webster Merrifield, M. A.....	13	362	6,000	150,000
1842	[1]U. of Notre Dame..	Notre Dame, Ind.....	R. Catholic....	Very Rev. A. Morrisey, C. S. C.....	60	650	50,000	1,500,000
1892	*U. of Oklahoma....	Norman, Okla.....	Non-sect.....	David R. Boyd.....	12	374	2,000	60,000
1880	*[4]U. of Omaha.....	Bellevue, Neb.....	Presbyterian...	David R. Kerr, D. D.....	50	300	5,000	150,000
1878	*U. of Oregon.....	Eugene, Ore.....	Non-sect.....	Charles H. Chapman.....	20	243	7,000	100,000
1851	*U. of Pacific.....	College Park, Cal.....	Methodist.....	Eli McClish, D. D.....	19	225	6,000	175,000
1740	*U. of Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia, Penn....	Non-sect.....	Charles C. Harrison, LL. D.....	245	2,652	150,000	6,500,000
1850	U. of Rochester.....	Rochester N. Y.....	Baptist.....	Henry F. Burton (acting).....	15	214	33,671	1,299,604
1882	*U. of S. Dakota....	Vermillion, S. D.....	Non-sect.....	J. E. Todd, LL. D. (acting).....	23	410	4,500	130,000
1868	[1]U. of South.....	Sewanee, Tenn.....	Episcopal.....	B. L. Wiggins, A. M.....	46	427	40,000	460,000
1894	*U. of Tennessee...	Knoxville, Tenn.....	Non-sect.....	Chas. W. Dabney, jr., Ph. D., LL. D.	56	516	15,000	600,000
1883	*U. of Texas.....	Austin, Tex.....	Non-sect.....	George T. Winston, A. M., LL. D...	71	800	35,000	632,500
1867	*[4]U. of Utah.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Non-sect.....	Joseph T. Kingsbury, Ph. D.....	26	596	16,000	280,000
1791	*U. of Vermont.....	Burlington, Vt.....	Non-sect.....	Matthew H. Buckham, D. D.....	54	590	5,200	800,000
1825	U. of Virginia.....	Charlottesville, W. Va.	Non-sect.....	P. B. Barringer, M. D.....	53	575	40,000	1,100,000
1862	*U. of Washington..	Seattle, Wash.....	Non-sect.....	F. P. Graves, D. D., LL. D.....	22	310	9,000	185,000
1849	*U. of Wisconsin....	Madison, Wis.....	Non-sect.....	Charles K. Adams, LL. D.....	120	1,767	54,000	1,500,000
1870	*U. of Wooster.....	Wooster, Ohio.....	Presbyterian...	Sylvester F. Scovel, D. D.....	21	243	15,000	200,000
1887	*U. of Wyoming.....	Laramie, Wyo.....	Non-sect.....	Elmer E. Smiley, A. B., D. B.....	14	186	8,000	200,000
1857	*Upper Iowa U.....	Fayette, Iowa.....	Methodist.....	J. W. Bissell, A. M., D. D.....	24	412	5,500	178,000
1869	*[1]Ursinus.....	Collegeville, Penn.....	Reformed.....	H. T. Spangler, D. D.....	28	200	7,200	120,000
1873	*[1]Vanderbilt U.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	Methodist So...	J. H. Kirkland.....	80	800	15,000	2,000,000
1861	†Vassar.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y...	Non-sect.....	James M. Taylor, D. D., LL. D.....	60	614	30,000	2,365,000
1832	Wabash.....	Crawfordsville, Ind....	Non-sect.....	George S. Burroughs, LL. D.....	21	200	35,000	1,100,000
1833	Wake Forest.....	Wake Forest, N. C....	Baptist.....	Charles E. Taylor, D. D.....	13	1,253	15,000	350,000
1865	*Washburn.....	Topeka, Kan.....	Congregational.	George M. Herrick, LL. D.....	16	200	8,000	200,000
1802	Wash. & Jeff'n.....	Washington, Penn....	Non-sect.....	James D. Moffat, D. D., LL. D.....	15	330	15,000	500,000
1782	Wash. & Lee U.....	Lexington, Va.....	Non-sect.....	William L. Wilson, LL. D.....	25	160	40,000	906,000
1782	*Washington.....	Chestertown, Md.....	Non-sect.....	C. W. Reid, Ph. D.....	9	140	5,000	200,000
1795	*Washington.....	Wash. College, Tenn..	Presbyterian...	Rev. James T. Cooter, M. A.....	8	157	15,000	32,280
1857	*Washington U	St. Louis, Mo.....	Non-sect.....	W. S. Chaplin, LL. D.....	165	1,687	5,500	675,000
1875	†Wellesley.....	Wellesley, Mass.....	Non-sect.....	Julia J. Irvine, A. M., Lit. D.....	78	652	48,536	1,038,000
1868	†Wells.....	Aurora, N Y.....	Non-sect.....	Williigan E. Waters, Ph. D.....	19	85	6,600	393,947
1831	*Wesleyan U.....	Middletown, Conn.....	Methodist.....	Bradford P. Raymond, D. D., LL. D.	36	327	47,000	1,927,098
1855	*Western.....	Toledo, Iowa.....	Un. Brethren...	Lewis Bookwalter, A. M., D. D.....	12	225	3,000	75,000
1853	†Western.....	Oxford, Ohio.....	Non-sect.....	Leila S. McKee, A. M., Ph. D.....	22	150	9,000	185,000
1867	*Western Maryland..	Westminster, Md.....	Methodist.....	Thomas H. Lewis, D. D.....	22	254	6,000	160,000
1826	West. Reserve U....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Non-sect.....	Charles F. Thwing, D. D., LL. D....	142	800	60,000	2,500,000
1819	*[4]West. U. of Penn..	Pittsburg, Penn.....	Non-sect.....	W. J. Holland, LL. D.....	120	700	16,000	750,000
1852	*Westminster.....	N. Wilmington, Penn..	Un. Presby.....	Rev R. G. Ferguson.....	11	291	5,000	100,000
1867	*W. Virginia U.....	Morgantown, W. Va...	Non-sect.....	Jerome H. Raymond, Ph. D.....	45	645	15,000	300,000

1860	*Wheaton	Wheaton, Ill.	Non-sect.	Charles A. Blanchard, D. D.	18	321	3,000	200,000
1836	*Whitman	Walla Walla, Wash.	Non-sect.	Rev. S. B. L. Penrose, A. B., B. D.	16	260	5,500	275,000
1856	*[1]Wilberforce U.	Wilberforce, Ohio.	A. M. E. Ch.	Samuel T. Mitchell, D. D., LL. D.	30	320	7,000	120,000
1853	*[1]Willamette U.	Salem, Ore.	Methodist	Willis C. Hawley, A. M.	56	575	4,513	340,000
1693	William & Mary	Williamsburg, Va.	Non-sect.	Lyon G. Tyler, M. A., LL. D.	11	153	10,500	125,000
1849	[1]Wm. Jewell	Liberty, Mo.	Baptist	J. P. Greene, D. D., LL. D.	24	340	1,300	350,000
1793	Williams	Williamstown, Mass.	Non-sect.	Franklin Carter, Ph. D., LL. D.	29	383	40,750	1,586,507
1854	Wofford	Spartanburg, S. C.	Methodist So.	J. H. Carlisle, LL. D.	8	158	10,000	165,000
1888	†Woman's	Baltimore, Md.	Methodist	John F. Goucher, D. D.	30	260	6,000	686,000
1865	Worcester Pol. Inst.	Worcester, Mass.	Non-sect.	Thos. C. Mendenhall, Ph. D., LL. D.	31	240	5,000	500,000
1701	Yale U.	New-Haven, Conn.	Congregational.	Vacant by resignation	252	2,600	285,000	
1882	*Yankton	Yankton, S. D.	Non-sect.	Rev. Henry K. Warren	15	240	6,255	150,000
1890	*York	York, Neb.	Un. Brethren	Rev. William E. Schell, A. M.	10	194	1,000	50,000

Note.—Where "U" appears it means "University"; "P. I." means "Polytechnic Institute"; "T. S." means "Theological Seminary," and where no letter follows the name it means it is "College." (a) Not opened at usual time on account of yellow fever. *Coeducational. †For women only. ‡For colored students. [1]Has a theological department. [2]For the deaf. [3]Under "denomination," where the name of the religious body is given, in most instances it means that the institution is under the supervision of that body, but is non-sectarian in the course of instruction. [4]No report made in 1898.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From reports of State School Superintendents and from advance reports of the United States Bureau of Education, 1898.)

States and Territories.	Number of pupils enrolled.	Number of teachers.	Number of high schools.	Number of private schools.	Total school expenditures
Alabama	400,000	7,181	57	77	$800,000
Arizona	13,361	354	1	2	205,948
Arkansas	470,609	6,875	43	27	1,217,896
California	259,459	7,432	112	62	6,177,904
Colorado	109,880	3,123	41	30	3,000,000
Connecticut	143,921	3,793	71	158	2,959,827
Delaware	33,174	840	14	3	275,000
Dist. of Columbia	44,000	1,143	5	19	1,250,710
Florida	108,455	2,784	48	66	713,443
Georgia	386,823	8,306	100	85	1,757,105
Idaho	31,844	793	24	6	304,808
Illinois	939,163	26,235	297	808	16,000,000
Indiana	551,073	15,000	250	100	6,200,000
Iowa	546,836	28,032	300	259	8,440,427
Kansas	367,690	11,616	75	40	4,407,446
Kentucky	510,000	10,000	150	1,000	333,250
Louisiana	181,341	3,834	32	402	956,888
Maine	134,405	6,717	275	35	1,653,858
Maryland	229,947	4,836	41	43	2,594,702
Massachusetts	456,141	13,203	261	363	13,653,659
Michigan	491,812	15,601	164	375	6,378,709
Minnesota	384,063	11,243	100	30	5,225,145
Mississippi	350,615	7,855	59	65	1,403,327
Missouri	673,152	14,938	162	99	6,992,336
Montana	28,765	951	—	37	964,361
Nebraska	266,317	9,347	315	150	3,782,153
Nevada	7,500	300	9	1	340,000
New-Hampshire	63,944	3,034	66	28	1,131,608
New-Jersey	294,880	5,869	73	70	5,277,247
New-Mexico	24,452	613	7	3	242,611
New-York	1,203,199	34,385	514	1,065	26,689,856
North Carolina	353,656	8,000	300	200	831,380
North Dakota	57,088	3 027	50	4	1,125,893
Ohio	825,650	25 216	1,100	200	13,712,779
Oklahoma	70,000	2,000	7	5	250,000
Oregon	85,230	3,693	8	42	1,040,976
Pennsylvania	1,124,000	27,745	240	250	20,118,187
Rhode Island	62,337	1,819	18	58	1,731,734
South Carolina	258,193	4,925	98	213	697,068
South Dakota	89,513	4,653	123	7	1,993,116
Tennessee	481.585	9,135	97	113	1,660,750
Texas	612,140	13,953	231	80	4,324,885
Utah	69,228	1,284	4	34	901,287
Vermont	65,060	2,500	50	30	993,000
Virginia	367,817	8,575	82	76	1,853,539
Washington	97,916	2,823	25	101	1,143,048
West Virginia	237,799	6,754	30	15	1,968,223
Wisconsin	425,575	12,377	208	403	5,314,522
Wyoming	14,324	589	11	1	220,000
Totals	15,003,872	405,301	6,348	7,340	$191,210,696

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

*(Corrected to October 8, 1898.)

FOREIGN LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Argentine Republic—Dr. Martin Garcia Mérou, E. E. and M. P. 2,107 S-st.

Austria-Hungary—Mr. Ladislaus H. von Hengervar, E. E. and M. P. 1,307 Conn.-ave.

Belgium—Count G. de Lichtervelde, E. E. and M. P. Hotel Majestic, New-York City.

Bolivia—Señor Louis Paz, E. E. and M. P. 15 Whitehall-st., New-York City.

Brazil—Senhor Jauquim Francisco de Assiz Brasil, E. E. and M. P. 1,843 S-st.

Central American Republic (Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador)—Señor Don J. D. Rodriguez, E. E. and M. P. 1,807 H-st.

Chili—Señor Don Morla Vicuna, E. E. and M. P. 1,537 I-st.

China—Wu Ting Fang, E. E. and M. P. 1,764 Q-st.

Colombia—Señor Don José M. Hurtado, E. E. and M. P. 1,728 I-st.

Costa Rica—Señor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Min. Res. 1,509 20th-st.

Denmark—Mr. Constantine Brun, E. E. and M. P. 1,521 20th-st.

Dominican Republic—Mr. Alejandro Wos y Gil, Charge d'Affaires. 31 Broadway, New-York City.

Ecuador—Señor Don Luis Felipe Carbo, E. E. and M. P. The Arlington.

France—M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador E. and P. 1,710 H-st.

Germany—Baron von Holleben, Ambassador E. and P. 1,435 Mass.-ave.

Great Britain—Sir Julian Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Ambassador E. and P. 1,300 Conn.-ave.

Guatemala—Señor Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga, E. E. and M. P. The Cairo.

Hayti—Mr. J. N. Léger, E. E. and M. P. 1,461 Rhode Island-ave.

Honduras—Sr. Don Antonio L. Arriaga, E. E. and M. P. The Cairo.

Italy—Baron de Fava, Ambassador E. and P. 1,708 H-st.

Japan—Mr. Jutaro Kamuro, E. E. and M. P. 1,310 N-st.

Korea—Mr. Chin Pom Ye, E. E. and M. P. 1,500 13th-st.

Mexico—Señor Don Matias Romero, Ambassador E. and M. P. 1,413 I-st.

Netherlands—Mr. G. de Weckherlin, E. E. and M. P. Care Netherlands Consulate, New-York City.

Peru—Don Victor Eguiguren retired on November 22, 1898.

Portugal—Viscount de Santo-Thyrso, E. E. and M. P. 1,761 P-st.

Russia—Count Cassini, Ambassador E. and P. 1,829 I-st.

Siam—Phya Visddha Suriyasakati, E. E. and M. P.

Spain—Vacant.

Sweden and Norway—Mr. A. Grip, E. E. and M. P. 2,011 Q-st.

Switzerland—Dr. J. P. Pioda, E. E. and M. P. 1,518 K-st.

Turkey—Ali Ferrouh Bey, E. E. and M. P. 1,818 Q-st.

Venezuela—Señor Don José Andrade, E. E. and M. P. 2 Iowa Circle.

*Where city or town is not given in the above, the address is Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

AMBASSADORS.

Country.	Residence.	Names.	App'd from.	Salary.	Date of ap't.
France	Paris	Horace Porter	N. Y..	$17,500	1897
Germany	Berlin	Andrew D. White	N. Y..	17,500	1897
Great Britain	London	Vacant	—— ..	17,500	——
Italy	Rome	William F. Draper	Mass.	12,000	1897
Mexico	City of Mexico	Powell Clayton	Ark. ..	17,500	1897
Russia	St. Petersburg	Vacant by transfer	——...	17,500	——

MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic	Buenos Ayres	William I. Buchanan	Iowa ..	$10,000	1894
Austria-Hungary	Vienna	Charlemagne Tower	Penn.	12,000	1897
Belgium	Brussels	Bellamy Storer	Ohio ..	10,000	1897
Bolivia	La Paz	George H. Bridgman	N. J...	5,000	1897
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	Charles Page Bryan	Ill. ...	12,000	1898
Chili	Santiago	Henry L. Wilson	Wash.	10,000	1897
China	Peking	Edwin H. Conger	Iowa ..	12,000	1898
Colombia	Bogota	Charles B. Hart	W. Va.	10,000	1897
Costa Rica	Managua	William L. Merry (a)	Cal. ..	10,000	1897
Denmark	Copenhagen	Laurits S. Swenson	Minn...	7,500	1897
Dominican Republic	Port-au-Prince	William F. Powell (f)	N. J...	5,000	1897
Ecuador	Quito	Archibald J. Sampson	Ariz. ..	5,000	1897
Greece and Servia	Athens	William W. Rockhill (b)	D. C...	6,500	1897
Guatemala	Guatemala	W. Godfrey Hunter	Ky ...	10,000	1897
Hayti	Port-au-Prince	William F. Powell (e)	N. J...	(h)	1897
Japan	Tokio	Alfred E. Buck	Ga. ...	12,000	1897
Korea	Seoul	Horace N. Allen	Ohio ..	7,500	1897
Netherlands	The Hague	Stanford Newel	Minn.	7,500	1897
Nicaragua	Managua	William L. Merry	Cal. ..	(g)	——

MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY—(Continued).

Country.	Residence.	Names.	App'd from.	Salary.	Date of ap't.
Paraguay	Montevideo	William R. Finch (d)	Wis. ..	7,500	1897
Peru	Lima	Irving B. Dudley	Cal. ..	10,000	1897
Portugal	Lisbon	Lawrence Townsend	Penn.	7,500	1897
Spain	Madrid	Vacant during war	—— ..	12,000	——
Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	William W. Thomas, jr	Me.	7,500	1897
Switzerland	Berne	J. G. A. Leishman	Penn.	7,500	1897
Turkey	Constantinople	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y..	10,000	1898
Venezuela	Caracas	Francis B. Loomis	Ohio ..	7,500	1897

(a) Accredited also to Nicaragua and Salvador. (b) Accredited also to Rumania and Servia. (c) Accredited also to Honduras. (d) Accredited also to Uruguay. (e) Also Charge d'Affaires to the Dominican Republic. (f) See also Hayti. (g) See also Costa Rica. (h) See also Dominican Republic.

UNITED STATES CONSULS—Corrected to November 15, 1898.

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1897. Official.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1897. Notarial.
ARGENTINE REP'BLIC						
Buenos Ayres	Daniel Mayer (C.)	W. Va..	1897	$2,500	$1,776	$465
Cordoba	[2]John M. Thome (V. C.)	Argen..	1877	Fees.	None.	—
Rosario	[2]James M. Ayers (C.)	Ohio..	1898	Fees.	989	—
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.						
Budapest	[2]Frank D. Chester (C.)	Mass..	1897	Fees.	703	590
Prague	Hugo Donzelmann (C.)	Wyo..	1897	3,000	7,038	434
Reichenberg	Frank W. Mahin (C.)	Iowa..	1897	2,500	3,736	58
Trieste	Frederick W. Hossfeld (C.)	Iowa..	1897	2,000	893	154
Vienna	Carl B. Hurst (C. G.)	D. C..	1897	3,500	5,413	962
BELGIUM.						
Antwerp	George F. Lincoln (C.)	Conn..	1897	3,000	4,734	509
Brussels	George W. Roosevelt (C.)	Penn..	1889	2,500	4,953	495
Ghent	Henry C. Morris (C.)	Ill..	1893	2,000	3,437	629
Liege	Alfred A. Winslow (C.)	Ind..	1898	1,500	1,872	35
BOLIVIA.						
La Paz	Gerardo Zalles (V. C.)	Bol..	1894	Fees.	—	14
BRAZIL.						
Bahia	Henry W. Furniss (C.)	Ind..	1898	2,000	834	160
Para	K. K. Kenneday (C.)	Miss..	1898	2,000	1,582	139
Pernambuco	Benjamin F. Clark (C.)	N. H..	1897	2,000	667	58
Rio de Janeiro	Eugene Seeger (C. G.)	Ill..	1897	5,000	4,622	405
Santos	Julian Hauwitz	Brazil..	1896	2,500	4,476	145
CHILI.						
Antofagasta	[2]C. C. Greene (V. C.)	R. I..	1892	Fees.	260	14
Arica	[2]D. Simpson (V. C.)	Chili..	1893	Fees.	43	125
Iquique	[2]J. W. Merriam (C.)	Mass..	1885	Fees.	522	46
Valparaiso	John F. Caples (C.)	Ore..	1897	3,000	177	98
CHINA.						
Amoy	Anson B. Johnson (C.)	Col..	1897	3,500	2,080	9
Canton	Edward Bedloe (C.)	Penn..	1897	3,500	3,328	324
Che-Foo	John Fowler (C.)	Mass..	1896	2,500	158	24
Chin-Kiang	William Martin (C.)	N. Y..	1897	3,000	None.	132
Chung-Kiang	George F. Smithers (C.)	Del..	1896	3,000	2	52
Fuchau	Samuel L. Gracey (C.)	Mass..	1897	3,000	957	57
Hankow	Levi S. Wilcox (C.)	Ill..	1898	3,000	387	102
Niu-Chwang	[2]J. J. F. Bandinel (V. C.)	China..	1875	Fees.	None.	—
Shanghai	John Goodnow (C. G.)	Minn..	1897	5,000	6,098	840
Tien-Tsin	James W. Ragsdale (C.)	Cal..	1897	3,500	858	170
COLOMBIA.						
Baranquilla	W. Irvin Shaw (C.)	Penn..	1897	2,000	4,462	216
Bogota	†James C. McNally (C. G.)	Penn..	1898	2,000	None.	—
Cartagena	[2]Rafael Madrigal (C.)	Md..	1897	Fees.	1,552	98
Colon	William W. Cobbs (C.)	Va..	1898	3,000	700	5
Medellin	[2]Thomas Herran (C.)	Colom..	1893	Fees.	22	—
Panama	Hezekiah A. Gudger (C. G.)	N. C..	1897	4,000	811	92
COSTA RICA.						
San Jose	John C. Caldwell (C.)	Kan..	1897	2,000	None.	—
DENMARK & DOM.						
Copenhagen	John C. Ingersoll (C.)	Ill..	1897	1,500	982	556
St. Thomas, W. I	Mahlon Van Horne (C.)	R. I..	1897	2,500	195	112

UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.....	Fees for year ending June 30, 1897.	
					Official.	Notarial.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.						
Puerto Plata	Thomas Simpson (C.)	R. I.	1882	Fees.	202	7
Samana	Jean M. Villain (V. C. A.)	S. Dom.	1885	Fees.	30	—
Santo Domingo	Campbell M. Maxwell (C. G.)	Ohio.	1898	2,000	513	33
ECUADOR.						
Guayaquil	Perry M. De Leon (C. G.)	Ga.	1897	3,000	830	87
EGYPT.						
Cairo	Thomas S. Harrison (C. G.)	Penn.	1897	5,000	323	128
FRANCE & DOM'S.						
Algiers, Africa	[2]Charles T. Grellet (C.)	Cal.	1886	Fees.	194	94
Bordeaux	Albion W. Tourgee (C.)	N. Y.	1897	3,000	9,684	716
Calais	[2]James B. Milner (C.)	Ind.	1898	2,000	3,337	116
Cognac	James H. Worman (C.)	Conn.	1898	1,500	1,621	79
Goree-Dakav, Africa	[2]P. Strickland (C.)	Conn.	1883	Fees.	38	—
Grenoble	George B. Anderson (C.)	D. C.	1897	1,500	1,685	8
Guadeloupe, W. I.	Louis H. Ayme (C.)	Ill.	1898	1,500	86	27
Havre	Alex. M. Thackara (C.)	Penn.	1897	3,500	2,020	391
La Rochelle	George H. Jackson (C.)	Conn.	1898	1,500	—	—
Limoges	W. T. Griffin (C. A.)	N. Y.	1887	1,500	2,290	97
Lyons	John C. Covert (C.)	Ohio.	1897	2,500	14,276	420
Marseilles	Robert P. Skinner (C.)	Ohio.	1897	2,500	5,400	734
Martinique, W. I.	George L. Darte (C.)	Penn.	1898	1,500	200	100
Nantes	[2]Joseph I. Brittain (C.)	Ohio.	1897	1,000	358	26
Nice	Harold S. Van Buren (C.)	N. J.	1897	1,500	160	452
Noumea, N. C.	[2]Paul E. Wolff (C. A.)	N. J.	1897	Fees.	None.	
Paris	John K. Gowdy (C. G.)	Ind.	1897	5,000	50,463	5,687
Rheims	William A. Prickitt (C.)	N. J.	1897	2,000	3,269	196
Roubaix	William P. Atweli (C. A.)	D. C.	1897	2,000	3,320	249
Rouen	[2]H. R. Bigelow (C.)	Penn.	1895	Fees.	297	—
Saigon, Cochin China	[2]E. Schneegans (C. A.)	Saigon.	1894	Fees.	8	—
St. Bartholomew, W. I.	[2]R. B. Dinzey (C. A.)	Penn.	1860	Fees.	—	—
St. Etienne	Hilary S. Brunot (C.)	Penn.	1897	2,000	1,776	15
St. Pierre, Miquelon	[2]Charles M. Freeman (C. A.)	N. H.	1898	Fees.	680	172
Tahiti, Society I'ds	[2]Jacob L. Doty (C.)	N. Y.	1888	1,000	272	60
Tamatave, Madagascar	Mifflin W. Gibbs (C.)	Ark.	1897	2,000	47	36
Tunis, Africa	[2]Alf. Chapelie (V. C.)	Tunis.	1894	Fees.	15	—
GERMANY.						
Aix la Chapelle	Frank M. Brundage (C.)	Penn.	1897	2,500	3,868	441
Annaberg	John F. Winter (C.)	Ill.	1898	2,500	2,963	45
Bamberg	[2]Louis Stern (C. A.)	Minn.	1893	1,500	2,360	94
Barmen	Max Bouchsein (C.)	Ill.	1897	3,000	10,354	288
Berlin	Frank H. Mason (C. G.)	Ohio.	1898	4,000	10,141	2,933
Bremen	Louis Lange, jr. (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,500	4,528	564
Breslau	Charles W. Erdman (C.)	Ky.	1898	1,500	4,521	432
Brunswick	Talbot J. Albert (C.)	Md.	1897	2,000	1,700	166
Chemnitz	J. C. Monaghan (C.)	R. I.	1893	2,500	11,316	303
Cologne	John A. Barnes (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,000	4,331	631
Crefeld	Julian Phelps (C.)	Iowa.	1897	2,000	5,200	187
Dresden	Charles L. Cole (C. G.)	Penn.	1897	3,000	3,917	1,067
Dusseldorf	George P. Pettit (C.)	Penn.	1897	2,000	800	207
Frankfort	Richard Guenther (C. G.)	Wis.	1898	3,000	6,399	1,215
Freiburg	E. T. Liefeld (C.)	Conn.	1897	1,500	2,891	355
Glauchau	George Sawter (C.)	Conn.	1896	2,000	4,638	79
Hamburg	Hugh Pitcairn (C.)	Penn.	1897	2,500	10,919	3,651
Hanover	William K. Anderson (C.)	Mich.	1897	1,500	2,048	655
Kehl	Max J. Baehr (C.)	Neb.	1898	1,500	1,889	305
Leipsic	Brainard H. Warner, jr. (C.)	Md.	1897	2,000	6,292	545
Magdeburg	Henry W. Diederich (C.)	D. C.	1897	2,000	4,377	475
Mainz	Walter Schumann (C.)	N. Y.	1897	2,500	5,352	284
Mannheim	Walter J. Hoffman (C.)	D. C.	1897	1,500	2,681	573
Munich	George C. Pierie (C.)	Penn.	1898	1,500	2,015	792
Nuremburg	G. C. E. Weber (C.)	Ohio.	1897	3,000	4,814	368
Plauen	Thomas W. Peters (C.)	D. C.	1896	2,500	5,919	196
Solingen	Edmund Z. Brodowski (C.)	Ill.	1898	2,000	—	—
Stettin	[2]John E. Kehl (C.)	Ohio.	1897	1,000	1,623	163
Stuttgart	Edward H. Ozmun (C.)	Minn.	1897	2,500	2,981	2,266
Weimar	Thomas E. Moore (C. A.)	D. C.	1893	2,000	3,602	150
Zittau	William K. Herzog (C.)	Ill.	1897	1,500	3,325	103

UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1897. Official.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1897. Notarial.
GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS.						
Aden, Arabia	[2]Edw'd S. Cunningham (C.)	Tenn	1898	Fees.	1,449	13
Amherstburg, Ont	Chester W. Martin (C.)	Mich	1897	1,500	460	7
Antigua, W. I	Henry M. Hunt (C.)	Ill	1897	1,500	798	29
Auckland, N. Z	[2]Frank Dillingham (C.)	Cal	1897	2,000	385	—
Barbadoes, W. I	S. A. MacAllister (C.)	Del	1897	2,000	1,030	—
Bathurst, Africa	[2]Henry Goddard (V. C.)	——	1880	Fees.	—	—
Belfast, Ireland	William W. Touvelle (C.)	Ohio	1897	3,000	14,514	636
Belize, Honduras	William L. Avery (C.)	Mont	1898	1,500	841	101
Belleville, Ont	[2]M. J. Hendrick (C.)	N. Y	1893	Fees.	221	34
Birmingham, Eng	Marshal Halstead (C.)	N. Y	1897	2,500	4,480	333
Bombay, India	[2]Hans J. Smith (C.)	N. Y	1898	Fees.	387	6
Bradford, Eng	Erastus S. Day (C.)	Conn	1897	3,000	21,114	272
Bristol, Eng	Lorin A. Lathrop (C.)	Cal	1891	1,500	1,175	77
Brockville, Ont	Chas. W. Merriman (C.)	Wis	1898	1,500	694	47
Calcutta, India	R. F. Patterson (C. G.)	Tenn	1897	5,000	8,040	505
Campbelltown, N. B	[2]James S. Benedict (C. A.)	N. Y	1897	Fees.	3,128	5
Cape Town, Africa	James G. Stowe (C.)	Mo	1898	3,000	519	—
Cardiff, Wales	Daniel T. Phillips (C.)	Ill	1897	2,000	623	98
Ceylon, India	William Morey (C.)	Me	1897	1,500	1,068	7
Charlottetown, P. E. I	Delmar J. Vail (C.)	Vt	1897	1,500	461	11
Chatham, Ont	Chas. E. Monteith (C.)	Idaho	1897	2,000	1,515	113
Clifton, Ont	Harlan W. Brush (C.)	N. Y	1897	1,500	270	2
Coaticook, Quebec	Joel Linsley (C.)	Vt	1893	1,500	365	35
Collingwood, Ont	[2]William Small (C. A.)	D. C	1897	Fees.	867	36
Cork, Ireland	Daniel Swiney (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,000	533	148
Dawson City, N. W. Ter	James C. McCook (C.)	Penn	1898	3,000	—	—
Demerara, Guiana	George H Moulton (C.)	Col	1898	3,000	548	114
Dublin, Ireland	Joshua Wilbour (C.)	R. I	1898	2,000	1,467	1,108
Dundee, Scotland	John C. Higgins (C.)	Del	1897	2,500	6,483	201
Dunfermline, Scotland	John N. McCunn (C.)	Wis	1897	2,000	2,681	10
Edinburgh, Scotland	Rufus Fleming (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,500	2,253	782
Falmouth, Eng	[2]Howard Fox (C.)	Eng	1874	Fees.	490	84
Fort Erie, Ont	Ossian Bedell (C.)	N. Y	1897	1,500	533	—
Gaspe Basin, Quebec	[2]Almar F. Dickson (C.)	Mass	1887	1,000	48	7
Gibraltar, Spain	H. J. Sprague (C.)	Mass	1848	1,500	244	1
Glasgow, Scotland	Samuel M. Taylor (C.)	Ohio	1897	3,000	9,638	934
Goderich, Ont	Robert S. Chilton (C. A.)	D. C	1882	1,500	176	—
Guelph, Ont	Charles N. Daly (C.)	N. J	1893	1,500	394	4
Halifax, N. S	John G. Foster (C. G.)	Vt	1897	3,500	2,079	40
Hamilton, Bermuda	W. Maxwell Greene (C.)	R. I	1898	2,000	1,312	154
Hamilton, Ont	James M. Shepard (C.)	Mich	1897	2,000	1,233	32
Hobart, Tasmania	Alexander G. Webster (C.)	Tasm	1876	Fees.	None.	1
Hong Kong, China	R. Wildman (C.)	Cal	1897	5,000	5,972	5,500
Huddersfield, Eng	Benjamin F. Stone (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,500	6,692	84
Hull, Eng	William P. Smyth (C.)	Mo	1897	1,500	1,569	52
Kingston, Jamaica	Louis A. Dent (C.)	D. C	1897	3,000	3,000	69
Kingston, Ont	M. H. Twitchell (C.)	La	1878	1,500	660	56
Leeds, Eng	Lewis Dexter (C.)	R. I	1897	2,000	4,993	1,171
Liverpool, Eng	James Boyle (C.)	Ohio	1897	5,000	27,828	1,293
London, Eng	William M. Osborne (C. G.)	Mass	1897	5,000	59,756	5,611
London, Ont	Henry S. Culver (C.)	Ohio	1897	1,500	1,177	156
Malta (Island)	John H. Grout (C.)	Mass	1898	1,500	49	6
Manchester, Eng	William F. Grinnell (C.)	N. Y	1889	3,000	19,106	1,353
Melbourne, Australia	John P. Bray (C.)	N. D	1897	4,500	1,024	318
Moncton, N. B	[2]G. Beutelspacher (C. A.)	Ohio	1897	Fees.	722	7
Montreal, Quebec	John L. Bittinger (C.)	Mo	1897	4,000	4,288	849
Morrisburgh, Ont	John E. Hamilton (C. A.)	Ky	1897	1,500	108	2
Nassau, N. P	T. J. McLain (C.)	Ohio	1877	2,000	808	167
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng	Horace W. Metcalf (C.)	Me	1897	2,000	1,560	71
Newcastle, N. S. W	[2]Frederick W. Goding (C.)	Ill	1898	Fees.	807	30
Nottingham, Eng	Vacant (C.)	——	——	2,500	9,016	105
Orillia, Ont	[2]E. A. Wakefield (C. A.)	Me	1898	Fees.	1,808	1
Ottawa, Ont	Charles E. Turner (C. G.)	Conn	1897	3,000	7,234	85
Palmerston, Ont	[2]Loton S. Hunt (C. A.)	N. Y	1893	Fees.	1,346	1
Plymouth, Eng	[2]Joseph G. Stephens (C.)	Ind	1897	Fees.	824	174
Port Antonio, Jam	N. R. Snyder (C. A.)	Penn	1898	Fees.	2,048	7
Port Hope, Ont	Harry P. Dill (C. A.)	Me	1897	1,500	741	23

UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1897.	
					Official.	Notarial.
Port Louis, Mauritius	John P. Campbell (C.)	Cal.	1894	2,000	53	8
Port Rowan, Ont.	[2]G. B. Killmaster (C. A.)	Mich.	1894	Fees.	376	1
Port Sarnia, Ont.	Neal McMillan (C.)	Mich.	1898	1,500	578	—
Port Stanley, Fiji Islands	John E. Rowan (C.)	Iowa.	1898	1,500	7	—
Prescott, Ont.	Grenville James (C.)	N. Y.	1897	1,500	265	22
Quebec, Que.	William W. Henry (C.)	Vt.	1897	2,000	1,100	96
Rimouski, Que.	[2]C. A. Boardman (C. A.)	Me.	1897	Fees.	1,544	—
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	[2]George W. Shotts (C. A.)	Mich.	1898	Fees.	1,354	4
Sheffield, Eng.	James Johnston (C.)	N. J.	1897	2,500	4,164	190
Sherbrooke, Que.	Paul Lang (C.)	N. H.	1897	2,000	2,293	14
Sierra Leone, Africa	[2]John T. Williams (C.)	N. C.	1898	1,000	71	—
Singapore, Straits Set.	E. Spencer Pratt (C. G.)	Ala.	1893	3,000	2,805	12
Southampton, Eng.	John E. Hopley (C.)	Ohio.	1898	2,500	507	243
St. Christopher's, W. I.	Vacant (C. A.)	———	——	Fees.	894	24
St. George's, Bermuda	[2]William D. Fox (V. C. A.)	Berlin.	1892	Fees.	204	76
St. Helena (Island)	Robert P. Pooley (C.)	N. Y.	1898	1,500	7	8
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	[2]Joseph M. Authier (C. A.)	R. I.	1898	Fees.	297	12
St. John, N. B.	Ira B. Myers (C.)	Ind.	1897	2,000	4,548	38
St. John's, N. F.	Martin J. Carter (C.)	Penn.	1897	1,500	708	10
St. John's, Que.	Charles Deal (C.)	N. Y.	1897	1,500	372	8
St. Stephen, N. B.	Charles A. McCullough (C.)	Me.	1897	1,500	333	5
St. Thomas, Ont.	Michael J. Burke (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,000	1,049	—
Stanbridge, Que.	[2]Henry A. Burt (C. A.)	Vt.	1897	Fees.	318	—
Stratford, Ont.	Augustus G. Seyfert (C.)	Penn.	1897	1,500	749	11
Suva, Fiji Islands	[2]Alexander B. Joske (C. A.)	Fiji.	1897	Fees.	—	—
Swansea, Wales	Griffith W. Prees (C.)	Wis.	1897	2,500	2,233	120
Sydney, N. S.	George N. West (C.)	D. C.	1897	1,500	468	—
Sydney, N. S. W.	George W. Bell (C.)	Wash.	1893	2,000	1,578	212
Three Rivers, Que.	Urbain J. Ledoux (C.)	Me.	1897	1,500	2,491	1
Toronto, Ont.	William L. Sewell (C.)	Ohio.	1897	2,000	3,909	394
Trinidad, W. I.	Alvin Smith (C.)	Ohio.	1897	2,000	1,587	220
Tunstall, Eng.	William H. Bradley (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,500	13,217	80
Turk's Island, W. I.	[2]Henry H. Ellis (C.)	Cal.	1898	Fees.	448	N'ne
Vancouver, B. C.	L. Edwin Dudley (C.)	Mass.	1897	Fees.	2,380	42
Victoria, B. C.	Abraham E. Smith (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,500	1,103	85
Wallaceburgh, Ont.	Isaac G. Worden (C. A.)	Mich.	1886	1,500	923	N'ne
Windsor, N. S.	[2]Joseph T. Hoke (C.)	W. Va.	1897	1,000	540	105
Windsor, Ont.	Julius G. Lay (C.)	D. C.	1896	1,500	1,736	120
Winnipeg, Manitoba	W. H. H. Graham (C.)	Ind.	1898	1,500	1,210	50
Woodstock, N. B.	Frank C. Denison (C.)	Vt.	1897	1,500	701	—
Yarmouth, N. S.	Radcliffe H. Ford (C.)	Me.	1897	1,500	954	8
GREECE.						
Athens	Daniel E. McGinley (C.)	Wis.	1897	2,500	136	73
Patras	Alonzo C. Yates (C.)	Va.	1898	1,000	822	—
GUATEMALA.						
Guatemala	†Arthur M. Beaupre (C. G.)	Ill.	1897	2,000	1	182
HAYTI.						
Cape Haitien	[2]L. W. Livingston (C.)	Fla.	1898	1,000	162	—
Port-au-Prince	John B. Terres (V. C. G.)	Hayti.	1885	—	287	113
HONDURAS.						
Tegucigalpa	Frederick H. Allison (C.)	N. Y.	1898	2,000	2	87
Utilla	[2]Benjamin Johnston (C.)	Iowa.	1898	1,000	106	—
ITALY.						
Castellamare di Stabia	Joseph E. Hayden (C. A.)	D. C.	1897	1,500	1,020	17
Catania	Alexander Heingartner (C.)	Ohio.	1898	1,500	1,091	57
Florence	Edward C. Cramer (C.)	Wis.	1897	1,500	2,470	1,018
Genoa	James Fletcher (C.)	Iowa.	1883	1,500	2,491	317
Leghorn	James A. Smith (C.)	Vt.	1897	1,500	2,763	171
Messina	Charles M. Caughy (C.)	Md.	1893	1,500	4,877	138
Milan	William Jarvis (C.)	N. H.	1897	1,500	2,559	273
Naples	A. Homer Byington (C.)	Conn.	1897	1,500	2,304	213
Palermo	Church Howe (C.)	Neb.	1897	2,000	7,132	146
Rome	Hector de Castro (C. G.)	N. Y.	1897	3,000	572	567
Turin	[2]Percy McElrath (C.)	N. Y.	1897	1,000	433	88
Venice	Henry A. Johnson (C.)	D. C.	1886	1,500	863	111
JAPAN.						
Hiogo and Osaka	Samuel S. Lyon (C.)	N. J.	1897	3,000	7,626	229
Nagasaki	Charles B. Harris (C.)	Ind.	1897	3,000	102	21
Yokohama	John F. Gowey (C. G.)	Wash.	1897	4,000	10,623	785

UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

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Tam-Sin, Formosa	James W. Davidson (C.)	Minn.	1898	1,500	—	—
KOREA.						
Seoul	†Horace N. Allen (C. G.)	Ohio.	1897	7,500	15	—
LIBERIA.						
Monrovia	†Owen L. W. Smith (C. G.)	N. C.	1898	4,000	3	7
MEXICO.						
Acapulco	George W. Dickinson (C.)	N. Y.	1898	2,000	395	1
Chihuahua	[2]William W. Mills (C.)	Tex.	1897	Fees.	1,656	123
City of Mexico	Andrew D. Barlow (C. G.)	Mo.	1897	4,000	1,507	491
Durango	[2]Walter H. Faulkner (C.)	Tex.	1898	Fees.	142	31
Ensenada	[2]——— ———	———	———	Fees.	—	—
Juarez	Charles W. Kindrick (C.)	La.	1897	2,500	2,626	116
La Paz	[2]Elias H. Cheney (C.)	N. H.	1898	Fees.	284	69
Matamoras	P. M. Griffith (C.)	Ohio.	1898	1,500	530	24
Mazatlan	[2]Louis Kaiser (C.)	Ill.	1898	Fees.	790	79
Monterey	John K. Pollard (C. G.)	Ohio.	1897	2,500	1,114	164
Nogales	James F. Darnall (C.)	Ind.	1897	1,500	3,850	241
Nuevo Laredo	[2]Robert B. Mahone (C.)	Va.	1898	2,500	1,666	25
Porfirio Diaz	Charles P. Snyder (C.)	W. Va.	1897	2,000	2,640	21
Progreso	Edward H. Thompson (C.)	Mass.	1897	1,500	530	—
Saltillo	[2]Charles B. Towle (C.)	N. H.	1898	Fees.	397	20
Tampico	Samuel E. Magill (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,000	1,281	38
Tuxpan	[2]Abraham B. Jones (C.)	Ala.	1897	Fees.	836	10
Vera Cruz	William W. Canada (C.)	Ind.	1897	3,000	3,540	157
MOROCCO.						
Tangier	Samuel R. Gummere (C. G.)	N. J.	1898	2,000	124	150
NETHERLANDS AND DOMINIONS.						
Amsterdam	George J. Corey (C.)	Ill.	1897	1,500	7,573	1,005
Batavia, Java	[2]Sidney B. Everett (C.)	Mass.	1897	1,000	903	98
Curacao, W. I	Leonard B. Smith (C.)	Me.	1897	2,000	596	—
Rotterdam	Soren Listoe (C.)	Minn.	1897	2,000	4,959	570
St. Martin, W. I.	[2]D. C. Van Romondt (C.)	St. Mar.	1876	Fees.	8	—
NICARAGUA.						
Managua	Chester Donaldson (C.)	N. Y.	1898	2,000	None.	23
San Juan del Norte	William B. Sorsby (C.)	Miss.	1897	2,000	443	62
NORWAY.						
Bergen	[2]Victor E. Nelson (C.)	Cal.	1898	Fees.	1,003	81
Christiania	[2]Henry Bordewich (C.)	Minn.	1897	1,000	685	165
PARAGUAY.						
Asuncion	John N. Ruffin (C.)	Tenn.	1897	1,500	3	1
PERSIA.						
Teheran	‡Arthur S. Hardy (C. G.)	N. H.	1897	5,000	None.	—
PERU.						
Callao	William B. Dickey (C.)	La.	1897	3,500	1,034	298
PORTUGAL AND DOMINIONS.						
Funchal, Madeira	Thomas C. Jones (C.)	Ky.	1893	1,500	129	58
Lisbon, Port	[2]Jacob H. Thierot (C.)	N. Y.	1898	Fees.	744	180
Lourenco Marquez, Africa	[2]W. Stanley Hollis (C.)	Mass.	1897	1,000	27	—
St. Michaels, Azores	George H. Pickerell (C.)	Ohio.	1898	1,500	193	—
RUMANIA.						
Bucharest	Wm. G. Boxhall (V. C. G.)	Rou.	1894	—	—	—
RUSSIA.						
Batum	[2]James C. Chambers (C.)	N. Y.	1890	Fees.	124	7
Helsingfors	[2]——— ———	———	———	Fees.	27	71
Moscow	[2]Thomas Smith (C.)	N. J.	1897	Fees.	362	77
Odessa	Thomas E. Heenan (C.)	Minn.	1885	2,000	125	184
Riga	[2]N. P. A. Bornholdt (C.)	Rus.	1890	Fees.	240	27
St. Petersburg	William R. Holloway (C.G.)	Ind.	1897	3,000	416	102
Vladivostock	Richard T. Greener (C. A.)	N. Y.	1898	2,500	—	—
Warsaw	[2]Joseph Rawicz (C.)	Rus.	1875	Fees.	102	120
SALVADOR.						
San Salvador	John Jenkins (C.)	Neb.	1897	2,000	—	—
SAMOA.						
Apia	[3]Luther W. Osborn (C. G.)	Neb.	1897	3,000	25	25
SERVIA.						
Belgrade	*Wm. W. Rockhill (C. G.)	D. C.	1897	6,500	—	—
SIAM.						
Bangkok	‡Hamilton King (C. G.)	Mich.	1897	5,000	84	269

UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1897. Official.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1897. Notarial.
SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.						
Pretoria	Charles E. Macrum (C.)	Ohio	1898	2,000	—	—
(a)SPAIN.						
Alicante	[2]Vacant (C.)	———	———	Fees.	120	—
Barcelona	Herbert W. Bowen (C. G.)	N. Y.	1895	1,500	399	222
Cadiz	John H. Carroll (C.)	Md.	1897	1,500	212	30
Carthagena	[2]Vacant (C.)	———	———	Fees.	39	—
Corunna	Julio Harmony (C.)	N. Y.	1895	Fees.	11	56
Garrucha	[2]Jose G. Suesa (C. A.)	Spain	1893	Fees.	—	—
Madrid	Ignacio F. Hernandez (V.C.)	Spain	1891	Fees.	40	—
Malaga	Richard M. Bartleman (C.)	Mass.	1896	1,500	1,415	13
Teneriffe, Canary Islands	Sol. Berliner	N. Y.	1898	Fees.	249	—
SWEDEN.						
Gothenberg	Robert S. S. Bergh (C.)	N. D.	1898	1,500	1,342	209
Stockholm	Edward D. Winslow (C.)	Ill.	1897	1,500	1,338	623
SWITZERLAND.						
Auran	Henry H. Morgan (C.)	La.	1898*	2,000	—	—
Basle	George Gifford (C.)	Me.	1884	3,000	3,005	329
Berne	Adolph L. Frankenthal (C.)	Mass.	1898	Fees.	1,180	183
Geneva	Benjamin H. Ridgely (C.)	Ky.	1893	1,500	426	812
St. Gall	James T. Dubois (C. G.)	Penn.	1897	3,000	8,857	334
Zurich	A. Lieberknecht (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,000	2,558	597
TONGA.						
Nu Kualofa	Luther W. Osborn (C. G.)	Neb.	1897	††	—	—
TURKEY AND DOMINIONS.						
Alexandretta	H. L. Washington (C.)	Tex.	1896	1,500	62	19
Bagdad	——— ——— (C.)	———	———	Fees.	192	—
Beirut, Syria	Gabriel Bie Ravndal (C.)	S. D.	1898	2,000	281	223
Cairo, Egypt	[1]Thomas S. Harrison (C. G.)	Penn.	1897	5,000	323	128
Constantinople	Charles M. Dickinson (C.G.)	N. Y.	1897	3,000	1,689	467
Erzeroum, Armenia	Leo Bergholz (C.)	N. Y.	1896	2,000	1	—
Harpoot, Armenia	——— ——— (C.)	———	———	1,500	—	—
Jerusalem, Syria	Selah Merrill (C.)	Mass.	1898	2,500	124	284
Sivas	Milo A. Jewett (C.)	Mass.	1892	1,500	None.	1
Smyrna	Rufus W. Lane (C.)	Ohio	1898	2,500	2,014	48
URUGUAY.						
Colonia	[2]Benjamin D. Manton (C.)	R. I.	1869	Fees.	None.	—
Montevideo	Albert W. Swalm (C.)	Iowa	1897	3,000	670	195
Paysandu	John G. Hufnagel (C. A.)	Md.	1891	Fees.	78	—
VENEZUELA.						
La Guayra	Louis Goldschmidt (C.)	N. H.	1898	1,500	340	100
Maracaibo	E. H. Plumacher (C.)	Tenn.	1883	2,000	3,083	58
Puerto Cabello	Luther T. Ellsworth (C.)	Ohio	1898	1,500	439	23
ZANZIBAR.						
Zanzibar	John C. Billheimer (C.)	Ind.	1897	2,000	—	—

(a) All withdrawn at beginning of the war.

[1]Also diplomatic agent. [2]Authorized to transact business. *Also E. E. and M. P. †Also Secretary of Legation. ‡Also Minister Resident. ††Also C. G. at Apia, Samoa. "C. G.," Consul-General. "C.," Consul. "V. C.," Vice-Consul. "C. A.," Consular Agent. The aggregate of official fees, when not exceeding $2,500, is retained by officers who are not allowed a fixed salary by law; any surplus over $2,500 is turned into the Treasury. Consuls who receive a fixed salary retain notarial fees only, and are accountable to the Government for all official fees received by them. Clerk hire, except when especially authorized by law, is not chargeable to the Government.

On September 20, 1895, an Executive order was issued incorporating in the Federal Civil Service the Consular Service to the extent embraced in this paragraph: "It is hereby ordered that any vacancy in a consulate or commercial agency now or hereafter existing, the salary of which is not more than $2,500 nor less than $1,000, or the compensation of which, if derived from official fees exclusive of notarial and other unofficial receipts, does not exceed $2,500 nor fall below $1,000, shall be filled (first) by a transfer or promotion from some other position under the Department of State of a character tending to qualify the incumbent for the position to be filled; or (second) by appointment of a person not under the Department of State, but having previously served thereunder to its satisfaction in a capacity tending to qualify him for the position to be filled; or (third) by the appointment of a person who, having furnished the customary evidence of character, responsibility and capacity, and being thereupon selected by the President for examination, is found upon such examination to be qualified for the position."

ORGANIZATIONS OF THE LEADING CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL OFFICERS.

BISHOPS.

Ordained.	Names.	Born.	Entered Ministry. Conference.	Entered Ministry. Y'r.	Residence
1872	Thomas Bowman....	July 15, 1817	Baltimore.....	1839	Evanston, Ill.
1872	Randolph S. Foster..	Feb. 22, 1820	Ohio.....	1837	Roxbury, Mass.
1872	Stephen M. Merrill..	Sept. 16, 1825	Ohio.....	1846	Chicago, Ill.
1872	Edward G. Andrews.	Aug. 7, 1825	Oneida.....	1848	New-York.
1880	Henry W. Warren...	Jan. 4, 1831	New-England..	1855	Denver, Col.
1880	Cyrus D. Foss.....	Jan. 17, 1834	New-York.....	1857	Philadelphia, Penn.
1880	John F. Hurst.....	Aug. 17, 1834	Newark.....	1858	Washington, D. C.
1884	William X. Ninde....	June 21, 1832	Black River....	1856	Detroit, Mich.
1884	John M. Walden.....	Feb. 11, 1831	Cincinnati.....	1858	Cincinnati, Ohio.
1884	Willard F. Mallalieu..	Dec. 11, 1828	New-England..	1858	Auburndale, Mass.
1884	Charles H. Fowler...	Aug. 11, 1837	Rock River.....	1861	Buffalo, N. Y.
1888	John H. Vincent.....	Feb. 23, 1832	New-Jersey....	1853	Topeka, Kan.
1888	James N. FitzGerald.	July 27, 1837	Newark.....	1862	St. Louis, Mo.
1888	Isaac W. Joyce.....	Oct. 11, 1836	N. W. Ind.....	1859	Minneapolis, Minn.
1888	John P. Newman.....	Sept. 1, 1826	Oneida.....	1849	San Francisco, Cal.
1888	Daniel A. Goodsell...	Nov. 5, 1840	N. Y. East.....	1859	Chattanooga, Tenn.
1884	*William Taylor.....	May 2, 1821	Baltimore.....	1843	Alameda, Cal.
1888	*James M. Thoburn..	Mar. 7, 1836	Pittsburg.....	1858	Bombay, India.
1896	Charles C. McCabe...	Oct. 11, 1836	Ohio.....	1860	Fort Worth, Texas.
1896	Earl Cranston.....	June 27, 1840	Ohio.....	1867	Portland, Ore.
1896	*Joseph C. Hartzell...	June 1, 1842	Cent. Ill.....	1868	Vivi, Congo, Africa.

*Missionary Bishops.

AGENTS OF BOOK CONCERN.—Homer Eaton and Geo. P. Mains, 150 Fifth-ave., New-York; Lewis Curts and H. C. Jennings, D. D., 220 W. Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

EDITORS.—"Methodist Review," W. V. Kelley, editor; A. B. Sanford, assistant editor; "The Christian Advocate," J. M. Buckley, editor; S. J. Herben, assistant editor; Sunday-school publications, J. L. Hurlbut; "Northern Christian Advocate," J. E. C. Sawyer, Syracuse; "Pittsburg Christian Advocate," C. W. Smith, Pittsburg; "Western Christian Advocate," D. H. Moore; "Der Christliche Apologete," A. J. Nast; "Haus und Herd," F. L. Nagler, all at Cincinnati; "Northwestern Christian Advocate," A. Edwards, Chicago; "Central Christian Advocate," J. B. Young, St. Louis; "California Christian Advocate," W. S. Matthew, San Francisco; "Southwestern Christian Advocate," I. B. Scott, New-Orleans; "Epworth Herald," J. F. Berry, Chicago; "The Gospel in All Lands," Eugene R. Smith, N. Y. City; "Sandebudet," William Henschen, Chicago.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY. — President, Bishop Thomas Bowman; corresponding secretaries, A. J. Palmer, W. T. Smith, A. B. Leonard; recording secretary, S. L. Baldwin; treasurer, Homer Eaton; assistant treasurer, Lewis Curts, Cincinnati, Ohio. Offices, 150 Fifth-ave., New-York.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Corresponding secretary, C. H. Payne; treasurer, J. S. Stout. Offices, 150 Fifth-ave., New-York.

SUNDAY - SCHOOL UNION AND TRACT SOCIETY.—Corresponding secretary, J. L. Hurlbut; treasurers, S. S. U., Daniel Denham; Tract Society, Geo. P. Mains. Office, 150 Fifth-ave., New-York.

BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION.—Corresponding secretaries, A. J. Kynett, W. A. Spencer; assistant corresponding secretary, M. S. Hard; treasurer, James Long. Offices, 1,026 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

FREEDMEN'S AID AND SOUTHERN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—Corresponding secretaries, J. W. Hamilton, M. C. B. Mason; assistant corresponding secretary, W. H. H. Rees, D. D.; treasurer, Lewis Curts. Offices, 220 W. Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This Church has 57 dioceses and 18 missionary jurisdictions in the United States, and 3 foreign jurisdictions under the care of bishops using the same liturgy and yielding obedience to the constitution and the canons enacted in General Convention.

BISHOPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

See.	Cons.
Alabama—Richard Hooker Wilmer....	1862
H. Melville Jackson, coadjutor.....	1891
Alaska—Peter Trimble Rowe.....	1895
Arizona and New-Mexico—John Mills Kendrick (missionary)	1889
Arkansas—Henry Niles Pierce.....	1870
Wm. M. Brown, coadjutor.....	1898
California—William F. Nichols.....	1890
California, Sacramento—Wm. H. Moreland	1898
Los Angeles—Joseph H. Johnson.....	1896
Colorado—John Franklin Spalding.....	1873
Connecticut—John Williams.....	1851
Chauncey B. Brewster, coadjutor...	1897
Delaware—Leighton Coleman.....	1888
District of Columbia—Henry Y. Satterlee	1896

See.	Cons.
East Carolina—A. A. Watson	1884
Florida—Edwin Gardner Weed	1886
Florida, South—W. C. Gray (miss.)	1892
Georgia—C. K. Nelson	1892
Idaho, Boise—James B. Funsten	1898
Illinois, Chicago—Wm. E. McLaren	1875
Illinois, Quincy—Alexander Burgess	1878
Illinois, Springfield—George F. Seymour	1878
Charles R. Hale, coadjutor	1892
Indiana—John Hazen White	1895
Iowa—Theodore N. Morrison	1898
Kansas—Frank R. Millspaugh	1895
Kentucky—Thomas U. Dudley	1875
Kentucky, Lexington—Lewis W. Burton	1896
Louisiana—Davis Sessums	1891
Maine—Henry Adams Neely	1867
Maryland—William Paret	1885
Maryland, Easton—William F. Adams	1875
Massachusetts—William Lawrence	1893
Michigan—Thomas Frederick Davies	1889
Michigan North'n—G. Mott Williams	1896
Michigan, West'n—G. DeN. Gillespie	1875
Minnesota—Henry B. Whipple	1859
Mahlon N. Gilbert, coadjutor	1886
Minnesota, Duluth—John D. Morrison	1896
Mississippi—Hugh Miller Thompson	1883
Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle	1867
Missouri, West—E. R. Atwill	1890
Montana—Leigh R. Brewer (miss.)	1880
Nebraska—George Worthington	1885
Nebraska, The Platte—A. R. Graves	1890
Nevada, Utah and Western Colorado—Abiel Leonard (miss.)	1888
New-Hampshire—William W. Niles	1870
New-Jersey—John Scarborough	1875
New-Jersey, Newark—T. A. Starkey	1880
New-York—Henry Codman Potter	1883
New-York, Central—F. D. Huntington	1869
New-York, West'n—Wm. D. Walker	1883
New-York, Albany—Wm. C. Doane	1869
New-York, Long Island—Abram N. Littlejohn	1869
North Carolina—Joseph B. Cheshire, jr.	1893
North Carolina, Asheville—Junius M. Horner	1898
North Dakota—Samuel C. Edsall	1898
Ohio—William Andrew Leonard	1889
Ohio, Southern—Thomas A. Jaggar	1875
Boyd Vincent, coadjutor	1889
Oklahoma—F. K. Brooke	1893
Oregon—Benjamin Wistar Morris	1868
Pennsylvania—Ozi William Whitaker	1869
Penn'a, Pittsburg—C. Whitehead	1882
Penn'a, Central—Ethelbert Talbot	1897
Rhode Island—Thomas March Clark	1854
Wm. A. McVickar, coadjutor	1897
South Carolina—Ellison Capers	1893
South Dakota—William H. Hare	1873
Tennessee—Thos. F. Gailor	1893
Texas—George H. Kinsolving	1892
Texas, North'n—A. C. Garrett (miss.)	1874
Texas, West'n—J. S. Johnson (miss.)	1888
Vermont—A. C. A. Hall	1894
Virginia—Robert A. Gibson, coadjutor	1897
Virginia, Southern—A. M. Randolph	1883
West Virginia—George W. Peterkin	1878
Wisconsin, Milwaukee—I. L. Nicholson	1891
Wis., Fond du Lac—C. C. Grafton	1889
Washington, Olympia—W. M. Barker	1893
Washington, Spokane—Lemuel H. Wells (miss.)	1892
Wyoming—Reconstituted with Idaho.	
Africa, Cape Palmas—S. D. Ferguson (miss.)	1885
Brazil—Lucien Lee Kinsolving	1898
Shanghai, China—F. R. Graves	1893
Tokio, Japan—John McKim	1893
Channing Moore Williams, late Bishop of Yeddo, resigned	1866
Charles C. Penick, late Bishop of Cape Palmas, resigned	1877
S. I. J. Schereschewsky, late Bishop of Shanghai, China, resigned	1877

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF THE UNITED STATES.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION.

Monsignor Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate, 201 I-st., Washington, D. C.
Rt. Rev. Donatus Sbaretti, Auditor of Delegation, Washington, D. C.
Rev. F. Z. Rooker, D. D., Secretary of Delegation, Washington, D. C.

ARCHBISHOPS.

		Cons.
Baltimore	J. Gibbons, Card	1868
Boston	John J. Williams	1866
Chicago	Patrick A. Feehan	1865
Cincinnati	William H. Elder	1857
Dubuque	John Hennessy	1866
Milwaukee	Fred. X. Katzer	1886
New-Orleans	P. L. Chapelle	1891
New-York	M. A. Corrigan	1873
Oregon	W. H. Gross	1873
Philadelphia	Patrick J. Ryan	1872
St. Louis	John J. Kain	1875
St. Paul	John Ireland	1875
San Francisco	P. W. Riordan	1883
Santa Fe	Vacant.	

BISHOPS.

Albany, N. Y.	T. M. A. Burke	1894
Alton, Ill.	James Ryan	1888
Baltimore	Alfred A. Curtis	1886
Belleville, Ill.	J. Janssen	1888
Boise City	A. J. Glorieux	1885
Boston	John Brady, aux	1891
Brooklyn	C. E. McDonnell	1892
Buffalo	James E. Quigley	1897
Burlington, Vt.	L. De Goesbriand	1853
	J. S. Michaud, coad.	1892
Charleston, S. C.	H. P. Northrop	1882
Cheyenne	Thomas M. Lenihan	1897
Cleveland	I. F. Horstmann	1892
Columbus, Ohio	J. A. Watterson	1880
Concordia	Jno. F. Cunningham	1898
Covington, Ky.	C. P. Maes	1885
Dallas, Texas	E. J. Dunne	1893
Davenport, Iowa	H. Cosgrove	1884
Denver	Nicholas Matz	1887
Detroit	John S. Foley	1888
Duluth	James McGolrick	1889
Erie	Tobias Mullen	1868
Fort Wayne	Jos. Rademacher	1883
Galveston	N. A. Gallagher	1882
Grand Rapids	H. J. Richter	1883
Green Bay, Wis.	S. G. Messmer	1892
Harrisburg	Vacant,	
Hartford, Conn.	M. Tierney	1894
Helena, Mont.	J. B. Brondel	1879
Indianapolis	F. S. Chatard	1878
Jamestown, N. D.	James Shanley	1889
Kansas City, Mo.	John J. Hogan	1868
	J. J. Glennon, coad.	1896
La Crosse, Wis.	Jacob Schwebach	1892
Leavenworth	L. M. Fink	1871
Lincoln, Neb.	Thos. Bonacum	1887
Little Rock	Edward Fitzgerald	1867
Los Angeles	Geo. Montgomery	1894
Louisville	W. G. McCloskey	1868
Manchester, N. H.	D. M. Bradley	1884

BISHOPS.		Cons.
Marquette, Mich.	John Vertin	1879
Mobile	Edward P. Allen	1897
Nashville	Thomas S. Byrne	1894
Natchez	Thomas Heslin	1889
Natchitoches	Anthony Durier	1885
Nesqually, Wash.	Edward O'Dea	1896
Newark	W. M. Wigger	1881
New-York	J. M. Farley, aux.	1895
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	H. Gabriels	1892
Omaha	Richard Scannell	1887
Peoria	J. L. Spalding	1877
Pittsburg	Richard Phelan	1885
Philadelphia	E. F. Prendergast, aux.	1897
Portland, Me.	J. A. Healy	1875
Providence, R. I.	M. J. Harkins	1887
Richmond	A. Van de Vyver	1889
Rochester	B. J. McQuaid	1868
Sacramento	Thomas Grace	1896
St. Augustine	John Moore	1877
St. Cloud, Minn.	James Trobec	1897
St. Joseph, Mo.	M. F. Burke	1887
Salt Lake City	Lawrence Scanlan	1887
San Antonio, Tex.	J. A. Forest	1895
Savannah	Thos. A. Becker	1868
Scranton	Wm. O'Hara	1868
	M. J. Hoban, coad.	1896
Sioux Falls	Thomas O'Gorman	1896
Springfield, Mass.	T. D. Beaven	1892
Syracuse	P. A. Ludden	1887
Trenton	J. A. McFaul	1894
Tuscon	P. Bourgade	1885
Vancouver Island.	Alexander Christie	1898
Wheeling, W. Va.	P. J. Donahue	1894
Wichita, Kan.	J. J. Hennessy	1888
Wilmington, Del.	J. J. Monaghan	1897
Winona, Minn.	John B. Cotter	1889

Archbishop of Damascus—John J. Keane, Rome, Italy. Bishop of Antonia—Ignatius Mrak, Sutton Bay P. O., Mich.

Vicariate Apostolic—T. Meerschaert, Potawotomie Nation, Ind. Ter. and Oklahoma; Peter Verdaquer, Brownsville, Tex.; Leo Haid, North Carolina. 1888; G. F. Ropert, 1892, Hawaiian Islands.

Arch Abbots—Leander Schnerr, St. Vincent's Abbey, Beatty, Penn.; Andrew Hintenach, Canon City, Col.

Mitred Abbots—Frowenus Conrad, Benedictine, Conception, Mo.; Alexis Edelbrock, N. Y. City; Maria Eduard, Gethsemane, Ky.; Peter Engel, Collegeville, Minn.; Fintan Mundwiler, St. Meinrad, Ind.; Hilary Pfraengle, Newark, N. J.; Innocent Wolf, Atchison, Kan.; Leo Haid, Belmont, N. C.; B. Menges, Cullman, Ala.; Ignatius Conrad, Spielerville, Ark.; N. Jaeger, Chicago, Ill.

Prefecture Apostolic of Alaska—J. B. René, S. J.

OFFICERS AND AGENCIES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America was founded in 1788. It is composed of the Synods and Presbyteries of the Church, which has a total membership of 975,877. The next meeting of the General Assembly will be on May 18, 1899, at Minneapolis, Minn. Its officers are:

MODERATOR—Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., Washington, D. C.

CLERKS—Stated clerk and treasurer, William H. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., Witherspoon Building, 1,319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.; permanent clerk, William E. Moore, D. D., LL. D., Columbus, Ohio.

TRUSTEES—President, George Junkin, LL. D., Philadelphia; treasurer, Frank K. Hipple, 1,340 Chestnut-st.; cor. secretary, Rev. Edward B. Hodge, D. D. Office, Witherspoon Building, 1,319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS—Secretary, Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D.; assistant secretary, Rev. John Dixon, D. D.; superintendent of school work, Rev. George F. McAfee; treasurer, H. C. Olin; recording secretary, Oscar E. Boyd. Office, Presbyterian House, No. 156 Fifth-ave., New-York. Woman's Executive Committee—President, Mrs. Darwin R. James; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. H. Pierson; treasurer, Miss S. F. Lincoln.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS—President, John D. Wells, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; corresponding secretaries, Frank F. Ellinwood, D. D., LL. D., John Gillespie, D. D., A. J. Brown, D. D., and Robert E. Speer; secretary emeritus, John C. Lowrie, D. D.; treasurer, Charles W. Hand. Office, Presbyterian House, No. 156 Fifth-ave., New-York. Field secretary, Rev. Thomas Marshall, 48 McCormick Block, Chicago.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—President, George D. Baker, D. D., Philadelphia; corresponding secretary, Edward B. Hodge, D. D.; treasurer, Jacob Wilson. Office, Witherspoon Building, 1,319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

BOARD OF PUBLICATION AND SABBATH-SCHOOL WORK—President, the Hon. Robert N. Willson, Philadelphia; secretary, Elijah R. Craven, D. D., LL. D.; superintendent of Sabbath-school and missionary work, James A. Worden, D. D.; editorial superintendent, James R. Miller, D. D.; business superintendent, John H. Scribner; manufacturer, Henry F. Scheetz; treasurer, Rev. Charles T. McMullin; recording clerk, Willard M. Rice, D. D. Office, Witherspoon Building, 1,319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

BOARD OF CHURCH ERECTION—President, David Magie, D. D., Paterson, N. J.; corresponding secretary, Erskine N. White, D. D.; recording secretary, David R. Frazer, D. D., Newark, N. J.; treasurer, Adam Campbell. Office, Presbyterian House, No. 156 Fifth-ave., New-York.

BOARD OF MINISTERIAL RELIEF—President, George Junkin, LL. D., Philadelphia; corresponding secretary, Rev. Benjamin L. Agnew, D. D.; recording secretary and treasurer, Rev. W. W. Heberton. Office, Witherspoon Building, 1,319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

BOARD OF FREEDMEN—President, Henry T. McCleiland, D. D., Pittsburg, Penn.; corresponding secretary, Edward P. Cowan, D. D.; recording secretary, Samuel J. Fisher, D. D.; treasurer, John J. Beacom, D. D. Office, 516 Market-st., Pittsburg, Penn.

BOARD OF AID FOR COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES—President, Herrick Johnson, D. D., LL. D., Chicago, Ill.; corresponding secretary and treasurer, Edward C. Ray, D. D., Chicago; clerk, Rev. Howard A. Johnston, D. D. Office, 23 Montauk Block, 115 Monroe-st., Chicago.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SYSTEMATIC BENEFICENCE—Rev. William H. Hubbard, Auburn, N. Y.; secretary, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, 56 Wall-st., New-York.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE—Chairman, John J. Beacom, D. D., Pittsburg; corresponding secretary, Rev. John F. Hill, Room 813, Penn Building, Pittsburg, Penn.; recording secretary, Rev. Joseph B. Turner, Glenshaw, Penn.; treasurer, James Allison, D. D., Box 1,024, Pittsburg, Penn.

"CHURCH AT HOME AND ABROAD"*—Editor, Rev. A. B. Robinson. Office, Witherspoon Building, 1,319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

"ASSEMBLY HERALD"*—Editor, W. H. Hubbard, Auburn, N. Y.

PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY—President, Henry C. McCook, D. D., Philadelphia; corresponding secretary, Samuel T. Lowrie, D. D., Philadelphia; recording secretary, Rev. James Price, D. D., Philadelphia; librarian, Rev. William L. Ledwith, D. D., Philadelphia; treasurer, Prof. De B. K. Ludwig, Philadelphia; library and museum, Witherspoon Building, 1,319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

*The first number of the new magazine, "The Assembly Herald" (which takes the place of the "Church at Home and Abroad" and the old "Assembly Herald"), will be published in January, 1899. Editor, Rev. W. H. Hubbard. Office, Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth-ave., New-York City.

(For organization of Church Service Society, see Almanac of 1898.)

PRINCIPAL BAPTIST OFFICERS.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.—Rooms, Tremont Temple, Boston. President, Henry F. Colby, D. D.; recording secretary, H. S. Burrage, D. D.; honorary secretary, J. N. Murdock, D. D.; LL. D.; corresponding secretaries, Henry C. Mabie, D. D.; S. W. Duncan, D. D.; treasurer, E. P. Coleman.

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.—1,420 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. President, Samuel A. Crozer; secretary, Adoniram J. Rowland, D. D.; treasurer, B. F. Dennisson. Branch houses—New-York, 182 Fifth-ave.; Boston, 256 Washington-st. and Tremont Temple; Chicago, 177 Wabash-ave.; St. Louis, 316 North Eighth-st.; Atlanta, Go., 69 Whitehall-st.; Dallas, Tex., 345 Main-st.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.—No. 111 Fifth-ave., New-York. President, H. K. Porter; treasurer, J. Greenwood Snelling; corresponding secretary, T. J. Morgan, D. D.; field secretary, H. L. Morehouse, D. D.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.—President, Jonathan Haralson, LL. D., Montgomery, Ala.; secretaries, Lansing Burrows, D. D., Augusta, Ga., and Oliver Fuller Gregory, D. D., Baltimore; treasurer, George W. Norton, Louisville. Foreign Mission Board—Mission rooms, Richmond, Va. President, Professor C. H. Winston; corresponding secretary, R. J. Willingham, D. D.; treasurer, J. C. Williams. Home Mission Board, Atlanta, Ga. President, Henry McDonald, D. D.; corresponding secretary, I. T. Tichenor, D. D.; treasurer, W. Dunson. Sunday-school Board—Offices, Nashville, Tenn. President, E. E. Folk, D. D., Nashville; corresponding secretary and treasurer, J. M. Frost, D. D.

AMERICAN BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.—No. 111 Fifth-ave., New-York City. President, J. P. Greene, D. D., Liberty, Mo.; corresponding secretary, H. L. Morehouse, D. D., New-York; treasurer, Edward V. Carey, Montclair, N. J.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION OF AMERICA.—President, John H. Chapman, Chicago; general secretary, F. L. Wilkins, D. D., Chicago; treasurer, Frank Moody, Milwaukee, Wis.

WOMAN'S BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Rooms, Tremont Temple, Boston. President, Miss Sarah C. Durfee; clerk, Mrs. G. W. Dean; corresponding secretaries, Mrs. H. G. Stafford, Foreign Dept.; Mrs. N. M. Waterbury, Home Dept.; treasurer, Miss Alice E. Stedman.

WOMAN'S BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE WEST.—Rooms, 1,535 Masonic Temple, Chicago. President, Mrs. L. Everingham; corresponding secretaries, Mrs. A. M. Bacon (Foreign), Mrs. E. H. Griffith (Home), and Miss A. L. Stevens; treasurer, Miss Mary W. Ranney.

WOMEN'S BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.—Rooms, 2,411 Indiana-ave., Chicago. President, Mrs. J. N. Crouse; corresponding secretary, Miss M. C. Burdette; treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Barber.

WOMEN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.—Rooms, Tremont Temple, Boston. President, Mrs. Alice B. Colman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. C. Reynolds; treasurer, Miss Gertrude L. Davis.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY UNION.—Rooms, 9 West Lexington-st., Baltimore. President, Miss Fannie E. S. Heck, Raleigh, N. C.; corresponding secretary, Miss Annie W. Armstrong; treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Lowndes.

THE GERMAN BAPTIST CONFERENCES.—General Conference—Moderator, Rev. J. C. Grimmell. Cleveland; clerks, Rev. J. Merkel, Burlington, Iowa, and Rev. H. W. Geil, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, J. A. Schulte, Philadelphia. Eastern Conference—Moderator, Rev. C. Anschutz, West Hoboken, N. J.; clerk, Rev. H. W. Geil, Rochester. Central Conference—Moderator, Rev. J. H. Mohlman, Detroit, Mich.; clerk, Rev. W. Pfeiffer, Toledo, Ohio. Northwestern Conference—Moderator, Rev. J. Scholz, St. Paul, Minn.; clerk, Rev. A. Stern, Wayne, Wis. Southwestern Conference—Moderator, Rev. J. H. Merkel, Burlington, Iowa; clerk, Rev. J. H. Pastoret, Higginsville, Mo. Texas Conference—Moderator, Rev. F. A. Petereit, Galveston, Tex.; clerk, Rev. H. C. Gleiss, Houston, Tex. Pacific Conference—Moderator, Rev. W. Appel, Los Angeles, Cal.; clerk, Rev. J. Groude, Stafford, Ore.

THE NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION OF THE UNITED STATES (Colored).—President, E. C. Morris, D. D.,

Helena, Ark.; recording secretary, W. H. Steward, Louisville, Ky.; treasurer, the Rev. R. De Baptiste, Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Office and Library, 1,420 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. President, Lemuel Moss, D. D.; secretary, Rev. B. MacMackin; treasurer, Henry E. Lincoln.

BAPTIST CONGRESS.—President, Prof. J. T. Henderson, Mossy Creek, Tenn.; secretary and treasurer, T. A. K. Gessler, D. D., New-York.

UNITED SOCIETY OF FREE BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE.—President E. P. Metcalfe, Providence, R. I.; vice-president, Miss Mary Ward, Hillsdale, Mich.; recording secretary, Miss May Malvern, Portland, Me.; general secretary, Harry S. Myers, Hillsdale, Mich.; general treasurer, the Rev. Arthur Given, Auburn, R. I. The next convention will be held at Hillsdale, Mich., September 6–10, 1899.

CONGREGATIONAL OFFICERS.

Next Triennial National Council of Congregational Churches, Portland, Me. The Rev. Frederic A. Noble, moderator; the Rev. Henry A. Hazen, D. D., Auburndale, Mass., secretary.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.—Headquarters, Congregational House, Boston. New-York office, Charities Building, Fourth-ave. and Twenty-second-st. President, Richard S. Storrs, D. D., LL. D.; secretaries, Judson Smith, D. D.; Charles H. Daniels, D. D.; James L. Barton, D. D.; treasurer, Frank H. Wiggin; editorial secretary, E. E. Strong, D. D.; district secretaries, Charles C. Creegan, D. D., Bible House, New-York, and A. N. Hitchcock, Ph. D., Chicago. It supports 554 missionaries. In more than 1,100 populous centres a force of 3,679 laborers, foreign and native, is preaching the gospel in twenty-six different languages and conducting a great evangelistic and educational enterprise.

CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Charities Building, New-York. President, Major-General O. O. Howard; treasurer, William D. Howland; secretaries, J. B. Clark, D. D.; Washington Choate, D. D.; secretary Women's Department, Mrs. H. S. Caswell.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—Charities Building, New-York. President, M. E. Gates, LL. D.; treasurer, H. W. Hubbard; honorary secretary, the Rev. M. E. Strieby, D. D.; corresponding secretaries, the Rev. A. F. Beard, D. D., the Rev. F. P. Woodbury, D. D., and C. J. Ryder, D. D.; secretary of Women's Bureau, Miss D. E. Emerson; district secretaries, the Rev. Dr. Joseph E. Roy and the Rev. George H. Gutterson, Boston.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY.—Charities Building, New-York. President, Dr. L. C. Warner; treasurer, Chas. E. Hope; secretary, L. H. Cobb, D. D.; field secretaries, Rev. George A. Hood, Boston; Rev. C. H. Taintor, Chicago; Rev. H. H. Wickoff, San Francisco.

CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.—Congregational House, Boston. President, William H. Wilcox, D. D.; treasurer, S. F. Wilkins; honorary secretary, the Rev. J. A. Hamilton, D. D.; secretary, William E. Barton, D. D.

CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND PUBLISHING SOCIETY.—Congregational House, Boston. President, Samuel B. Capen; treasurer, Charles F. Wyman; secretary, George M. Boynton, D. D.; field secretary, William A. Duncan, Ph. D.; editor, M. C. Hazard, Ph. D.

NATIONAL COUNCIL'S MINISTERIAL RELIEF FUND.—No. 135 Wall-st., New-Haven, Conn. Committee—Chairman, Henry A. Stimson, D. D., New-York City; secretary, the Rev. N. H. Whittlesey, D. D., New-Haven, Conn.; treasurer, the Rev. S. B. Forbes, Hartford, Conn.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—Congregational House, Boston. President, Samuel Johnson; corresponding secretary, the Rev. Joshua Coit; treasurer, Augustus S. Lovett.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in London in 1844 by George Williams, a junior clerk in a large dry-goods house. The first association in America was established at Montreal in 1851; the first in the United States at Boston a few months later. The American work is conducted under the following general departments: Office, Field, City and Town, Railroad, Student, Army and Navy, Colored and Indian, and sub-departments of Religious and Bible Study, Educational, Physicial, Social and Junior work. The aggregate membership of the 1,415 American associations is 237,976, and the net value of their property is $18,181,020; 704 have libraries, aggregating 493,736 volumes. The following are the officers of the committees:

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Headquarters, 3 West Twenty-ninth-st., New-York. Chairman, Lucien C. Warner; treasurer, F. B. Schenck; general secretary, Richard C. Morse.

CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Headquarters, No. 3 Rue General Dufour, Geneva, Switzerland. Chairman, Edouard Barde; treasurer, Henry Fatio; general secretaries, Charles Fermaud and Christian Phildius. The committee is composed of members representing America, Australia, Austria-Hungary, Japan, India, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

NEW-YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Headquarters, No. 3 West Twenty-ninth-st., New-York. Chairman, Edmund P. Platt; treasurer, Harris H. Hayden; State secretaries, Fred. S. Goodman, George A. Hall. The total membership in New-York State is 38,667, of whom 8,528 are railroad men, 2,184 college men, 767 French and German young men, and 3,882 in the boys' department.

NEW-YORK CITY ASSOCIATION.—Headquarters, No. 3 West Twenty-ninth-st., New-York. President, Cleveland H. Dodge; treasurer, Samuel Sloan, jr.; general secretary, R. R. McBurney.

ASSOCIATIONS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	No.
AMERICA.	
United States	1,328
Canada	87
Bermuda	1
Argentine Republic	1
Brazil	3
British Guiana	2
Chili	1
Uruguay	1
West Indies	8
EUROPE.	
England, Ireland and Wales	1,162
Scotland	243
France	94
Germany	1,420
Netherlands	255
Denmark	150
Switzerland	456
Norway	36
Sweden	62
Italy	48
Spain and Portugal	11
Belgium	35
Austria-Hungary	61
Russia	12
Finland	30
Bulgaria	1
Turkey in Europe	1
ASIA.	
Ceylon	21
India	80
China	33
Japan	47
Turkey in Asia	5
Persia	2
Syria	11
AFRICA.	
Egypt	3
Madagascar	30
North Africa	3
West Africa	1
South Africa	8
OCEANICA.	
Australia	*8
New-Zealand	2
Hawaii	5
Total	5,768

ASSOCIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

British Columbia	1	Indiana	36
Manitoba	8	Indian Territory	3
New-Brunswick	11	Iowa	50
Nova Scotia	21	Kansas	29
Ontario	38	Kentucky	32
Prince Edward Island	3	Louisiana	7
Quebec	5	Maine	17
Alabama	20	Maryland	23
Arizona	1	Massachusetts	76
Arkansas	5	Michigan	32
California	26	Minnesota	20
Colorado	10	Mississippi	9
Connecticut	24	Missouri	30
Delaware	3	Montana	2
District of Columbia	2	Nebraska	23
Florida	2	Nevada	1
Georgia	18	New-Hampshire	16
Idaho	2	New-Jersey	40
Illinois	106	New-York	144 & 19 sec.
North Carolina	29		
North Dakota	10		
Ohio	63		
Oklahoma	4		
Oregon	12		
Pennsylvania	146		
Rhode Island	7		
South Carolina	33		
South Dakota	35		
Tennessee	29		
Texas	33		
Utah	1		
Vermont	13		
Virginia	49		
Washington	11		
West Virginia	12		
Wisconsin	32		
Total	1,415		

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

Headquarters, No. 646 Washington-st., Boston. Officers: President, Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D.; general secretary, John Willis Baer; treasurer, William Shaw. The society was established by the Rev. F. E. Clark, D. D., at Portland, Me., February 2, 1881. Its objects are "to promote an earnest Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquaintance, and to make them more useful in the service of God." Motto: "For Christ and the Church." On October 1, 1898, there were 54,587 societies in the United States, with 3,275,220 members. Pennsylvania leads with 5,390 societies; New-York next, with 4,575; Illinois, 3,717; Indiana, 2,056; Iowa, 1,952; Michigan, 1,605; Massachusetts, 1,507; Kansas, 1,440; Missouri, 1,406; New-Jersey, 1,305. The denominations represented in the United States (the letters "Y. P." indicating Young People's societies and "J." Junior societies) are as follows: Presbyterians, 5,619 Y. P., 3,132 J.; Congregationalists, 4,168 Y. P., 2,475 J.; Disciples and Christian, 3,278 Y. P., 1,501 J.; Baptist, 2,629 Y. P., 1,138 J.; Methodist Protestant, 1,101 Y. P., 364 J.; Methodist Episcopal, 985 Y. P., 442 J.; Lutheran, 894 Y. P., 362 J.; Cumberland Presbyterian, 892 Y. P., 416 J. Other statistics are: Mothers' societies, 70; intermediate societies, 772; senior, 30; floating societies, 120; parents, 1. The next convention will be held in Detroit, Mich., July, 1899.

STATISTICS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Denominations.	No. of ch'ches.	No. of min-isters.	No. of mem-bers.	No. of Sunday-schools.	No. of teach-ers.	No. of scholars.	No. of Theo. Sem.	Money raised for all pur-poses, 1897-'98.
*Adventists	1,993	1,362	73,312	——	——	——	——	——
Baptists	43,397	27,355	4,055,806	22,529	172,082	1,628,971	7	$12,195,690
*Catholics	12,627	9,886	7,742,774	——	——	——	——	——
Congregational	5,614	5,475	625,864	——	——	752,324	6	9,089,142
*Catholic Apos'c	10	95	1,394	——	——	——	——	——
*Episcopal	6,286	4,723	641,145	——	45,236	421,523	20	12,685,880
*Lutheran	9,493	5,685	1,390,775	——	——	——	——	——
Methodist	26,147	15,712	2,853,257	31,055	347,606	2,633,260	26	*23,008,696
Presbyterian	7,635	7,190	975,877	8,096	118,388	974,777	14	13,503,561
*Swedenborgian	152	142	7,630	65	550	4,266	2	——

*Reports of 1897; none made in 1898.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC GRAND LODGES OF NORTH AMERICA.

Grand Lodges.	Members'p.	Grand Masters.	Grand Secretary and address.
Alabama	11,368	James A. Bilbro	Henry C. Armstrong, Montgomery.
Arizona	618	Joseph B. Creamer	Geo. J. Roskruge, Tucson.
Arkansas	13,663	J. B. Baker	Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.
British Columbia	1,242	E. D. McLaren	Wm. J. Quinlan, Victoria.
California	18,808	Thomas Flint, jr	George Johnson, San Francisco.
Canada	23,398	William Gibson	John J. Mason, Hamilton.
Colorado	7,335	Cromwell Tucker	Ed. C. Parmelee, Denver.
Connecticut	17,053	Frank W. Havens	John H. Barlow, Hartford.
Delaware	2,126	James E. Dutton	Benj. F. Bartram, Wilmington.
Dist. of Columbia	5,144	Samuel C. Palmer	Wm. R. Singleton, Washington.
Florida	4,317	James M. Hilliard	Wilber P. Webster, Jacksonville.
Georgia	18,183	James W. Taylor	W. A. Wolihin, Macon.
Idaho	1,175	George M. Waterhouse.	Chas. C. Stevenson, Boise.
Illinois	53,285	Edward Cook	Jos. H. C. Dill, Bloomington.
Indiana	29,387	Mason J. Niblack	Wm. H. Smythe, Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	3,107	James A. Scott	Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka.
Iowa	27,489	Almon R. Dewey	Theo. S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.
Kansas	19,888	Maurice L. Stone	Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.
Kentucky	18,464	Reginald H. Thompson.	H. B. Grant, Louisville.
Louisiana	5,439	A. C. Allen	Richard Lambert, New-Orleans.
Maine	22,085	Joseph A. Locke	Stephen Berry, Portland.
Manitoba	2,041	Thomas Robinson	Wm. G. Scott, Winnipeg.
Maryland	7,474	Thomas J. Shryock	Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	38,416	Charles C. Hutchinson.	Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston.
Michigan	39,576	James Bradley	Jefferson S. Conover, Coldwater.
Minnesota	15,691	Alonzo T. Stebbins	Thos. Montgomery, St. Paul.
Mississippi	9,110	John S. Cobb	John L. Power, Jackson.
Missouri	30,880	F. J. Tygard	John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
Montana	2,706	Edward C. Day	Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
Nebraska	11,763	John B. Dunsmore	Wm. R. Bowen, Omaha.
Nevada	832	Albert Lackey	C. N. Noteware, Carson.
New-Brunswick	1,781	Thomas Walker	J. T. Hartt, St. John.
New-Hampshire	9,111	Henry A. Marsh	Geo. P. Cleaves, Concord.
New-Jersey	16,543	Josiah W. Ewan	Thos. H. R. Redway, Trenton.
New-Mexico	854	Charles Bowmer	Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque.
New-York	93,271	Wm. A. Sutherland	Edward M. L. Ehlers, New-York.
North Carolina	10,370	Walter E. Moore	John C. Drewry, Raleigh.
North Dakota	2,702	Robert M. Carothers	F. J. Thompson, Fargo.
Nova Scotia	3,409	Thomas B. Flint	William Ross, Halifax.
Ohio	41,713	Nelson Williams	Jacob H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	1,340	Albert W. Fisher	James S. Hunt, Stillwater.
Oregon	4,906	W. H. Hobson	James F. Robinson, Eugene.
Pennsylvania	51,031	William J. Kelly	William A. Sinn, Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Isl.	520	Leonard Morris	Neil MacKelvie, Summerside.
Quebec	3,519	E. T. D. Chambers	John H. Isaacson, Montreal.
Rhode Island	5,113	Cyrus Van Slyck	Edwin Baker, Providence.
South Carolina	5,853	Jacob T. Barron	Charles Inglesby, Charleston.
South Dakota	4,308	Albert W. Coe	Geo. A. Pettigrew, Flandreau.
Tennessee	17,588	William H. Bumpas	John B. Garrett, Nashville.
Texas	28,483	John L. Terrell	John Watson, Houston.
Utah	790	John F. Hardie	Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
Vermont	7,758	Daniel N. Nicholson	Warren G. Reynolds, Burlington.
Virginia	12,803	R. T. W. Duke, jr	Geo. W. Carrington, Richmond.
Washington	4,649	Archibald W. Frater	Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
West Virginia	5,983	Samuel N. Myers	Geo. W. Atkinson, Wheeling.
Wisconsin	16,946	Nathan C. Griffin	John W. Laflin, Milwaukee.
Wyoming	1,011	E. P. Rohrbaugh	Wm. L. Kuykendall, Saratoga.
Total	815,018		

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Officers of General Grand Chapter—High Priest, Reuben C. Lemmon, Toledo, Ohio; Dep. High Priest, James W. Taylor, Luthersville, Ga.; King, Arthur G. Pollard, Lowell, Mass.; Scribe, Joseph E. Dyas, Paris, Ill.; Treasurer, William Wente, Manastee, Mich.; Secretary, Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo, N. Y.; Captain of the Host, W. C. Swain, Milwaukee, Wis.; Principal Sojourner, Nathan Kingsley, Austin, Minn.; Royal Arch Captain, B. G. Witt, Henderson, Ky. The next triennial meeting will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, September, 1900.

NEW-YORK GRAND CHAPTER.—High Priest, John Webb, jr., Gouverneur; Deputy High Priest, John W. Palmer, Brooklyn; King, Joseph A. Crane, Rochester; Scribe, Harris Balston, New-York City; Treasurer, Herman H. Russ, Albany; Secretary, Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OFFICERS—Grand Master, Reuben H. Lloyd, San Francisco; Dep. Gr. Mr., Henry B. Stoddard, Texas; Gr. Generalissimo, George M. Moulton, Chicago; Gr. Capt. Gen., Henry W. Rugg, Providence, R. I.; Gr. Sen. Warden, Wiliam B. Melish; Gr. Jun. War., Joseph A. Locke, Portland, Me.; Gr. Recorder, W. H. May, St. Louis; Gr. Treasurer, H. Wales Lines, Conn.; Gr. Prelate, Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Twing, Brooklyn, N. Y. The next triennial conclave will be held at Louisville, Ky., in October, 1901.

The annual reports of 1898 place the Grand Commandery of New-York number one on the list of membership. Its present officers are: Grand Commander, George Nicholson; Dep. Gr. Com., Charles E. Ide; Gr. Generalissimo, James S. Manning; Gr. Capt. Gen., Charles A. Armitage; Gr. Prelate, Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Twing; Gr. Recorder, John F. Shafer; Gr. Sen. Warden, Erastus C. Delevan; Gr. Jun. Warden, William J. Maxwell; Gr. Standard Bearer, C. D. Bingham; Gr. Sword Bearer, John Little; Gr. Treasurer, George Newell; Gr. Warden, Erastus C. Knight. The next annual conclave will be held on the last Tuesday in September, 1899, at Syracuse.

MYSTIC SHRINE.

The Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine at its convention on June 15 elected the following: Potentate, Ethelbert F. Allen, Kansas City, Mo.; Deputy Potentate, John H. Atwood, Leavenworth, Kan.; Treasurer, William S. Brown, Pittsburg, Penn.; Recorder, Benjamin W. Rowell, Boston, Mass. Next council, Buffalo, N. Y., June 14, 1899.

For the year ending May 1, 1898, 5,039 new members were initiated, making the total 47,416. The Temples having a membership above two thousand are: Aleppo, Boston, 2,992; Mecca, New-York City, 2,854; Lu Lu, Philadelphia, 2,557; Medina, Chicago, 2,242. Five others have over 1,000 members each. Cash in treasury June 1, 1898, $14,798 96. The prerequisites for membership are that the applicant must be a Knight Templar in good standing or a 32d degree Mason of the Scottish Rite. The red Turkish fez is the head-covering and the emblem is a crescent formed of two nails from a tiger's paw, joined at their base with a band of gold, a sphinx head on one side, pyramid with the urn upon it on the other.

SUPREME COUNCIL, 33D DEGREE.

Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the U. S.—Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander, Henry L. Palmer, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. P. Lieut. Gr. Com., Samuel C. Lawrence, Boston, Mass.; Gr. Minister of State, Nicholas R. Ruckle, Indianapolis, Ind.; Newton D. Arnold, Providence, R. I., Gr. Treasurer-General, H. E.; Clinton F. Paige, Binghamton, N. Y., Gr. Secretary-Genl. H. E.; Charles C. Hutchinson, Lowell, Mass., Gr. K. of the Archives; Thomas E. Balding, Milwaukee, Wis., Gr. Master-Genl. of Ceremonies; Robert E. Patterson, Philadelphia, Penn., Gr. Marshal-General; William R. Higby, Bridgeport, Conn., Gr. Standard Bearer; William Homan, New-York City, Gr. Capt. of the Guard. On October 1, 1898, there were eighty Lodges of Perfection, fourteenth degree; sixty-three Councils of Princes of Jerusalem, sixteenth degree; fifty-eight Chapters of Rose Croix, eighteenth degree, and thirty-two Consistories, thirty-second degree, in the Northern Jurisdiction, with an aggregate membership of about twenty-five thousand in each of the four sub-divisions. The Permanent Fund and amount in treasurer's hands exceeds $200,000.

Southern Masonic Jurisdiction—Gr. Com., Thomas H. Caswell, San Francisco, Cal.; Sec'y-Gen., Frederick Webber, No. 433 Third-st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

EASTERN STAR.

The officers of the General Grand Chapter of the United States are: Mrs. Mary E. Partridge, most worthy grand matron; H. H. Hinds, most worthy grand patron; Mrs. Hattie E. Ewing, right worthy associate matron; Mrs. Nathaniel A. Gearhart, right worthy associate grand patron; Mrs. Lorraine J. Pithin, right worthy grand secretary; Mrs. Harriette A. Ercanbrach, right worthy grand treasurer; Mrs. Sarah J. Clark, very worthy grand chaplain; Mrs. Eda L. Hedges, worthy grand conductress; Mrs. Laura B. Hart, worthy grand associate conductress; Mrs. Olive E. McGrew, worthy grand Adah; Mrs. M. Ella Espey, worthy grand Ruth; Mrs. Angeline Whitmarsh, worthy grand Martha; Mrs. Linda J. Lowry, worthy grand Electra; Mrs. Martha D. Ross, worthy grand warder; R. H. Burnham, worthy grand sentinel; Mrs. Helen B. Farnsworth, worthy grand marshal, and Mrs. Nettie C. Kenner, worthy grand organist.

The order in this country is the outgrowth of that established in France under the title of Adoptive Masonry fifty years ago. There are 170,000 members in the United States, where it is growing every year.

ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE.

Officers: Grand Sire, Alfred S. Pinkerton, Worcester, Mass.; Deputy Grand Sire, A. G. Cable, Cleveland, Ohio; Grand Secretary, J. Frank Grant, 25 North Liberty-st., Baltimore, Md.; Grand Treasurer, M. Richards Muckle, Philadelphia. Next annual session, Detroit, Mich., September, 1899.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

First Post organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. First National encampment held at Indianapolis, November 20, 1866; headquarters Commander-in-Chief, Indianapolis, Ind. There are 46 State and Territorial Departments. The objects of this great body of soldier and sailor veterans of the Civil War are threefold: to

preserve and strengthen kind and fraternal feelings between each other, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead; to aid and assist former comrades in arms, their widows and orphans, when in need; and to maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for, and fidelity to, its Constitution and laws; to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men. The officers of the National body are: Commander-in-chief, James A. Sexton, Chicago, Ill.; senior vice-commander-in-chief, W. C. Johnson, Cincinnati, Ohio; junior vice-commander-in-chief, Daniel Ross, Wilmington, Del.; surgeon-general, Dr. O. D. Pierce, Nebraska; chaplain-in-chief, David Lucas, A. M., Indiana; adjutant-general, Thomas J. Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; quartermaster-general, Fred. W. Spink, Chicago; inspector-general, Alonzo Williams, Providence, R. I.; judge advocate-general, Eli Torrance, Minneapolis, Minn.; senior aid and chief-of-staff, R. H.Peters, Chicago, Ill.

The following was the membership in the various departments on June 30, 1898:

Alabama	200
Arizona	220
Arkansas	746
California and Nevada	5,280
Colorado and Wyoming	2,296
Connecticut	5,361
Delaware	470
Florida	381
Georgia	586
Idaho	376
Illinois	23,999
Indiana	18,166
Indian Territory	364
Iowa	13,334
Kansas	13,220
Kentucky	4,021
Louisiana and Mississippi	1,029
Maine	7,648
Maryland	2,843
Massachusetts	20,386
Michigan	15,848
Minnesota	7,110
Missouri	13,317
Montana	463
Nebraska	6,497
New-Hampshire	4,007
New-Jersey	6,271
New-Mexico	157
New-York	35,568
North Dakota	480
Ohio	29,888
Oklahoma	1,155
Oregon	1,861
Pennsylvania	32,497
Potomac Division	2,782
Rhode Island	2,042
South Dakota	1,911
Tennessee	2,118
Texas	790
Utah	204
Vermont	4,261
Virginia and North Carolina	1,124
Washington and Alaska	2,048
West Virginia	1,336
Wisconsin	10,942
Total membership	305,603

Total number of posts, 7,213; losses by death during the year, 7,383, or 2.41 per cent.

The principal officers of the Department of New-York, G. A. R., are: Commander, Anson S. Wood, Wolcott; medical director, DeWitt Crumb, South Otselic; chaplain, the Rev. Edward W. Fowler, Duanesburg; assistant adjutant-general, Nathan Munger, Port Byron.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS—President, Flo. Jamison Miller, Monticello, Ill.; vice-presidents, Mary C. Wentzel, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Ellen F. Daniels, Charleston, W. Va.; treasurer, Mrs. Isabella T. Bagley, Zanesville, Ohio; secretary, Mattie Jamison, Monticello, Ill.; counsellor, Emma R. Wallace, Chicago, Ill.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

Organized April 15, 1865; non-sectarian and non-political. The members are of three classes: (1) Commissioned officers and honorably discharged commissioned officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps (regulars and volunteers) actually engaged in suppressing the Rebellion prior to April 15, 1865. (2) The eldest sons of living original companions of the first-class who are twenty-one years old. (3) Men who in civil life during the war were specially distinguished by active and eminent services to the Union, the ratio not to exceed 1 to 33 of the first class.

Membership on May 1, 1898, 9,099. Largest commanderies, New-York, 1,287 members, New-York City; Pennsylvania, 1,206, Philadelphia. The other eighteen State commanderies in order of their organization and place of headquarters are: Maine, 164, Portland; Massachusetts, 945, Boston; California, 675, San Francisco; Wisconsin, 222, Milwaukee; Illinois, 647, Chicago; District of Columbia, 731; Ohio, 867, Cincinnati; Michigan, 312, Detroit; Minnesota, 311, St. Paul; Oregon, 77, Portland; Missouri, 314, St. Louis; Nebraska, 127, Omaha; Kansas, 241, Leavenworth; Iowa, 253, Des Moines; Colorado, 241, Denver; Indiana, 293, Indianapolis; Washington, 73, Tacoma, and Vermont, 113, Burlington. The present National officers are: Commander-in-chief, Admiral Bancroft Gherardi; senior vice-commander, General Selden Connor; junior vice-commander, General John R. Brooke; recorder, Colonel John P. Nicholson; registrar, Major William P. Huxford; treasurer, Colonel Cornelius Cadle; acting chancellor, General W. L. James; chaplain, Henry Hopkins, D. D.; council-in-chief, Brigadier-General J. Marshall Brown, Colonel Arnold A. Rand, Major George W. Chandler, Colonel Charles W. Davis and Colonel Nelson Cole. Headquarters, Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW-YORK COMMANDERY. — Commander, General Grenville M. Dodge; recorder, A. Noel Blakeman. Headquarters, 140 Nassau-st., New-York City.

NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Organized July 4, 1890. It consists of the general body and the State commanderies. The membership is divided into two classes, the first including commis-

sioned officers, midshipmen and naval cadets, or corps or staff officers with relative rank as such, or appointed volunteer officers in line of promotion, who were in actual service in the Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Service under the authority of any of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the Continental Congress during the War of the Revolution or of the United States during the war with France, the war with Tripoli, the War of 1812, the war with Mexico, the Civil War, or in face of the enemy in any engagement in which the Navy of the United States has participated, and who resigned, were discharged with honor, or who are still in the service, or those who served as aforesaid, but in a grade below that of a commissioned officer, midshipman, naval cadet, or corps or staff officer, with relative rank as such, or appointed volunteer officer in line of promotion, and who subsequently became a commissioned officer, regular or volunteer, in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Service: Provided however, That this clause shall not be so construed as to include officers who at any time have borne arms against the Government of the United States. All male descendants of those who are eligible as above specified, or in default thereof, then one such collateral representative as may be deemed worthy. The second class includes enlisted men who have received the naval medal of honor for bravery in face of the enemy.

The principal officers are: General commander, Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N.; general recorder, Captain Henry H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Penn.; general treasurer, Lieutenant J. B. Edson; general historian, Captain Richard S. Collum, U. S. M. C.; general chaplain, Right Rev. William S. Perry, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The General Society of the War of 1812 was organized September 14, 1814. It is composed of State Societies, the members of each of which shall be borne upon the membership roll of the General Society. Any male person above the age of twenty-one years, who participated in or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the War of 1812, in the Army, Navy, Revenue, Marine or Privateer Service of the United States, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member. The officers are: President-general, John Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, Penn.; secretary-general, Captain Henry H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Philadelphia, Penn.; registrar-general, Albert K. Hadel, M. D., Baltimore, Md.; surgeon-general, Dr. George H. Burgin; judge-advocate-general, Charles H. Murray; chaplain-general, Bishop Leighton Coleman.

FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.

Organized, New-York City, May 13, 1896. —Objects: To bring together the descendants of the founders of the country and those patriots who fought in the Revolution; to teach reverent regard for their names, their deeds and their heroism; to inculcate patriotism among the members; to discover, collect and preserve records, manuscripts, monuments and history relating to the genealogy and history of the first colonists and their ancestors and descendants, and to commemorate and celebrate events in the history of the Colonies and Republic.

Eligibility: Any man above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, a citizen of the United States and who is lineally descended in the male line of either parent from an ancestor who settled in any of the original colonies, from May 13, 1607, to May 13, 1657, and whose intermediate ancestors adhered as patriots to the cause of the Revolutionary War.

Officers—Governor - General, General Stewart L. Woodford, New-York City; deputy governor-general, William A. Halsey, Newark, N. J.; treasurer-general, Charles W. Sparhawk, Philadelphia, Penn.; secretary-general, Charles M. Glazier, Stamford, Conn.; attorney-general, William R. Weeks, New-York City; historian-general, George R. Howell, Albany, N. Y.; registrar-general, Edward Hagaman Hall, New-York City; chaplain-general, the Rev. J. G. Davenport, D. D., Waterbury, Conn.; councillors, J. J. Belden, E. P. Cone, F. L. Hills, Edward P. Chapin, L. E. Chittenden, Civil Engineer C. C. Wolcott, U. S. N., Theodore M. Banta, Edward L. Perkins and George C. Miller.

INDIAN WARS VETERANS.

The Society of Veterans of Indian Wars was organized at a meeting of the officers of the U. S. Army, in Philadelphia April 23, 1896. Its objects are to perpetuate the faithful services, heroism and privations of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States, as well as of the auxiliary forces of the several States of the Union, "in their successive campaigns conducted against a savage foe on our frontiers, in the interests of civilization and for the settlement and defence of our territories, at different periods in the history of our common country, since the close of the War of the Revolution; and also to collect and preserve for publication a record of these services and other historical data relating thereto, as well as to unite in a fraternal bond of union all those who are entitled to membership therein."

The members are divided into three classes. The first class includes commissioned officers of the Army, on the active or retired lists, or those who have become honorably separated from the service, of good moral character and reputation, and who have or may hereafter serve in the Army in an Indian war in a strictly military capacity; also any officer of a State National Guard or Militia, meeting the above requirements, and who regularly served under a commission from the Governor of a State or Territory. The second class includes lineal male descendants of members of the first class, or of officers who served subsequent to January, 1784, who would have been thus eligible, but who died without such mem-

bership. The third class includes non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have received the medal of honor or certificate of merit from the United States, or who have been proffered or recommended for a commission, or who have been specially mentioned in orders by the War Department or their commanding officer for services in an Indian war.

The principal officers are: Commander, General Judson D. Bingham, U. S. A.; recorder, Captain G. S. Bingham, U. S. A., Philadelphia, Penn.; treasurer, Captain Frank A. Edwards, U. S. A.; historian, Captain Charles King, U. S. A.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Principal officers. — Governor-general, Frederick J. de Peyster; secretary-general, Howland Pell, 27 William-st., New-York City, N. Y.; treasurer-general, Edward Shippen, Philadelphia, Penn. A deputy governor-general is appointed from each State society. Any male person above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, may be eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, who is lineally descended in the male or female line from an ancestor who served as a military or naval officer, or as a soldier, sailor or marine, or as a privateersman, under authority of the Colonies which afterward formed the United States or in the forces of Great Britain which participated with those of the said Colonies in any wars in which the said colonies were engaged, or in which they enrolled men, from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775; or, who held office in any of the colonies between the dates above mentioned, either as director-general, vice-director-general or member of the council or legislative body, in the Colony of New-Netherland; Governor, Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, lord proprietor, member of the King's or Governor's Council or legislative body, in the Colonies of New-York, New-Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Delaware; lord proprietor, Governor, Deputy Governor or member of the Council or legislative body, in Maryland and the Carolinas; Governor, Deputy Governor, Governor's assistant or Commissioner to the United Colonies of New-England, or body of assistants or legislative body in any of the New-England colonies..

The membership on October 1, 1898, was as follows: New-York, 900; Pennsylvania, 195; Maryland, 100; Massachusetts, 400; Connecticut, 150; District of Columbia, 90; New-Jersey, 50; Virginia, 18; New-Hampshire, 55; Vermont, 40; Illinois, 150; Missouri, 100; Ohio, 50; Nebraska, 20; Minnesota, 110; Kentucky, 25; California, 50; Colorado 50; Iowa, 25; Georgia, 20; Michigan, 20; Wisconsin, 30; Delaware, 25; Rhode Island, 30.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

The Society of the Colonial Dames of America was organized May 23, 1890, and was the first society of women for purely patriotic purposes ever founded in this country. It was incorporated April 23, 1891. It has a large membership and chapters in many States. Its objects are: (1) To collect and preserve relics, manuscripts, traditions and mementoes of the founders and builders of the thirteen original States of the Union, and of the heroes of the War of Independence, that the memory of their deeds and achievements may be perpetuated. (2) To promote celebrations of great historic events of National importance, to diffuse information on all subjects concerning American history, particularly among the young, and to cultivate the spirit of patriotism and reverence for the founders of American constitutional history.

Officers—President, Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner; first vice-president, Mrs. Thomas Wren Ward; second vice-president, Mrs. James W. Gerard; treasurer, Mrs. Oscar Egerton Schmidt; secretary, Mrs. Timothy Matlack Cheesman; historian, Miss Julia Livingston Delafield. Advisory Council—Henry E. Howland, Franklin Bartlett and Louis V. Bright. Headquarters, No. 156 Fifth-ave., New-York City, N. Y.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The National Society of the Spanish-American War was organized on August 12, 1898, on the day that the peace protocol was signed. It was an outgrowth of the relief work done by some of the patriotic women, and its membership is open to all patriotic white American men and women. The National headquarters are at Baltimore, Md.

OFFICERS.—President, Clara Barton; vice-presidents, Mrs. John A. Logan, Rear-Admiral Winfield S. Schley and Major-General Nelson A. Miles; secretary, Hildegarde H. Langsdorff, M. D., Carlisle, Penn.; treasurer, the Commonwealth Bank, Baltimore, Md.; chairman of Executive Committee, Professor Guy Carleton Lee, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. The principal objects of the society are: The building of a battle monument to the heroic dead of the war with Spain; the creation of a fund from which to provide lectures commemorating the brave deeds of the fallen heroes and the courageous survivors, and to train the youth of the land, by the examples of the war, in good citizenship and earnest patriotism. The badge of the society is a circular field of dark-blue enamel, the edge of the field being of thirteen points, and in the centre the letters "L. W. F.," which stand for the motto of the society, "Lest We Forget," within a circle of thirteen stars. Local councils may, upon approval of the executive committee, be formed in any community.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NAVAL VETERANS.

Organized 1887. Rear-Admiral J. F. R. Foss, Minneapolis, Minn.; commodore, E. D. Bliss, Brooklyn, N. Y.; captain, William Larzelier, Zanesville, Ohio; commander, J. D. Blanchard, New-York City, N. Y.; lieut.-commander, James A. Miller, Athens, Ohio; fleet surgeon, J. L. Cilley, Cincinnati, Ohio; fleet paymaster, E. F. Dustin, Providence, R. I.; fleet engineer, Ferrier V. Christian, Chicago, Ill.; chap-

lain, Rev. A. S. McWilliams, Detroit, Mich.; fleet secretary, Frederick E. Haskins, Brooklyn, N. Y.; judge advocate, Judge Frederick C. Harvey, Minneapolis, Minn. Membership comprises forty associations. The association is organized much upon the lines of the Grand Army of the Republic.

AMERICAN FLAG ASSOCIATION.

The American Flag Association became a factor in National societies on June 2, 1898, its motto being "One Flag, One County, God Over All." Its object is to secure National legislation for the protection of the flag from degrading and desecrating uses, and to secure a general celebration of June 14 as "Flag Day" because on that day in 1777 Congress enacted "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." The officers of the association are: President, Colonel Ralph E. Prime, Yonkers, N. Y.; vice-presidents, General O. O. Howard and Frederick D. Grant; secretary, General Thomas Wilson; assistant secretary, Edward H. Hall, New-York City; treasurer, Major J. Langdon Ward, New-York City; executive committee, Philip Reade, John Whitehead, S. E. Meigs, W. W. Goodrich, Mrs. S. V. White, Miss Mary Van B. Vanderpoel and the Rev. Dr. James M. King.

AMERICAN FLAG HOUSE AND BETSY ROSS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1898. Headquarters, Old Flag House, No. 239 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Penn. Officers—Edward Brooks, president; Adam H. Fetterholf, vice-president; John Quincy Adams, secretary, No. 101 West 89th-st., New-York City; George C. Batchellor, treasurer.

RED CROSS.

The Red Cross was formed to carry out the views of the Geneva Convention of 1864, and has for its objects the care of the sick and wounded in war and the alleviation of suffering in times of widespread distress from whatever cause. It aims to secure the neutrality of nurses and hospitals in time of war, and makes no distinction of nationality in its ministrations. Miss Clara Barton, who organized the society in 1881, was born in Massachusetts in 1830. At the outbreak of the American Civil War she entered the military hospital service and showed such skill and capacity that in 1864 she was placed in charge of all nurses in the hospitals of the Army of the James before Petersburg. In 1871 she assisted the Grand Duchess of Baden in organizing military hospitals in connection with the Franco-German War, and was later engaged in distributing help to the poor of Strasburg and Paris. She has since been connected with the distribution of supplies to the sufferers from floods in the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys, and from cyclones on the Atlantic Coast. Before the outbreak of the Spanish War she went to Cuba to oversee the relief given to the reconcentrados, and when the war began became active in the relief of the sick and wounded. The society sent thousands of tons of ice, milk, medicines and delicacies to the soldiers in field and hospitals. The officers of the American National Red Cross are: President, Clara Barton; directors, Clara Barton, Stephen E. Barton, Dr. Julian B. Hubbell, George Keenan, Walter P. Phillips, Peter V. de Graw, Dr. Joseph Gardner.

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

This is an incorporated auxiliary society to the United Confederate Veterans, and is composed of descendants and other relatives of Confederate soldiers. The work is social, literary and benevolent. Seven claimants to membership may organize a "chapter," and three chapters constitute a "State Division," which holds an annual convention. The certificate of membership is affixed with the great seal of the Confederate States and the colors red, white, red. The badge or pin is the thirteen-starred, or first flag of the Confederacy in a laurel wreath. The National convention is held annually on the second Wednesday in November. The officers are: President, Mrs. Katie Cabell Currie, Dallas, Tex.; first vice-president, Mrs. Daniel Giraud Wright, Baltimore, Md.; second vice-president, Mrs. C. Helen Plane, Georgia; recording secretary, Mrs. John P. Hickman, Nashville, Tenn.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. James M. Duncan, jr., Yazoo City, Miss.; treasurer, Mrs. J. Jefferson Thomas, Georgia.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A society of the lineal male descendants of soldiers, sailors and conspicuous patriots of the Revolution, formed to encourage the celebration of Revolutionary anniversaries, the preservation of records and relics and perpetuation of the memory and spirit of the men who established popular government in America. This society does not admit men of collateral descent. There are thirty-eight branch societies, viz.: In all the New-England States, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, Utah, California, West Virginia, Washington, Oregon, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, and in Hawaii and France. Several other societies are in process of organization. Total membership, 9,200 and over. The largest State society is of Massachusetts. Originally instituted in California in October, 1875, and organized July 4, 1876. The several State societies organized a National society April 30, 1889. Officers of National Society—President-general, Edwin S. Barrett, Concord, Mass.; vice-presidents-general, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; John Whitehead, Morristown, N. J.; James M. Richardson, Cleveland, Ohio; Franklin Murphy, Newark, N. J., and General J. C. Breckinridge, Washington,

D. C.; secretary-general, Captain Samuel Eberly Gross, Masonic Temple, Chicago; treasurer-general, C. W. Haskins, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York City; registrar-general, A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; historian-general, Edward M. Gallaudet, LL. D., Washington, D. C.; Chaplain-general, Rufus W. Clark, D. D., Detroit, Mich. The managers, in addition to those above, are the presidents of the State societies. Annual meeting, April 30.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

This society, formed to perpetuate the memory and principles of the men of the American Revolution, has branches in the following States: Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia; also District of Columbia. The members are descendants of the active men of the Revolution. General officers: President, John Lee Carroll, Ellicott City, Md.; secretary, James M. Montgomery, No. 146 Broadway, New-York City; treasurer, Richard McC. Cadwalader, Philadelphia; chaplain, Bishop H. B. Whipple, Minnesota; historian, Gaillard Hunt, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CIVICS.

Officers: Chairman, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller; vice-chairman, Senator Joseph R. Hawley; treasurer, Colonel Henry H. Adams, New-York City; secretary, Dr. Henry Randall White, New-York City; auditor, Edward P. Cone, New-York City.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.

OBJECTS AND QUALIFICATIONS.—An institution with patriotic objects and covering the period of American history since National independence. It stands for the needed and honorable principles of National defence against foreign aggression. The conditions of companionship are of the highest, being restricted to actual participation in warfare or to direct descent, in the male line only, from commissioned officers who took part in the War of the Revolution, between the 19th day of April, 1775, and the 19th day of April, 1783; the War with Tripoli, between the 10th day of June, 1801, and the 4th day of June, 1805; the War of 1812, between the 18th day of June, 1812, and the 18th day of February, 1815; the Mexican War, between the 9th day of May, 1846, and the 4th day of July, 1848, or the war with Spain in 1898.

The officers of the National Commandery are: Commander-General, General Alexander S. Webb, U. S. A.; vice-commanders-general, Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N., General W. W. H. Davis, Augustus F. Delafield, James H. Gilbert, Horace Davis, Rodney Macdonough, Lieutenant J. H. Bull, U. S. N.; Colonel H. Ashton Ramsay and Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N.; secretary-general, James H. Morgan, No. 478 Classon-ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer-general, Edward S. Sayres, Philadelphia, Penn.; registrar-general, the Rev. Henry N. Wayne; historian-general, Captain H. H. Bellas, U. S. A.; chaplain-general, the Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, LL. D., D. C. L.

There are subordinate or State commanderies in New-York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Illinois, California, Massachusetts, Florida, Maryland and the District of Columbia. The secretary of the New-York Commandery is Charles P. Robinson, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York City.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching was founded at Philadelphia in June, 1890. Its objects are to organize groups of people into centres and to bring together these centres and competent lecturers, chosen from the list of instructors whose qualifications to teach have been passed upon by the society; to co-operate as far as possible with institutions of learning and other bodies with the purpose of bringing to the many the best thought of the few; to keep the University Extension idea before the country by the society's agents and publications. It offers:

First—Education by means of systematic courses of lectures and classes in the subjects usually taught at high schools and universities.

Second—Illustrated lectures and classes in literature, art and science, with the purpose of teaching the appreciation of the beautiful, and rendering life more interesting and enjoyable.

Third—Lectures and classes in history, civics and economics, designed to aid the citizen in studying the problems of free government and modern life, and to encourage a sense of responsibility, habits of sound thinking and right conduct.

The Board of Directors of the American Society are Charles A. Brinley, M. G. Brumbaugh, Charles E. Bushnell, Isaac H. Clothier, John H. Converse, Walter C. Douglas, Theodore N. Ely, Charles C. Harrison, William H. Ingham, John S. MacIntosh, Frederick B. Miles, Henry S. Pancoast, Joseph G. Rosengarten, Justus C. Strawbridge and Stuart Wood. The officers are: President, Charles A. Brinley; treasurer, Frederick B. Miles; secretary, John Nolen.

Since the organization there have been delivered under its auspices 4,553 lectures, usually in courses of six lectures each; the average attendance at each lecture has been 175, and the aggregate attendance 821,238. The average annual attendance at courses is 17,000, and of this number 10 per cent pursue the systematic reading and study recommended by the lecturers. During 1897-'98 eight courses of lectures were given to audiences made up mainly of

artisans; the total attendance was 4,461.

From Philadelphia the movement has extended to many States. In Rhode Island Brown University has organized many centres. In Connecticut representatives of Yale, Wesleyan, Trinity and the Hartford Theological Seminary are on the Executive Committee of the State Branch of the American Society; in New-York the University of the State, through its secretary, Melvil Dewey, has arranged for extension lectures in many important towns and cities. Rutgers College, as the agricultural college of New-Jersey, has offered scientific courses especially for the farmers of the State. The Universities of Wisconsin, Indiana, Kansas and California have done much for their respective States. Chicago University has made for University Extension a special department. Conferences held from time to time in Philadelphia have been an important feature of the movement. The first World's Congress on University Extension was held in Chicago in August, 1893. The Society publishes valuable syllabi, giving a careful outline of the lectures, together with lists of recommended books and questions for essays in connection with the lecture courses. Information in reference to the movement can be obtained by addressing University Extension, 111 South Fifteenth-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

GOOD ROADS NATIONAL LEAGUE

Organized 1892. Vice-president and acting president, General Roy Stone, Department of Agriculture, Washington; general Western secretary, S. T. K. Prime, Dwight, Ill.; general Eastern secretary, E. G. Harrison, Asbury Park, N. J.; treasurer, William H. Rhawn, Philadelphia; general press agent, Otto Dorner, Milwaukee, Wis. Objects: "To awaken general interest in the improvement of public roads, determine the best methods of building and maintaining them, secure the legislation, State or National, that may be necessary for their establishment and support, and conduct or foster such publications as may serve these purposes."

The following are the members of the permanent Road Conference Committee, of which the Hon. E. H. Thayer, of Clinton, Iowa, is chairman: Alabama, Major W. W. Screws, Montgomery; Alaska, John G. Brady, Sitka; Arizona, Governor L. C. Hughes, Tucson; Arkansas, G. W. Sappington, Little Rock; California, J. A. Woodson, Sacramento; Colorado, Louis G. Carpenter, Fort Collins; Connecticut, Colonel Charles L. Burdett, Hartford; Delaware, William Cooch, Newark; District of Columbia, General Roy Stone, Washington; Florida, J. W. White, Jacksonville; Georgia, Colonel George W. Harrison, Atlanta; Idaho, James Mullany, Glenns Ferry; Illinois, W. C. Garrard, Springfield; Indiana, Mason J. Niblack, Vincennes; Iowa, E. H. Thayer, Clinton; Kansas, F. D. Coburn, Topeka; Kentucky, Major M. H. Crump, Bowling Green; Louisiana, Guy Samuels, Baton Rouge; Maine, F. J. Ilsley, Portland; Maryland, D. C. Wharton Smith, Darlington; Massachusetts, George A. Perkins, Boston; Michigan, W. L. Webber, Saginaw; Minnesota, A. B. Choate, Minneapolis; Mississippi, Captain James H. Duke, Scooba; Missouri, John R. Rippey, Columbia; Montana, F. H. Ray, Helena; Nebraska, E. Rosewater, Omaha; Nevada, General John E. Jones, Carson City; New-Hampshire, ex-Governor David H. Goodell, Antrim; New-Jersey, E. G. Harrison, Asbury Park; New-Mexico, E. S. Stover, Albuquerque; New-York, J. A. C. Wright, Rochester; North Carolina, Colonel John C. Tipton, Shelby; North Dakota, W. W. Barrett, Churches Ferry; Ohio, Martin Dodge, Cleveland; Oklahoma, A. N. Spencer, Yukon; Oregon, Jefferson Myers, Salem; Pennsylvania, William H. Rhawn, Philadelphia; Rhode Island, C. H. Handy, Warren; South Carolina, W. D. Evans, Bennettsville; South Dakota, O. S. Bassford, Radfield; Tennessee, Major C. A. Locke, Nashville; Texas, J. S. Daugherty, Dallas; Vermont, J. W. Votey, Burlington; Virginia, Thomas Whitehead, Richmond; Washington, J. Hannum Jones, Nooksack; Wisconsin, Otto Dorner, Milwaukee; Wyoming, C. P. Hill, Cheyenne.

VOLUNTEER LIFE - SAVING CORPS.

The Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of the State of New-York, "Inland Waters," has 672 stations and over 6,000 enrolled members, all expert swimmers, yachtsmen and boatmen, and about 2,300 boats, from dories to expensive sail, steam and naphtha launches, and 15 lifeboats of its own. It has saved 1,584 lives in five years, and has awarded 517 medals for heroic rescues from drowning. J. Wesley Jones, president, No. 63 Park Row, New-York City; Thomas Smith, secretary; J. Wentworth White, treasurer.

There are 160 stations in New-York, 44 sub-stations, and 468 boats in service.

PEABODY EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The Peabody Educational Fund was founded in 1867 by Mr. Peabody for the education of ignorant children in the Southern and Southwestern States. The fund first amounted to $3,000,000, but as $900,000 of this amount was invested in Florida and Mississippi bonds, afterward repudiated, the fund was reduced to $2,100,000.

Officers: Chairman, William M. Evarts, New-York City, N. Y.; vice-chairman, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller; second vice-chairman, Bishop Henry B. Whipple; secretary, Samuel A. Green, Boston, Mass.; general agent, Dr. J. L. M. Cury, Washington, D. C. Executive Committee—Chief Justice Fuller, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, Charles E. Fenner and James D. Porter.

ASIATIC ASSOCIATION.

The American Asiatic Association was organized in New-York City on June 16, 1898, by electing the following officers, etc.: Everett Frazar, president; Samuel D. Brewster, vice-president; J. R. Patterson, treasurer; John Foord, secretary. Executive Committee—Clarence Cary, Thomas A. Phelan, William H. Stevens, Albert Tilt, Silas D. Webb and Captain E. L. Zalinski. The objects and purposes of the association are defined in the constitution as follows: (1) To

foster and safeguard the trade and commercial interests of the citizens of the United States and others associated therewith, in the empires of China, Japan and Corea, the Philippine Islands and elsewhere in Asia or Oceanica; (2) to secure the advantages of sustained watchfulness and ready action which will accrue from united and permanent organization, whether in scrutiny or action, in regard to trade and treaty rights, or new legislation or treaties affecting the same; (3) to provide for convenient ascertainment and distribution of information affecting the interests of its members; (4) generally to provide a beneficial acquaintance and association of those having interests and pursuits in common concerned with such trade or commerce.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES.

An association of the municipalities of the United States, the object of which is to bring together once a year those actively engaged in the administration of affairs of the municipalities of America for the purpose of discussing the problems connected with municipal government, and the establishment of a bureau of information where the data upon municipal questions may be collected and from this furnished to different members. Officers: President, Samuel L. Black, Mayor of Columbus, Ohio; vice-president, W. C. Maybury, Mayor of Detroit, Mich.; treasurer, M. Taylor, Mayor of Bridgeport, Conn.; secretary, B. F. Gilkison, New-York City, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

Objects.—"The objects of the League are to secure constitutional and legislative safeguards for the protection of the common school system and other American institutions, and to promote public instruction in harmony with such institutions, and to prevent all sectarian or denominational appropriations of public funds." Officers: William H. Parsons, president; Dorman B. Eaton, vice-president; James M. King, general secretary; William F. Morgan, treasurer. Offices: No. 1 Madison-ave., New-York City.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NAVAL ENGINEERS.

This society has for its chief objects the discussion of subjects relating to naval and marine engineering and architecture and their great developments, and the publication in its quarterly magazine of professional information relating to the important scientific departments of the naval Powers of the world for the benefit of the naval experts of the United States. It was organized in January, 1889, and its membership includes nearly all of the officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy, many of the ex-engineer officers, the well-known shipbuilders and engine-builders of the United States and others. The officers are: President, Chief Engineer Harrie Webster, United States Navy; secretary-treasurer, Chief Engineer A. B. Willitts, United States Navy. Council—Chief Engineers George W. Baird, H. Webster and A. B. Willitts and Passed Assistant Engineers W. W. White and Emil Theiss.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Headquarters, New-York City, N. Y., No. 12 West Thirty-first-st. Officers—Commodore George W. Melville, U. S. N., president; Professor F. R. Hutton, New-York City, secretary; William H. Wiley, New-York City, treasurer. Membership, 1,881.

SOCIETY OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND MARINE ENGINEERS.

Officers—President, Clement A. Griscom, Philadelphia; vice-presidents, Commodore F. M. Bunce, U. S. N.; Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, U. S. N.; Naval Constructor Frank L. Fernald, U. S. N.; Charles H. Cramp, George W. Quintard, Irving M. Scott, Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn and William W. Webb. Secretary and treasurer, Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles, U. S. N., 12 West 31st-st., New-York City. There is also a council of twenty-two (naval officers and architects and builders in civil life) and an Executive Committee.

The society was organized on May 10, 1893, and it has a membership of nearly 600. Its objects are: "The promotion of practical and scientific knowledge in the art of shipbuilding and marine engineering and the allied professions; and in furtherance of this object to hold meetings for social intercourse among its members, and the reading and discussion of professional papers, and to inculcate by means of publication the knowledge thus obtained."

DEPTHS OF THE OCEAN.

The greatest known depths of the different oceans that have been reliably sounded are the following, the data having been obtained from the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Location of soundings.	Latitude	Longitude.	Depth in fathoms.
	° ′	° ′	
N. Atlantic Ocean	19 39 N.	66 26 W.	4,561
S. Atlantic Ocean.	19 55 S.	24 50 W.	3,284
North Sea.....	58 12 N.	9 30 E.	142
Baltic Sea.....	58 37 N.	18 30 E.	233
Mediterranean Sea	35 45 N.	21 46 E.	2,405
Black Sea.....	42 55 N.	33 18 E.	1,431
Caribbean Sea....	19 0 N.	81 10 W.	3,427
Indian Ocean.....	11 22 S.	116 50 E.	3,393
N. Pacific Ocean.	44 55 N.	152 26 E.	4,655
S. Pacific Ocean..	24 37 S.	175 08 W.	4,428
Behring Sea.....	54 30 N.	175 32 W.	2,146
Sea of Japan.....	38 30 N.	135 0 W.	1,640
China Sea.....	17 15 N.	118 50 E.	2,350
Sulu Sea.....	8 32 N.	121 55 E.	2,549
Celebes Sea.....	4 16 N.	124 02 E.	2,794
Banda Sea.....	5 24 S.	130 37 E.	2,799
Flores Sea.....	7 43 S.	120 26 E.	2,799
Arctic Ocean.....	78 05 N.	2 30 W.	2,469
Antarctic Ocean..	62 26 S.	95 44 E.	1,975

NATIONAL AND OTHER SOCIETIES AND NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF OFFICERS.

NAMES OF SOCIETIES.	PRESIDENTS.	SECRETARIES.
Academy of Design, National	Thomas W. Wood, New-York City, N. Y.	Harry W. Watrous, New-York City, N. Y.
Actors' Fund of America	Louis Aldrich, New-York City, N. Y.	Daniel Frohman, New-York City, N. Y.
Actors' Society of America	Joseph Wheelock, Highlands, N. J.	P. J. Reynolds, New-York City, N. Y.
Amer. Ass'n of Public Accountants	W. S. Davies, New-York City, N. Y.	T. Cullen Roberts, 58 Pine-st., N. Y. City.
Amer. Acad. of Pol. and Social Sciences	E. J. James, Chicago, Ill.	John Q. Adams, Philadelphia, Penn.
American Antiquarian Society	Stephen Salisbury, Worcester, Mass.	Charles F. Adams, Lincoln, Mass.
American Asiatic Association	Everett Frazar, New-York City, N. Y.	John Foord, New-York City, N. Y.
Amer. Ass'n for Advancement of Science	Frederick W. Putnam, Cambridge, Mass.	L. O. Howard, Washington, D. C.
Architects, Amer. Institute of	H. W. Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.	Glenn Brown, Washington, D. C.
Archæological Institute of America	Prof. John W. White, Cambridge, Mass.	C. H. Young, 312 W. 88th-st., N. Y. City.
Archery Association, National	Rev. John L. Taylor, Wyoming, Ohio.	M. C. Howell, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Army of the Potomac	General Orland Smith	General H. C. King, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Army of the Tennessee	Gen. G. M. Dodge, New-York City, N. Y.	General A. Hickenlooper, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Army of West Virginia	W. H. Powell, Belleville, Ill.	P. F. Zeise, Middleport, Ohio.
Ayrshire Breeders' Association	L. S. Drew, Burlington, Vt.	C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt.
Aztec Club of 1847	Captain P. T. Tumley, Highland Park, Ill.	Gen. H. G. Gibson, U.S.A., Wash'ton, D. C.
Bankers' Association, American	George H. Russell, Detroit, Mich.	James R. Branch, New-York City, N. Y.
Bar Association, American	Joseph H. Choate, New-York City, N. Y.	John Hinkley, Baltimore, Md.
Booksellers and Newsdealers' Nat'l Ass'n	Thomas F. Martin, New-York City, N. Y.	F. R. Simpson, New-York City, N. Y.
Botanical Society of America	L. M. Underwood, Col. Univ., N. Y. City.	G. F. Atkinson, Ithaca, N. Y.
Brotherhood of St. Andrew	James L. Houghteling, Chicago, Ill.	J. W. Wood, 281 4th-ave., New-York City.
Brewers' Association, National	William F. Wooster, Pittsburg, Penn.	Louis Suess, Chicago, Ill.
Brick Manufacturers' of U. S. Nat'l Ass'n.	William Flinn, Pittsburg, Penn.	T. A. Randall, Indianapolis, Ind.
Car Accountants' International Ass'n	H. G. Sleight, Terre Haute, Ind.	G. S. Russell, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Canoe Association, American	F. S. Thorne, Buffalo, N. Y.	Charles P. Forbush, Buffalo, N. Y.
Catholic Summer School	Rev. M. J. Lavelle, LL. D., N. Y. City.	W. E. Mosher, A. M., Youngstown, Ohio.
Chautauqua Societies	Lewis Miller, Chautauqua, N. Y.	W. A. Duncan, Chautauqua, N. Y.
Children of American Revolution	Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Concord, Mass.	Mrs. Bartlett J. Cromwell, Wash'ton, D. C.
Chemical Society, American	Charles E. Munroe, Washington, D. C.	Albert C. Hale, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Civil Engineers, American Society of	Alphonse Fteley, New-York City, N. Y.	Charles W. Hunt, New-York City, N. Y.
Clothing Dealers' Association	Samuel Rosenthal, Baltimore, Md.	S. H. Laucheimer, Baltimore, Md.
Commercial Travellers' National League	P. E. Dowe, New-York City, N. Y.	E. N. Bridgets, St. Louis, Mo.
Confectioners' Association, National	Walter M. Lowney, Boston, Mass.	F. D. Seward, St. Louis, Mo.
Commercial Law League	Ernest L. Florance, New-Orleans, La.	Martin Locke, New-York City, N. Y.
Confectionery M'f'rs Board of Trade	Frank A. Horne, New-York City, N. Y.	Cornelius S. Loder, New-York City, N. Y.
Confederate Veterans, United	General John B. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.	
Dancing Masters' Association	Andrew C. Wirth, Milwaukee, Wis.	Robert F. Thuma, Pittsburg, Penn.
Daughters of the Cincinnati	Mrs. Howard Townsend, New-York City.	Mrs. Morris P. Ferris, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Dental Examiners' National Association	C. G. Edwards, Louisville, Ky.	Charles A. Meeker, Newark, N. J.
Drug Trade Protective Association	George N. Todd, New-York City, N. Y.	Cornelius S. Loder, New-York City, N. Y.
Economic Association, American	A. T. Hadley, Yale Un., New-Haven, Conn.	Walter F. Wilcox, Ithaca, N. Y.
Elocutionists, National Association of	Thomas C. Trueblood, Ann Arbor, Mich.	Mrs. Annie M. Riley, Chicago, Ill.
Epworth League	Bishop William X. Ninde, Detroit, Mich.	Edwin A. Schell, D. D., Chicago, Ill.
Ex-Prisoners of War	James Atwell, Pittsburg, Penn.	Stephen M. Long, East Orange, N. J.
Fisheries Society, American	George F. Peabody, Appleton, Wis.	Herschel Whitaker, Detroit, Mich.
Flint and Lime Glass M'f'rs, Am. Ass'n of.	Daniel C. Ripley, Pittsburg, Penn.	George F. Easton, Pittsburg, Penn.
Florists' Board of Trade, National	Alvin Thomas, New-York City, N. Y.	Cornelius S. Loder, New-York City, N. Y.

NAMES OF SOCIETIES.	PRESIDENTS.	SECRETARIES.
Florists' & Ornam'l Hortic'rists, Am. Soc'y	W. N. Rudd, Chicago, Ill.	William J. Stewart, Boston, Mass.
Foundrymen's Association, American	C. S. Bell, Hillsboro, Ohio	John A. Penten, Detroit, Mich.
Freight Agents' National Association	Malcolm Townsend, New-York City, N. Y.	F. J. Brandholz, New-York City, N. Y.
Geographical Society, American	Charles P. Daly, LL. D., New-York City	A. A. Raven, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Geological Society of America	J. J. Stevenson, N. Y. Univ., N. Y. City	Prof. H. L. Fairchild, Rochester, N. Y.
Hahnemann Association, International	Dr. Walter James, Philadelphia, Penn.	Dr. E. T. Case, Hartford, Conn.
Hardware Association, National	H. H. Bishop, Cleveland, Ohio	T. J. Fernley, Philadelphia, Penn.
Hibernians, Ancient Order of	John T. Keating, Chicago, Ill.	James O'Sullivan, Philadelphia, Penn.
Historical Association, American	Geo. P. Fisher, D. D., New-Haven, Conn.	Prof. H. B. Adams, Baltimore, Md.
Homœopathy, American Institute of	Dr. F. Bailey, Lincoln, Neb.	E. L. H. Porter, New-York City, N. Y.
Huguenot Society	F. J. DePeyster, New-York City, N. Y.	L. McI. Luguer, New-York City, N. Y.
Humane Association, American	John G. Shortall, Chicago, Ill.	Francis H. Rowley, Fall River, Mass.
Institute of Instruction, American	O. B. Bruce, Lynn, Mass.	E. H. Whitehill, Bridgewater, Mass.
Iron and Steel Association, American	B. F. Jones, Pittsburg, Penn.	James M. Swank, Philadelphia, Penn.
Iron and Steel Workers, Amalg. Ass'n of	Theo. J. Shaffer, Pittsburg, Penn.	Stephen Madden, Pittsburg, Penn.
Iron Roofers' Association	C. E. Needham, Cleveland, Ohio	George M. Verity, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Kindergarten Union, International	Lucy Wheelock, Boston, Mass.	Caroline T. Haven, New-York City, N. Y.
Knights of Labor	John W. Parsons, New-York City, N. Y.	John W. Hayes, Philadelphia, Penn.
Laryngological Association, American	W. E. Casselberry, Chicago, Ill.	Henry L. Swain, New-Haven, Conn.
League of American Pen Women	Mrs. M. Sullivan Burke, Wash'ton, D. C.	Mrs. Mary A. Denison, Washington, D. C.
Life Insurance Underwriters' Association	Richard E. Cochran, New-York City, N. Y.	E. W. Christy, Cleveland, Ohio.
Locomotive Firemen, Brotherhood of	F. P. Sargent, Chicago, Ill.	F. W. Arnold, Peoria, Ill.
Lumber Dealers' Ass'n, Nat'l Wholesale	J. N. Scatcherd, New-York City, N. Y.	Eugene F. Berry, 66 B'way, N. Y. City.
Luther League	E. F. Ellert, New-York City, N. Y.	M. C. Olsen, Chicago, Ill.
Manufacturers' Ass'n of United States	Theo. C. Search, Philadelphia, Penn.	E. P. Wilson, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Master Car Builders' Association	Charles A. Schreyer, Chicago, Ill.	John W. Cloud, Chicago, Ill.
Master Mechanics' Association	Robert Quayle, Chicago, Ill.	J. N. Barr, Milwaukee, Wis.
Medical Association, American	Joseph McD. Matthews, Louisville, Ky.	William B. Atkinson, Philadelphia, Penn.
Medico-Psychological Ass'n, American	Dr. Henry M. Hurd, Baltimore, Md.	Dr. C. B. Burr, Flint, Mich.
Mexican Veterans' Association	E. H. Hobson, Greenville, Ky.	Wilbur R. Smith, Lexington, Ky.
Microscopical Society, American	Dr. William C. Kraus, Buffalo, N. Y.	Prof. H. D. Ward, Lincoln, Neb.
Mining Engineers, American Institute of	Charles Kirchoff, New-York City, N. Y.	R. W. Raymond, New-York City, N. Y.
Missionary Union, International	J. T. Gracey, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.	Mrs. C. C. Thayer, Clifton Springs, N. Y.
Municipal League, National	James C. Carter, New-York City, N. Y.	Clinton R. Woodruff, Philadelphia, Penn.
Music Teachers' National Association	A. J. Gantvoort, Cincinnati, Ohio	George C. Gow, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
National Board of Trade	Frederick Fraley, Philadelphia, Penn.	William R. Tucker, Philadelphia, Penn.
National Editorial Association	Joseph B. Maccabe, East Boston, Mass.	J. M. Page, Jerseyville, Ill.
Newspaper Publishers' Ass'n, American	Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis, Mo.	W. C. Bryant, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oriental Society, American	Daniel C. Gilman, Baltimore, Md.	Prof. E. W Hopkins, New-Haven, Conn.
Paper and Pulp Association, American	Hugh J. Chisholm, Portland, Me.	C. W. Lyman, Herkimer, N. Y.
Peabody Educational Fund	William M. Evarts, New-York City, N. Y.	Samuel A. Green, Boston, Mass.
Pharmaceutical Association, American	Charles E. Dohme, Baltimore, Md.	Charles Caspar, jr., Baltimore, Md.
Piano Manufacturers' Ass'n, National	Henry T. Miller, Boston, Mass.	R. C. Kaemmerer, New-York City, N. Y.
Philatelic Association, American	Frank F. Olney, Providence, R. I.	W. N. Howe, Portland, Me.
Philological Association, American	Prof. Clement L. Smith, Cambridge, Mass.	Herbert W. Smith, Bryn Mawr, Penn.
Post Office Clerks' National Association	Thomas J. Donnelly, Brooklyn, N. Y.	William Agnew, Cleveland, Ohio.
Prison Ass'n of United States, National	Z. R. Brockway Elmira, N. Y.	J. L. Milligan, Allegheny, Penn.
Public Health Association, American	Dr. George H. Robe, Baltimore, Md.	Dr. C. O. Probst, Columbus, Ohio.

NATIONAL AND OTHER SOCIETIES AND NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF OFFICERS—(Continued.)

NAMES OF SOCIETIES.	PRESIDENTS.	SECRETARIES.
Railroad Trainmen, Int'l Brotherhood of..	P. H. Morrisey, Peoria, Ill.....	A. E. King, Peoria, Ill.
Railway Postal Clerks, National Ass'n....	C. L. Shaffer, Chicago, Ill.....	G. A. Wood, West Medford, Mass.
Railway Telegraph Superintendents.....	W. W. Ryder, Chicago, Ill.....	P. W. Drew, Milwaukee, Wis.
Reform Bureau.....	Rev. W. F. Crafts, Washington, D. C....	Rev. F. D. Power, Washington, D. C.
Roadmasters' Association of America.....	T. Hickey, St. Thomas, Ont.....	J. B. Dickson, Sterling, Ill.
Secular Union & Free Thought Fed'n, Am.	J. E. Remsburg, Atchison, Kan.....	E. C. Reichwald, Chicago, Ill.
Social Science Association, American.....	Simeon E. Baldwin, New-Haven, Conn...	F. Stanley Root, New-York City, N. Y.
Sons of America.....	Charles F. Schaale, Mt. Carroll, Ill.....	Frederick B. Stees, Philadelphia, Penn.
Sound Money League.....	J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska City, Neb...	E. V. Smalley, Chicago, Ill.
Sportsmen's League.....	G. O. Shields, New-York City, N. Y.....	Arthur F. Rice, Passaic, N. J.
Steam & Hot Water Fitters' Nat'l Ass'n..	P. H. Hendricken, Boston, Mass.....	Henry L. Hall, New-York City, N. Y.
Stone Family Association.....	Rev. Joel S. Ives, Stratford, Conn.....	Charles S. Smith, Torrington, Conn.
Street Railway Association.....	Charles S. Sargent, Boston, Mass.....	T. C. Pennington, Chicago, Ill.
Telegraphers' Historical Society.....	William B. Wilson, Philadelphia, Penn...	George C. Maynard, Washington, D. C.
Ticket Agents' International Association..	C. Van Campen, Rochester, Minn.....	C. G. Cadwallader, Philadelphia, Penn.
Tin Plate M'f'rs' Ass'n of United States..	D. G. Reid, Chicago, Ill.....	J. L. Goldsmith, New-York City, N. Y.
Turf Congress, American.....	S. R. Montgomery, Memphis, Tenn.....	E. C. Hopper, Covington, Ky.
Typographical Union, International.....	Samuel B. Donnelly, New-York City, N. Y.	D. J. Branwood, New-York City, N. Y.
Typothetæ of America, United.....	C. S. Morehouse, New-Haven, Conn.....	J. Stearns Cushing, Norwood, Mass.
United Workmen, Ancient Order of.....	Jacob J. Winslow, Boston, Mass.....	R. R. Freeman, Boston, Mass.
Vessel Owners and Captains' Association..	H. C. Sessions, Sioux Falls, S. D.....	M. W. Sackett, Meadville, Penn.
Washington Memorial Association.....	Ellen A. Richardson, Boston, Mass.....	Clara P. Bigelow, Boston, Mass.
Whist League, American.....	E. Leroy Smith, Albany, N. Y.....	L. T. Parker, Toledo, Ohio.
Women's Clubs, Federation of.....	Mrs. William B. Lowe, Atlanta, Ga.....	Mrs. C. W. Kendrick, jr., Philadelphia.
Woman's Christian Temperance Un., Nat'l.	Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Portland,Me..	Mrs. Susannah M. Fry, Chicago, Ill.
Woman's Suffragist Ass'n, Nat'l Amer...	Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N. Y.....	Rachel Foster Avery, Philadelphia, Penn.
Women of the U. S., Nat'l Council.....	Mrs. May W. Sewall, Indianapolis, Ind...	Mrs. Louise B. Robbins, Adrian, Mich.

RAILWAY TRAINS' SPEED.

In the last seven years there have been so many phenomenal runs of railway trains that a compilation of the most important ones will be found of interest.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE.—The limited winter train from Chicago to Los Angeles is one of the fastest long-distance trains, and makes the run of 2,265 miles in sixty-eight hours, including all stops, an average of 33.16 miles per hour. This fact is owing to the topography of the country, there being so many mountain grades to pass over that the average speed is necessarily cut down to a comparatively low figure. In some places, where the track is level, the speed runs up to more than sixty miles an hour.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—The fastest speed by a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad train was made on November 28, 1897, from Annapolis Junction to Alexandria Junction, a distance of 15.1 miles in 11 minutes, an average of 82.36 miles an hour. The next fastest run was one of 42.2 miles by the "Hobart special" on March 2, 1897, when she ran from Mount Royal to Washington at an average of 66.6 miles per hour. The same train ran from Philadelphia to Mount Royal, a distance of 94.5 miles, in 1 hour 39 seconds, an average of 59.06 miles per hour.

CANADIAN PACIFIC. — The fastest long-distance run was that made by a train carrying the Chinese and Japanese mails which left Vancouver on August 29, 1891, and reached Brockville, Ontario, (where mails were transferred to the New-York Central Railroad for carriage to New-York), a distance of 2,802 miles, in 76 hours and 36 minutes, including all stops.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST.—The transcontinental trip of the special train for the Jarrett & Palmer theatrical company, in June, 1876, was quite an event at the time of its occurrence. The train left Chicago at 10:45 p. m. June 1, and made the 491 miles to the transfer, near Council Bluffs, in a little less than 12 hours, an average of 40.9 miles an hour. On April 22, 1891, a special passenger train, carrying Jay Gould and party,

made the trip from Council Bluffs to Chicago in 9 hours actual running time, an average of 53.92 miles per hour. On September 16, 1898, a special train of one baggage car, two business cars and a sleeper, with General Superintendent Sanborn and party, made the run from Chicago to Council Bluffs in 8 hours and 25 minutes actual running time, making an average speed of 58.1 miles per hour.

FREMONT, ELKHORN AND MISSOURI VALLEY.—Having no through connections, there is not the occasion for making speed that there is on some lines. On October 12, 1897, without making any preparations for a fast run, a train, with the road officials on board, made the distance (445 miles) from Omaha to Chadron, Neb., in a little less than 10 hours.

LEHIGH VALLEY.—The "Black Diamond Express" of the Lehigh Valley Railroad has made several runs of an average of 63 miles an hour. On July 20, 1898, with engine No. 669, one combination car, two coaches and a parlor car, the train made the run from Sayre to Buffalo, 176 miles, in 169 minutes actual running time. This included two slowdowns, making an average of 63.6 miles per hour. From Alpine to Geneva, 46 miles, the time was 36 minutes, an average of about 73 miles per hour. On March 25, 1897, the same train ran from Three Bridges to Bound Brook, 16 miles, in 11 minutes, or an average of 87.29 miles per hour. The schedule of this train from New-York to Buffalo is 9 hours and 57 minutes, a distance of 447.53 miles, an average speed of 46½ miles per hour. On October 8, 1898, the same train made the run from Buffalo to Rochester Junction, 69 miles, in 67 minutes, and the first 105 miles in 102 minutes, including a 5-minute stop at Rochester Junction. The run to Ithaca, 148 miles, was made in 2 hours and 46 minutes, including one stop of 5 minutes and another of 7 minutes.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER.—It is believed that the fastest mile ever made by a locomotive was made by engine No. 999 of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, in the early part of May, 1893, on its regular run, hauling the "Empire State Express." The train having been delayed east of Rochester, in making up time it ran for some distance on the tracks between Batavia and Buffalo at the rate of a mile in 32 seconds, equal to a speed of 112½ miles per hour. The Empire State Express holds the world's record as the fastest long-distance passenger train. It is in service every day, except Sundays, between New-York and Buffalo, and makes the distance of nearly 440 miles in 495 minutes, including four stops and twenty-eight slowdowns, an average speed of 53.33 miles per hour. The fastest run on the New-York Central was made with an experimental train on September 11, 1893, making the run from New-York to Buffalo (436½ miles) in 407⅔ minutes, with a train 337 feet long and weighing 565,000 pounds, being 40,000 pounds heavier than the Empire State Express. The train was about twice as long and twice as heavy as the English racing trains. The average speed for the entire distance, including twenty-eight slowdowns, but excluding two stops of two minutes each for change of engines, was 64.26 miles per hour. Had this speed been continued west of Buffalo the train would have reached Chicago in 15¼ hours from New-York. As it was, the private car of the directors was attached to the eastbound Empire State Express at Buffalo and returned to New-York in 9 hours and 9 minutes. The round trip was made, in time, equal to a straight run from New-York to Chicago, in 17 hours, one-half of it being made on a regular train. A special train was run between Albany and Syracuse on September 25, 1895, the run of 148 miles being made in 120 minutes, an average speed of 68.3 miles per hour.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD.—On April 12, 1898, train No. 83, consisting of six cars, made the run from Springfield to New-York, a distance of 136 miles, in 2 hours and 37 minutes, inclusive of five stops and a delay of 48 minutes along the road. The run from New-Haven to New-York, 73.23 miles, was made in 69 minutes, at the rate of 1.06 miles per minute. On November 9, 1897, train No. 105, with four cars, made the run from Bridgeport to New-York, 55.92 miles, in 59 minutes, including a delay of 4 minutes. November 24, 1897, train No. 104, with five cars, made the run from New-Rochelle to New-Haven, 56.61 miles, in 58 minutes, including a delay of 3 minutes. August 4, 1898, train No. 105, with four cars, made the run from New-London to New-Haven, 50.97 miles, in 51 minutes, including a delay of 3 minutes.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The trains between Philadelphia and New-York, exclusive of the 15 minutes required for transfer and ferriage from Jersey City, average the run of 90 miles in 105 minutes, with two stops. Between Camden and Atlantic City, a distance of 58.3 miles, there is a train in regular service making the run in 59 minutes, and also one between Atlantic City and Camden in 58 minutes.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.—On July 15, 1897, a special train, with Mr. George Crocker and party, made the run from Ogden to Oakland Pier, a distance of 828 miles, in 20 hours and 21 minutes, making a speed of 40.5 miles per hour. On January 23, 1898, a special train for "The San Francisco Call" made the run from Oakland Pier to Los Angeles, a distance of 477 miles, in 13 hours and 25 minutes, making a speed of 35.5 miles per hour. On January 23, 1898, a special train for "The San Francisco Call," from Oakland to Sacramento, a distance of 85 miles, made the run in 1 hour and 59 minutes, making a speed of 42.8 miles an hour. To the casual observer the above may not appear very fast time, but when the mountainous and rugged country over which the train passes and the heavy grades it is required to climb are taken into consideration, it may be said that this record will compare quite favorably with that of other lines under similar conditions. Besides, from Ogden to Oakland, likewise on the Sacramento run, a large ferry has to be crossed at Benicia, which requires much time in the transporting of the trains.

SEAGOING VESSELS: DIMENSIONS, RECORDS, ETC.

*LARGEST WAR VESSELS.

Nation.	Vessel.	Dimensions. Length. ft. in.	Breadth. ft. in.	Draught. ft. in.	Displ'm't. tons.
United States	Alabama (B)	368.00	72. 3	25.00	11,525
United States	Brooklyn (A)	400. 6	64.00	26.00	9,250
United States	New-York (A)	380. 6½	64.10	26. 6	8,200
United States	Columbia (C)	412.00	58. 2	22. 6½	7,475
Austria	Tegetthoff (B)	286.11	71. 1	24.10	7,390
Brazil	Riachue (C)	305.00	52.00	19. 6	5,700
Chili	Esmeralda	436.00	53. 2	22. 3	7,020
China	New ship	400.00	47.00	18. 6	4,500
Denmark	Helgoland (T)	257. 6	59. 2	18. 8	5,347
France	Bouvet (T)	401. 2	70. 3	27. 6	12,200
Germany	F. der Grosse (B)	377. 4	67.00	25. 8	11,130
Great Britain	Formidable	400.00	75.00	26. 9	15,000
Greece	Hydra	320.00	51.10	18.00	4,885
Italy	Italia (B)	400. 6	74.00	31. 2	14,387
Japan	Shikishima (B)	438.00	75. 6	27. 3	14,850
Netherlands	K. der Nederl'n.	269.00	49. 3	20.00	5,400
Norway	Harold Haarfagre	280.00	48. 6	16. 6	3,500
Portugal	New ship	360.00	47. 3	17. 6	4,100
Russia	Rossia	480.00	68. 6	25.00	14,000
Spain	Pelayo	330.00	66.00	24.11	9,900
Sweden	Thor	270. 4	47.10	16. 6	3,300
Turkey	Mesoodieh	331. 5	59.00	25.11	9,120

(A) signifies armored cruiser; (B) battle-ship; (C) commerce destroyer; (Cr) cruiser; (T) turret-ship.

*Although only one large vessel of each foreign naval power is noted, in several cases there are two or more of the same dimensions.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Name.	Nation.	Dimensions. Length. ft. in.	Breadth. ft. in.	Draught. ft. in.	Displ'm't. tons.
Great Eastern	British	680.00	83.00	30.00	12,000
K'r Wilhelm der Grosse	German	649.00	66.00	26.00	14,000
St. Louis	American	535. 5	63.00	26. 8	11,629
St. Paul	American	535. 5	63.00	26. 8	11,629
New-York	American	517.00	63. 3	22.00	10,803
Teutonic	British	565. 8	57. 8	25. 5	9,952
Campania	British	620.00	65. 3	26.00	12,950

RECORDS OF FAST TRIPS OF STEAMSHIPS.

St. Paul, American Line—N. Y. to Southampton, August 14, 1896, 6d. 31m.

St. Louis, American Line—N. Y. to Southampton, September 8, 1897, 6d. 10h. 14m.

Northwest, Northern S. S. Co.—Duluth to Two Harbors, 26 miles, July 12, 1897, 1h. 13m., or 21.37 miles an hour.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, N. G. Lloyd—N. Y. to Southampton, November 29, 1897, 5d. 17h. 8m.; average, 22.35 knots.

Kaiser Friedrich, N. G. Lloyd—N. Y. to Southampton, November 8, 1898, 6d. 8h. 23m. Southampton to N. Y., September 20, 1898, 6d. 11h. 40m.

Fuerst Bismarck, Hamb.-Amer.—N. Y. to Southampton, September 23, 1893, 6d. 10h. 55m. Southampton to N. Y., September 27, 1894, 6d. 10h. 32m.

Lucania, Cunard—N. Y. to Queenstown, October 26, 1894, 5d. 7h. 28m.

La Touraine, French—N. Y. to Havre, July, 1892, 6d. 14h. 26m.

Friesland, Red Star—N. Y. to Antwerp, August 17, 1894, 8d. 22h. 13m.

Teutonic, White Star—Queenstown to N. Y., August, 1891, 5d. 16h. 31m.

SHIPPING STATISTICS.

Year.	Tonnage owned by Americans, including fisheries. Domestic commerce.	Foreign commerce.	Total.	Tonnage entered at American ports from foreign countries. American.	Foreign.	Total.
1860	2,974,472	2,379,396	5,353,868	3,301,903	1,698,291	5,060,194
1870	2,797,639	1,448,868	4,246.507	2,452,226	3,817,963	6,270,189
1880	2,753,632	1,314,402	4,068,034	3,140,169	12,111,160	15,251,329
1890	3,496,435	928,062	4,424,497	3,404,584	11,961,020	15,365,604
1891	3,696,040	988,719	4,684,759	3,670,372	11,723,839	15,394,211
1892	3,787,297	977,624	4,764,921	3,746,651	14,433,829	18,180,480
1893	3,941,872	883,199	4,825,071	3,493,242	13,185,548	16,678,790
1894	3,784,331	899,698	4,684,029	3,649,080	13,375,677	17,024,757
1895	3,797,773	838,187	4,635,960	3,676,651	13,048,696	16,725,347
1896	3,858,926	844,954	4,703,880	3,673,487	13,778,562	17,452,968
1897	3,963,436	805,584	4,769,020	5,517,476	18,260,859	23,778,335
1898	4,023,525	726,213	4,749,738			

SPORTS.

BASEBALL.

The professional baseball season of 1898 was not a financial success, and most of the clubs lost money. The disagreeable weather in the early spring, coupled with the war with Spain, put a damper upon the sport which the cessation of hostilities only partially removed. Then the unpopular management of the New-York Club served to injure the game all over the country. In the college world Yale outclassed her rivals. Brown also made a good showing. In the National League struggle Boston again showed that she had an excellent and well-managed team that won the championship easily, with Baltimore second and Cincinnati third. The absence of a "Temple Cup" series prevented the two first teams from playing a post-season series of games. The result of the championship games played during the season was as follows:

Clubs.	Boston.....	Baltimore.....	Cincinnati.....	Chicago.....	Cleveland.....	Philadelphia...	New-York.....	Pittsburg.....	Louisville.....	Brooklyn.....	Washington...	St. Louis.....	Games won...	Games played.
Boston	—	7	9	9	6	10	10	9	8	11	11	12	102	149
Baltimore	5	—	8	9	8	10	10	10	9	8	7	12	96	149
Cincinnati ...	4	6	—	8	8	7	6	12	9	11	9	12	92	152
Chicago	5	5	6	—	7	6	9	7	9	10	11	10	85	150
Cleveland	7	6	5	7	—	7	6	5	9	7	12	10	81	149
Philadelphia .	4	3	7	7	7	—	7	6	10	6	12	9	78	149
New-York ...	4	3	8	5	8	6	—	5	8	11	9	10	77	150
Pittsburg	5	4	2	4	8	8	9	—	9	5	9	9	72	148
Louisville	6	5	5	5	5	4	6	4	—	10	10	10	70	151
Brooklyn	2	5	3	4	6	6	3	9	2	—	7	7	54	145
Washington ..	3	7	5	3	2	2	4	5	4	6	—	10	51	152
St. Louis.....	2	2	2	4	3	5	3	4	4	6	4	—	39	150
Games lost.	47	53	60	65	68	71	73	76	81	91	101	111	—	—

Nichols and Rusie were considered the best pitchers of the year. Lachance, of Brooklyn, led the first basemen with a percentage of .989. Clark was second and O'Connor third. Tenney, the best all-around first baseman, finished tenth. Daly, of Brooklyn, led the second basemen with an average of .985; Crooks was second; Reitz third, and McPhee fourth. Nash led the third basemen with .956, with Wagner second and Wallace third. The latter did the best work for the men who played the position right through the season. Jennings, of Baltimore, led the shortstops with .944; Ely was second, and Quinn third. Freeman, of Washington, led the outfielders, but he played in only 29 games. Tiernan, of New-York, was second, and Griffin, of Brooklyn, third. Zimmer, of Cleveland, led the catchers with an average of .971. Murphy was second, and Powers third. Bergen, of Boston, caught in the largest number of games 119, with McFarland, of Philadelphia, second, with 118, and Donohue, of Chicago, third, with 117.

BATTING AVERAGES.

A player's real worth to his club, if he is not a catcher or pitcher, is generally reckoned on his batting. Little Keeler, of Baltimore, who learned to play the game on the lots of Brooklyn, again led the League in batting with the handsome record of .381. Freeman, of Washington, was second, with .368; Hamilton, of Boston, third, with .367, and Burkett, of Cleveland, fourth, with .345. The New-York Club did not have a man in the first thirty.

The records as compiled by President N. E. Young are as follows:

Name and Club.	Batting average.	Stolen bases....
Keeler, Baltimore.....	.381	26
Freeman, Washington.....	.368	4
Hamilton, Boston.....	.367	59
Burkett, Cleveland.....	.345	20
Smith, Concinnati.....	.344	19
Collins, Boston.....	.337	10
McGraw, Baltimore.....	.335	39
Tenney, Boston.....	.335	23
Delehanty, Philadelphia.....	.334	62
Mercer, Washington.....	.334	14
Lange, Chicago.....	.332	25
Nance, Louisville.....	.329	2
Kelly, Baltimore.....	.329	22
Daly, Brooklyn.....	.329	6
Eagan, Pittsburg.....	.328	1
Lajoie, Philadelphia.....	.328	33
Green, Chicago.....	.328	10
Everitt, Chicago.....	.325	28
Kitson, Baltimore.....	.325	4
Demont, Baltimore.....	.325	53
Jennings, Baltimore.....	.325	31
Ryan, Chicago.....	.322	29
Hartzell, Louisville.....	.319	3
Duffy, Boston.....	.319	32
Flick, Philadelphia.....	.319	20
Cross, St. Louis.....	.319	14
Clark, Louisville.....	.318	66
Hoy, Louisville.....	.318	37
Cooley, Philadelphia.....	.317	23
Farrell, Washington.....	.316	9
Van Haltren, New-York.....	.312	31
Dexter, Louisville.....	.311	40
Stahl, Boston.....	.311	5

Name and Club.	Batting average.	Stolen bases.
Clark, Pittsburg	.310	0
Davis, New-York	.306	22
Wagner, Louisville	.305	25
Jones, Brooklyn	.304	32
Mertes, Chicago	.304	27
Vaughn, Cincinnati	.303	3
Donovan, Pittsburg	.302	43
Smith, Washington	.302	10
Reitz, Washington	.302	12
Selbach, Washington	.302	18
McBride, Cincinnati	.300	7
Miller, Cincinnati	.299	32
Beckley, Cincinnati	.299	7
Powers, Louisville	.298	0
McCann, Baltimore	.298	34
Griffin, Brooklyn	.296	14
Stafford, Louisville and Boston.	.295	10
Anderson, Washington & B'klyn	.295	15
Tannehill, Pittsburg	.294	4
Grady, New-York	.293	20
Heidrick, Cleveland	.293	3
Doyle, New-York & Wash'ton.	.292	20
Sheckard, Brooklyn	.290	8
Dahlen, Chicago	.290	25
Childs, Cleveland	.289	5
McCarthy, Pittsburg	.289	9
Bergen, Boston	.289	6
Steinfeldt, Cincinnati	.289	9
Bowerman, Pittsburg	.288	6
Chance, Chicago	.288	5
Tiernan, New-York	.286	19
McFarland, Cincinnati	.286	4
McKean, Cleveland	.285	10
Thornton, Chicago	.283	7
Foster, New-York	.283	0
Decker, Louisville & St. Louis.	.281	10
Holmes, St. Louis & Baltimore.	.281	27
Peitz, Cincinnati	.281	12
Woods, Cincinnati	.280	1
Stenzel, Baltimore & St. Louis	.279	25
Lewis, Boston	.279	0
Orth, Philadelphia	.279	1
Gettman, Washington	.279	34
Brodie, Pittsburg & Baltimore.	.278	4
Robinson, Baltimore	.276	2
Long, Boston	.275	22
Grim, Brooklyn	.275	3
McFarland, Philadelphia	.274	3
Creiger, Cleveland	.273	3
McGuire, Washington	.273	11
Seymour, New-York	.273	6
Lauder, Philadelphia	.272	7
Lowe, Boston	.272	11
Davis, Louisville and Pittsburg.	.271	12
Casey, Washington	.270	19
Wallace, Cleveland	.269	9
Piatt, Philadelphia	.269	0
Clements, St. Louis	.268	1
Hartman, New-York	.267	10
Douglass, Philadelphia	.266	31
McCreery, New-York & Pitts.	.264	7
Yeager, Boston	.263	3
Clingman, Louisville	.262	16
O'Connor, Cleveland	.262	9
Abbaticchio, Philadelphia	.262	4
Myers, Washington	.261	1
A. Smith, Brooklyn	.260	6
Killen, Washington & Pittsburg	.260	2
Tucker, St. Louis and Brooklyn	.259	1
Sugden, St. Louis	.259	6
Cross, Philadelphia	.259	9
Hickman, Boston	.259	0
Kennedy, Brooklyn	.259	1
Ritchey, Louisville	.259	17

Name and Club	Batting average.	Stolen bases.
Warner, New-York	.259	8
Callahan, Chicago	.258	2
Padden, Pittsburg	.256	12
McAllister, Cleveland	.255	0
Tebeau, Cleveland	.254	5
O'Brien, Baltimore & Pittsburg	.254	13
Joyce, New-York	.254	31
Young, Cleveland	.253	2
Nichols, Boston	.252	0
Stivetts, Boston	.252	0
Hall, St. Louis	.252	1
Quinn, St. Louis and Baltimore	.252	14
Gatans, Washington	.250	0
Kittridge, Louisville	.250	6
Zimmer, Cleveland	.250	2
O. Dunn, Brooklyn	.250	3
Harley, St. Louis	.248	14
McCormick, Chicago	.248	16
Wilmot, New-York	.246	5
McPhee, Cincinnati	.246	23
Blake, Cleveland	.245	10
Clarke, Baltimore	.245	2
Hallman, Brooklyn	.245	12
Wrigley, Washington	.245	11
Corcoran, Cincinnati	.244	22
Gettig, New-York	.243	5
Lachance, Brooklyn	.243	23
Dowd, St. Louis	.243	22
Taylor, St. Louis	.242	0
Irwin, Cincinnati	.240	25
Holliday, Cincinnati	.240	6
Kilroy, Chicago	.239	2
Hastings, Pittsburg	.238	0
Crooks, St. Louis	.238	4
Donahue, Chicago	.236	15
Hughes, Baltimore	.236	0
McAleer, Cleveland	.235	6
Isbel, Chicago	.235	3
Nops, Baltimore	.233	0
Gray, Pittsburg	.232	7
Wagner, Washington & B'klyn.	.232	5
Nash, Philadelphia	.232	1
Cunningham, Louisville	.229	0
Shindle, Brooklyn	.228	7
Wheeler, Philadelphia	.228	1
Schriver, Pittsburg	.227	0
Magoon, Brooklyn	.227	7
Hart, Pittsburg	.225	1
Sullivan, St. Louis	.225	1
Connor, Chicago	.225	11
Gleason, New-York	.224	24
Breitenstein, Cincinnati	.219	1
Rusie, New-York	.219	2
Damann, Cincinnati	.218	1
Meekin, New-York	.218	0
Klobedanz, Boston	.213	0
Ely, Pittsburg	.210	5
Turner, St. Louis	.210	1
Franks, Cleveland	.208	1
Smith, Louisville	.207	5
Dowling, Louisville	.202	1
Maul, Baltimore	.202	1
Carsey, St. Louis	.200	2
Miller, Brooklyn	.197	1
Carr, Washington	.197	1
Fultz, Philadelphia	.196	2
Murphy, Philadelphia & Pitts.	.190	0
Ryan, Brooklyn	.189	3
Frazer, Cleveland & Louisville.	.185	2
Hawley, Cincinnati	.183	0
Wilson, Louisville	.182	3
Ball, Baltimore	.182	3
Leahy, Washington	.182	5
Weyhing, Washington	.181	2

Name and Club.	Batting average.	Stolen bases...
Donovan, Washington	.178	2
Yeager, Brooklyn	.178	1
McJames, Baltimore	.174	0
Snyder, Louisville	.169	1
Griffith, Chicago	.169	1
Doheny, New-York	.167	0
Gardner, Pittsburg	.165	1
Brown, Washington	.164	3
Woods, Chicago	.162	4
Sudhoff, St. Louis	.161	0
Wilson, Cleveland	.161	0
Smith, St. Louis	.156	5
Rhines, Pittsburg	.151	1
Willis, Boston	.147	2
Donahue, Philadelphia	.146	1
Magee, Louisville	.141	2
Dwyer, Cincinnati	.141	1
Hill, Cincinnati	.131	1
Powell, Cleveland	.131	0
Cuppy, Cleveland	.130	1
Fifield, Philadelphia	.125	1
Dineen, Washington	.118	1
Hughey, St. Louis	.111	1

The appended list shows the winners of the pennant since the organization of the National League in 1876:

Year. Club.	Won	Lost	Per cent.
1876—Chicago	52	14	.788
1877—Boston	31	17	.648
1878—Boston	41	19	.707
1879—Providence	55	23	.705
1880—Chicago	67	17	.798
1881—Chicago	56	28	.637
1882—Chicago	55	29	.655
1883—Boston	63	35	.643
1884—Providence	84	28	.750
1885—Chicago	87	25	.776
1886—Chicago	90	34	.725
1887—Detroit	79	45	.637
1888—New-York	84	47	.641
1889—New-York	83	43	.659
1890—Brooklyn	86	43	.667
1891—Boston	87	51	.630
1892—*Boston (1st half)	55	22	.703
1892—Cleveland (2d half)	53	23	.697
1893—Boston	86	44	.662
1894—Baltimore	89	39	.695
1895—Baltimore	87	43	.669
1896—Baltimore	90	39	.698
1897—Boston	93	39	.705
1898—Boston	102	47	.685

*In the final series the Bostons defeated the Clevelands for the championship.

ATHLETICS.

While 1898 proved to be a good year for amateur athletics comparatively few records were made on either track or field. So much attention has been paid to this branch of sport all over the civilized world that it would take a wonderful runner indeed to lower the records for any of the standard distances. Pennsylvania captured the intercollegiate championships rather easily. In the New-York district the annual games of the New-York Athletic and the New-Jersey Athletic clubs were interesting.

Among the best performances of 1898 are the following:

Standing broad jump—11 feet, R. C. Ewry, Chicago, May 12.

Forty-yard run—4⅗ sec., L. W. Redpath, Boston, February 5.

One-hundred-yard run—9¼, J. H. Rush, Chicago, June 18.

One-hundred-and-twenty-yard high hurdles—15⅘ sec., A. C. Kraenzlein, Chicago, June 18.

Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard hurdle (2 ft. 6 in.)—23⅗ sec., A. C. Kraenzlein, New-York City, May 28.

Pole vault—11 ft. 10½ in., R. G. Clapp, Chicago, June 18.

Running broad jump—23 ft. 8⅞ in., Myer Princetein, New-York City, June 11.

Throwing 16-pound hammer (7-foot circle)—158 ft. 4 in., J. Flannigan, New-York City, June 11.

High-jump—The world's record was broken on June 25, at Trenton, N. J., by M. F. Sweeney, who cleared 6 feet 6 inches.

BICYCLE.

Bicycle racing in 1898 was given more interest in this country than ever before. Professional promoters, however, seeing that there was gold to be made in the new game went after the money so fiercely that many of the racing clubs, especially about New-York, practically quit promoting meets for the time being. In the amateur class Frank Kramer, of Newark, captured the championship, although Collett, of New-Haven, did just as good work, in fact, at the National championships at Indianapolis in August, Collett won more races than Kramer did. In the professional class, outside of the records, the conditions are mixed on account of the breaking away from the League of American Wheelmen of many of the fast riders. According to the L. A. W. figures "Tom" Butler won the championship with 189 points; Bald was second with 155 points, and Taylor third with 143 points. According to the outlaw figures O. S. Kimble did the best work. By separating the riders it is impossible to determine which man is the champion for 1898, although the majority will award the honor to the colored rider, "Major" Taylor, who did remarkable work through the season. At the different distances Gardiner showed that he was at his best in the mile and five-mile races; Taylor did his best work at the third-mile and mile; Bald showed better at the mile than anything else. The colored man captured all the records from a quarter of a mile to two miles. Linton secured those from three miles to twelve miles, inclusive, and Elkes holds those from fourteen miles to one hour. Little Michael, who held so many records in 1897, fell badly behind, and the only record to his credit to date is the thirteen miles. In the middle-distance racing McDuffee, Michael and Elkes did the best work, McDuffee winning the most races.

The records of some of the leading professional riders are as follows:

Rank. Rider. Record.	1.	2.	3.	Pts.
1—Taylor, "Major"...1:31⅘	21	13	11	121
2—Gardiner, A.....2:00⅘	21	12	5	113
3—McFarland, F. A...1:58⅖	16	15	13	107
4—Bald, E. C.....1:55⅕	19	7	8	98
5—Fisher, John.....1:44⅘	18	11	0	94

Rank.	Rider.	Record.	1.	2.	3.	Pts.
6	Sims, W. Fred	1:59⅕	16	10	5	89
7	Eaton, Jay	2:01⅘	16	9	4	86
8	Walthour, Robert	2:04⅗	12	11	7	77
9	Stevens, O. L.	2:02	14	5	10	76
10	Titus, Fred J.	2:08	13	11	1	75
11	Freeman, H. B.	2:06	8	17	6	72
12	Cooper, "Tom"	2:03⅘	10	11	7	69
13	Lawson, Iver G.	2:19	9	12	4	64
14	Johnson, J. S.	1:44⅘	14	3	1	63
15	McDuffee, E. A.	2:03⅕	15	0	0	60
16	Bowler, J. B.	2:07⅖	10	4	6	54
17	Butler, "Tom"	2:02⅕	10	2	5	49
18	Kimble, O. S.	2:02	7	7	7	49
19	Martin, William	2:10	8	5	7	49
20	Elkes, H. D.	1:42	11	2	0	48

Distance.	Time.	Holder.	Place.
¼-mile	0:22⅗	"Maj." Taylor	Phila.
⅓-mile	0:29⅘	"Maj." Taylor	Phila.
½-mile	0:45⅕	"Maj." Taylor	Phila.
⅔-mile	1:01	"Maj." Taylor	Phila.
¾-mile	1:08⅗	"Maj." Taylor	Phila.
1 mile	1:31⅘	"Maj." Taylor	Phila.
2 miles	3:13⅗	"Maj." Taylor	Phila.
3 miles	5:00⅗	Linton	Man. B'ch
4 miles	6:40⅗	Linton	Man. B'ch
5 miles	8:22⅘	Linton	Man. B'ch
6 miles	10:06⅕	Linton	Man. B'ch
7 miles	11:48	Linton	Man. B'ch
8 miles	13:30⅕	Linton	Man. B'ch
9 miles	15:14⅗	Linton	Man. B'ch
10 miles	17:01⅘	Linton	Man. B'ch
11 miles	18:46	Linton	Man. B'ch
12 miles	20:31⅗	Linton	Phila.
13 miles	22:18	Michael	Man. B'ch
14 miles	24:00⅘	Elkes	Phila.
15 miles	25:38⅘	Elkes	Phila.
16 miles	27:17⅗	Elkes	Phila.
17 miles	28:58⅖	Elkes	Phila.
18 miles	30:39⅖	Elkes	Phila.
19 miles	32:20	Elkes	Phila.
20 miles	34:02	Elkes	Phila.
21 miles	35:45⅖	Elkes	Phila.
22 miles	37:28⅖	Elkes	Phila.
23 miles	39:14⅗	Elkes	Phila.
24 miles	40:58⅘	Elkes	Phila.
25 miles	42:42	Elkes	Phila.
26 miles	44:34	Elkes	Phila.
27 miles	46:31⅗	Elkes	Phila.
28 miles	48:09⅘	Elkes	Phila.
29 miles	49:55⅕	Elkes	Phila.
30 miles	51:41⅗	Elkes	Phila.
31 miles	53:25⅘	Elkes	Phila.
32 miles	55:12⅖	Elkes	Phila.
33 miles	56:58⅗	Elkes	Phila.
34 miles	58:48⅕	Elkes	Phila.
*	———.1 hour	Elkes	Phila.

*34 miles and 1,220⅗ yards.

BILLIARDS.

Immediately after Slosson won the professional championship of the world at 18-inch balk-line billiards, in New-York, December 4, 1897, Schaefer challenged him for the championship emblem. This match was played in New-York, February 5, 1898, Schaefer winning by the following score: Schaefer 600; Slosson, 596. Averages—Schaefer, 7 33-81; Slosson, 7 36-80. Highest runs—Schaefer, 76; Slosson, 34.

Ives challenged Schaefer for the championship emblem, and the match was played in Chicago, April 2, 1898, the score being: Ives, 600; Schaefer, 427. Averages—Ives, 15; Schaefer, 10 27-40. Highest runs—Ives, 91; Schaefer, 50. Ives at once returned the championship emblem to its donors and refused to defend it under the conditions imposed.

The games in the amateur tournament for Class B championship were played in New-York on December 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17. Each contestant played six games. The final standing of the players was:

	Games won.	Best ave.	High run.	Grand ave.
Stark, New-York	6	10.34	47	7.72
Taylor, Chicago	4	7.56	71	5.42
Smith, St. Louis	4	6.97	64	5.50
Poggenburg, New-York	3	7.60	48	5.42
Miller, New-York	2	5.00	33	4.13
Hevner, Philadelphia	1	5.73	29	4.67
Hendrick, New-Haven	1	4.62	32	3.91

Taylor and Smith tied for second and third places, and they played off the tie on December 20, the former winning by a score of 300 to 289.

CHESS.

INTERNATIONAL.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT AT VIENNA.—Match begins with 20 entries, June 1, and ends on July 25. Final scores: Pillsbury and Tarrasch, 28 each; Janowski, 26½; Steinitz, 24½; Schlechter, 22½; Burn and Tschigorin, 21 each; Lipke and Maroczy, 20½ each; Alapin, 19; Blackburne and Schiffers, 18 each; Marco, 17½; Showalter, 16; Walbrodt, 15½; Halprin, 15; Caro, 13½; Baird, 9; Trenchard, 6; Schwarz, 9. Tarrasch and Pillsbury play off tie, finishing July 30, resulting in Tarrasch winning two games, Pillsbury one and one drawn.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT AT COLOGNE.—Begins July 31, with 16 entries, and ends August 19. Final scores: Burn, 11½; Charousek, Cohn and Tschigorin, 10½ each; Steinitz, 9½; Schlechter and Showalter, 9 each; Berger, 8; Janowski, 7½; Popiel and Schiffers, 7 each; Von Gottschall, 5½; Albin and Heinrichsen, 4 each; Fritz, 3½; Schallopp, 3.

UNITED STATES-GREAT BRITAIN.—Third annual cable match: Great Britain wins on March 19, with a score of 5½ to 4½ for the United States.

FOREIGN.

ST. PETERSBURG AND VIENNA CHESS CLUBS.—Telegraph match: Begins January 2, and Vienna won on May 15.

CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.—Ends April 1, with a score of 4 to 3 in favor of Cambridge.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Amos Burn wins, January 16.

DOMESTIC.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF UNITED STATES.—The dual contest between Pillsbury and Showalter, beginning on February 25 and ending on April 1, was won by the former, the score being: Pilsbury, 7; Showalter, 3; drawn, 2. Pillsbury won the games played on February 28, March 4, 9, 16, 23, 25 and April 1. Showalter won on February 25, March 21 and 30. The drawn games were played on March 7 and 14. In the twelve games there were 507 moves, an average of 42 moves per game.

INTERCOLLEGIATE TOURNAMENT.—Ends January 1. Score: Harvard, 10; Columbia, 6½; Yale, 4½; Princeton, 3.

NEW-YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.—Won by Gustave Koehler, February 22.

NEW-JERSEY STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.—Played February 22, resulting in tie between B. Herstein and H. Stopfer.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.—Played February 22; won by Walter P. Shipley.

MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.—Played May 3; D. G. Baird and Gustave Koehler tie.

BROOKLYN CHESS CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.—Played May 10 between F. J. Marshall and W. E. Napier, the former winning by 2 to 1.

CHICAGO - BOSTON TELEGRAPH MATCH.—Played May 30; Chicago beats by a score of 6½ to 5½.

"STAATS ZEITUNG" CUP.—Annual tournament; won by S. Lipschutz, August 13.

PENNSYLVANIA-NEW-YORK INTERSTATE MATCH.—Played August 13; Pennsylvania wins by 30 to 19.

MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB ANNUAL HANDICAP.—Played June 18; Eugene Delmar wins.

BROOKLYN-COSMOPOLITAN CHESS CLUBS.—Team match, played April 21. Score: Brooklyn, 18; Cosmopolitan, 10.

MANHATTAN - BROOKLYN JUNIOR TEAMS.—Played May 7. Score: Manhattan, 16½; Brooklyn, 13½.

NEW - YORK INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP.—Hamilton won. The following was the score: Hamilton won 8, lost 2; De La Salle Institute won 6, lost 3; Columbia Grammar School won 6½, lost 3½; Sachs Institute won 2½, lost 6½; Cutler School won 2, lost 10.

CRICKET.

Notwithstanding the many things with which cricket had to contend, the season of 1898 may be considered to have been a thoroughly successful one. In New-York especially a marked advance took place in the game, and the championship matches of both the Metropolitan District Cricket League and the New-York Cricket Association were of more interest than in the history of either organization.

The New-Jersey Athletic Club won the championship of the League with Team A, and its second team obtained second place. The records were:

	Plyd.	W.	L'st.	Dr.	P. c.
N. J. A. C. Team A.	10	*7	1	2	.875
N. J. A. C. Team B.	10	5	2	3	.714
Manhattan	10	4	4	2	.500
Staten Island	10	4	4	2	.500
Roseville	10	2	6	2	.250
New-York	10	2	*7	1	.222

*One forfeited game.

The Brooklyn and Paterson clubs had a close contest for the championship of the Association, the former winning with an unbeaten schedule, the record being:

	Plyd.	W.	L'st.	Dr.	P. c.
Brooklyn	8	5	0	3	1.000
Paterson	8	5	2	1	.714
Kearny	8	3	4	1	.428
Manhattan II.	8	2	5	1	.285
Kings County	8	1	5	2	.167

The chief event of the year was the visit of an English amateur team, under P. F. Warner, as captain. Notwithstanding the fact that the visitors lost the services of two of their chief players by illness, they had an unbeaten record. They played in all eight games; won six, lost none and drew two. The record was as follows:

September 8 and 9—At Montreal, P. F. Warner's Team, 130 and 105; Eastern Canada, 82 and 65. Won by 88 runs.

September 12, 13 and 14—At Toronto, P. F. Warner's Team, 437; Ontario, 133 and 164. Won by an innings and 140 runs.

September 16 and 17—At Wissahickon Heights, Philadelphia, P. F. Warner's Team, 84 and 70 for two wickets; Philadelphia, 94 and 59. Won by eight wickets.

September 21 and 22—P. F. Warner's Team, 419; New-York, 49 and 125. Won by an innings and 247 runs.

September 23, 24 and 26—At Haverford, P. F. Warner's Team, 133 and 30 for one wicket; Philadelphia Colts' Eighteen, 77 and 159. Drawn.

September 28 and 29—At Catonsville, P. F. Warner's Team, 150 and 8 for one wicket; Baltimore Fifteen, 126 and 30. Won by nine wickets.

September 30 and October 1 and 3—At Manheim, P. F. Warner's Team, 133 and 161 for six wickets; Philadelphia, 145 and 147. Won by four wickets.

October 8 and 10—At Chicago, P. F. Warner's Team, 295; Chicago, 74 and 83 for seven wickets (twelve a side match). Drawn.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Not out.	Most In.	Runs.	Aver.
F. Mitchell	11	1	128	359	35.90
V. T. Hill	10	1	84	250	27.77
C. J. Burnup	12	1	61	287	26.09
B. J. T. Bosanquet	10	0	91	254	25.40
C. O. H. Sewell	11	1	122	250	25.00
E. H. Bray	11	3	83	173	21.62
P. F. Warner	12	1	42	178	16.18
G. E. Winter	11	0	28	125	11.36
A. Warner	9	0	32	73	8.11
R. Berens	9	3	14	46	7.66
J. L. Ainsworth	8	5	*7	22	7.33
E. C. Lee	2	0	7	9	4.50
E. F. Penn	2	0	3	3	1.50
W. Kirk	1	0	0	0	.00

*Signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Mds.	Runs.	Wkts.	Av.
E. C. Lee	42	6	8	2	4.00
J. L. Ainsworth	1632	136	474	73	6.49
V. T. Hill	465	32	170	24	7.08
E. F. Penn	140	9	49	7	7.28
B. J. T. Bosanquet	1343	115	373	51	7.31
G. E. Winter	532	15	262	24	10.91
F. Mitchell	75	4	27	1	27.00
P. F. Warner	10	0	5	0	.00
E. H. Bray	15	1	6	0	.00
C. J. Burnup	25	1	19	0	.00

FENCING.

The intercollegiate fencing championship was won by Columbia University on April 2, 1898. The score was: Columbia won 12, lost 6; Harvard won 10, lost 8; Cornell won 5, lost 13.

FOOTBALL.

The big football games of the year were confined to college grounds during 1898. The splendid team of Harvard is credited with being the champion team of the year. Yale did not play the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton did not measure

strength with Harvard. While Princeton defeated Yale by 6 to 0, Harvard had a much easier time of it defeating Yale, winning by 17 to 0. It was the worst year that Yale ever experienced in football, and her players showed the lack of proper physical care and advice. During the season Harvard scored 257 points to 18 for her opponents; Princeton made 268 points to 5 for her rivals; Pennsylvania made 392 points to 32 for the teams against her; Yale scored only 146 points to 34 for her rivals. Cornell and University of Pennsylvania played their annual game on November 24, the latter winning by a score of 12 to 6. The Western championship was won by Michigan University, on November 24, against Chicago University by the close score of 12 to 11. Of the other colleges Cornell made 296 points to 29; the Carlisle Indians, 186 to 93; West Point, 90 to 51; Wesleyan, 215 to 54; Brown, 114 to 91; Annapolis, 109 to 52; Dartmouth, 137 to 67; Williams, 46 to 117; Amherst, 46 to 223; Syracuse, 192 to 68; Oberlin, 132 to 6; Lafayette, 12 to 207; Trinity, 17 to 131, and Lehigh, 46 to 95. The teams and scores of the three big games of the year were as follows:

CAMBRIDGE, NOVEMBER 5.

Harvard (10). Position.	Penn'a Univ. (0).
Cochrane	Left end — Folwell
Donald	Left tackle — Goodman
Boal	Left guard — Hare
Jaffray (Burnett)	Centre — Overfield
Burden	Right guard — McCracken
Haughton	Right tackle — Carnett
Hallowell	Right end — Hedges
Daly	Quarterback — Gardiner
Dibblee	Left halfback — McMahon (Harrison)
Wrenn	Right halfback — Coombs
Reid	Fullback — Outland

Touchdowns—For Harvard, Donald. Field goal—Burnett.

PRINCETON, NOVEMBER 13.

Princeton (6). Position.	Yale (0).
Palmer	Left end — Eddy
Geer	Left tackle — Stillman
Crowdis (Mills)	Left guard — Brown
Booth	Centre — Cutter
Edwards	Right guard — Marshall
Hillebrand	Right tackle — Chamberlin
Poe	Right end — Coy
Duncan (Hutchinson)	Quarterback — De Saulles (Ely)
Beardsley (Wheeler)	Left halfback — Durston (Townsend)
Kafer (Black)	Right halfback — Benjamin (Corwin)
Ayres	Fullback — McBride

Touchdown—Poe. Goal from touchdown—Ayres. Time—Two 35-minute halves.

NEW-HAVEN, NOVEMBER 19.

Harvard (17). Position.	Yale (0).
Cochran (Farley)	Left end — Hubbell
Donald	Left tackle — Stillman
Boal	Left guard — Brown
Jaffray (Burnett)	Centre — Butten
Burden	Right guard — Marshall
Haughton	Right tackle — Chamberlin
Hallowell	Right end. Eddy (Schweppe)
Daly	Quarterback. Ely (Sullivan)
Dibblee	Left halfback — Durston
Warren	Right halfback — Dudley
Reid	Fullback — Townsend (McBride)

Linesmen—Francis, of Yale; Smith, of Harvard. Touchdowns—Reid (2), Dibblee. Goals—Haughton, 2. Total score—Harvard, 17; Yale, 0. Time—Two 35-minute halves.

GOLF.

The golf season of 1898 was a success. More tournaments were held, the quality of play was better and the links showed greater conformity to the recognized tenets of the game than ever before. The professional championship was held at the Myopia Hunt Club grounds, Hamilton, Mass., June 17 and 18, and was won by Frederick Hurd, of the Washington Park Golf Club, of Chicago. Score for the 72 holes, 328. The other four places were won as follows: Second, Alexander Smith, Washington Park Golf Club, 323; third, William Anderson, Baltusrol Golf Club, 336; fourth, Joseph Lloyd, Essex County Country Club, Massachusetts, 337; fifth, William Smith, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, 340.

The amateur championship took place at the Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J., September 12–17. There were 120 entries, of which number 107 appeared for play. The championship was won by Findlay S. Douglas, of the Fairfield County Golf Club, of Greenwich, Conn. Douglas defeated Walter B. Smith, of Chicago, in the final round by 5 up and 3 to play in a 36-hole round. The medal for the best score was won by Joseph H. Choate, jr., of Harvard.

The women's championship took place at Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y., October 11–15 inclusive, with 61 entries, 54 of whom took part. Miss Beatrix Hoyt, of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, who had held the championship during the two previous years, won, defeating Miss Maude K. Wetmore, of the Newport Golf Club, and became the champion.

The Intercollegiate Golf Association, which includes Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia, held two championships at Ardsley-on-Hudson. The spring championship was held May 4–7. The team championship was won by Yale, and the individual championship by James F. Curtis, of Harvard. In the fall championship, October 26–29, the team championship went to Harvard and the individual championship to John Reid, jr., of Yale.

The international team match in Toronto, between teams of ten men representing the United States and Canada, was won by the American players by a score of 20 holes up.

The Stock Exchange brokers had their annual tournament at the Knollwood Country Club, Elmsford, N. Y., on June 12. The Handicap Cup was won by L. S. Kerr, of the Fairfield County Golf Club, with a score of 81; the Gross Score Medal by H. P. Toler, of the Baltusrol Golf Club, with a score of 82.

The Cotton Exchange held a tournament at the Garden City Golf Club, November 19, when the championship was won by F. H. Wiggin, of the Apawamis Golf Club, of Rye.

LAWN TENNIS.

The American championship tournament for 1898 was held at Newport, R. I., beginning August 16. Malcolm D. Whitman, of Harvard University, won the all-comers' tournament, beating Dwight F. Davis, of Harvard University, in the final round; score, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1. Whitman then won the championship from R. D. Wrenn, New-York, by default. Wrenn and Larned were both at the war in Cuba with the Rough Riders.

The championship in doubles was divided into two sections, the Eastern championship being held at Longwood, near Boston, Mass., the week of July 25, and the Western championship in Chicago the week before. In the former M. D. Whitman, of Boston, and G. L. Wrenn, jr., of New-York, were easy winners, while in the latter D. F. Davis, of St. Louis, and Holcombe Ward, of Orange, N. J., captured the championship. These two pairs met in the finals at Newport, and the Western team won; score, 6—2, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3. The winners then challenged last year's champions, L. E. Ware, of Boston, and G. P. Sheldon, jr., of Greenwich, Conn., and were beaten; score, 1—6, 7—5, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.

The National championships for women were held at Philadelphia June 14. Miss Juliette Atkinson, of Brooklyn, 1897 holder, won, beating Miss Marion Jones, of California; score, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5. The Misses Juliette and Kathleen Atkinson won the championship in doubles from Miss Carrie Neely, of Chicago, and Miss Marie Wimer, of Washington; score, 6—1, 2—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2. Miss Carrie Neely, of Chicago, and E. P. Fischer, of New-York, won the mixed doubles, beating Miss Chapman and J. B. Hill, of Philadelphia, in the finals; score, 6—2, 6—4, 8—6.

THE ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The English championship tournament for 1898, at Wimbledon, England, began on June 20. R. F. Doherty, the champion of 1897, again won the National championship, beating his brother, H. L. Doherty; score, 6—3, 6—3, 2—6, 5—7, 6—1. In doubles the Doherty brothers beat Clarence Hobart, an American expert, and H. A. Nisbet, of London, in the challenge match; score, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2. The women's championship was won by Miss C. Cooper, beating Miss L. Martin, of Ireland, in the finals (score, 6—4, 6—4), and then won from Mrs. G. W. Hillyard in the challenge round, by default.

RANKING FOR 1898.

The leading American lawn tennis experts of 1898 rank as follows: 1, M. D. Whitman; 2, L. E. Ware; 3, D. F. Davis; 4, W. S. Bond; 5, C. R. Budlong; 6, E. P. Fischer; 7, G. L. Wrenn, jr.; 8, Richard Stevens; 9, S. C. Millett; 10, H. H. Hackett; 11, G. H. Miles; 12, J. D. Forbes; 13, G. K. Belden; 14, Holcombe Ward; 15, J. C. Davidson; 16, J. P. Paret; 17, R. H. Carleton; 18, B. C. Wright; 19, A. P. Hawes; 20, G. P. Sheldon, jr.

TOURNAMENT CHAMPIONS FOR 1898.

Men's Singles—United States, M. D. Whitman; Canada, L. E. Ware; Western States, Kreigh Collins; Eastern States, M. D. Whitman; Southern States, J. C. Davidson; Middle States, M. D. Whitman; Pacific Coast, Sumner Hardy; International (Canada), W. S. Bond; Intercollegiate, L. E. Ware (Harvard); Interscholastic, B. C. Wright (Harvard preparatory schools); New-Jersey, Richard Stevens; New-York, M. D. Whitman; Maine, H. H. Hackett; Massachusetts, L. E. Ware; District of Columbia, J. C. Davidson; Metropolitan, E. P. Fischer.

Men's doubles—United States, L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, jr.; Canada, E. P. Fischer and M. D. Whitman; International (Canada), W. S. Bond and E. P. Fischer; Middle States, L. E. Ware and J. D. Forbes; Eastern States, M. D. Whitman and G. L. Wrenn, jr.; Western States, D. F. Davis and H. Ward; Southern States, J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson; Pacific Coast, Sumner Hardy and Samuel Hardy; New-York State, M. D. Whitman and R. H. Carleton; New-Jersey, D. F. Davis and H. Ward; Maine, J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson; Metropolitan, E. P. Fischer and R. D. Thurber; Intercollegiate—L. E. Ware and M. D. Whitman (Harvard).

Women's singles—United States, Miss J. Atkinson; Canada, Miss J. Atkinson; Western States, Miss J. Atkinson; International (Canada), Miss J. Atkinson.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

The most important trap-shooting match of 1898 was the Grand American Handicap, at Elkwood Park, Long Branch, N. J., on March 23 and 24. There were 197 entries, including one woman. Under the conditions of the match each contestant shot at 25 pigeons at handicap rises. Nine tied for first place, all having clean scores. The shoot-off was miss and out and was finally won by E. D. Fulford, of Utica, with 23 birds straight, making 48 straight kills for this shooter. He also won the silver cup valued at $250.

Dr. J. W. Smith, of St. Louis, Mo., made the record of 1898 in a match with Dr. Knowlton, on December 1, making a run of 98 in 100. He killed 99 birds, but unfortunately one of them dropped dead out of bounds.

RACQUET.

The American amateur racquet championship contest took place at Boston on February 26, 1898, between F. F. Rolland, of Montreal, and Q. A. Shaw, jr., of the Boston Athletic Association, and was won by Rolland. The score was: 15—7, 11—15, 5—15, 17—15 and 15—11.

ROWING RECORDS.

More interest was taken in rowing in the season of 1898 than for several previous years and its features were the three-cornered race between Cornell, Yale and Harvard; the 'Varsity race between Pennsylvania, Cornell, Wisconsin and Columbia, and the National Regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. The Cornell, Yale and Harvard four-mile race at New-London on June 23 was won by Cornell by four lengths. Time—23:48. Yale was second, 24:02; Harvard, third, 24:35.

The 'Varsity three-mile race, on Saratoga Lake, July 2, was won by Pennsyl-

vania. Time—15:51½. Cornell second, 16:01; Wisconsin third, 16:07; Columbia fourth, 16:21.

On the same day as the 'Varsity race the Cornell freshmen defeated the Columbia and Pennsylvania freshmen over a two-mile course in 10:51. Columbia second, 11:12; Pennsylvania third, 11:13.

The annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia on July 22 and 23. The winners were: Senior single sculls—E. H. Ten Eyck, Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, Mass. Time—9:59. Senior double sculls—E. H. Ten Eyck, bow; C. H. Lewis, stroke, Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, Mass. Time—9:09. Senior pair-oared sculls—H. G. Scott, bow; J. O. Exley, stroke, Pennsylvania Barge Club. Time—9:59. Senior four-oared shells—Argonaut Boat Club, Toronto. Time—9:02. Senior eight-oared shells—Pennsylvania Barge Club. Time—7:40½. Senior international four-oared shells—Argonaut Boat Club, Toronto. Time—8:17. Senior international double sculls—Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia. Time—9:42. Intermediate four-oared shells—Western Rowing Club, St. Louis. Time—9:20½. Intermediate eight-oared shells—Fairmount Rowing Club, Philadelphia. Time—8:02½.

The fifty-fifth annual boat race between crews representing the English universities of Oxford and Cambridge was rowed on March 26, 1898, over the usual course (four and one-quarter miles) from Putney to Mortlake, on the Thames, and was won by the Oxford crew in 22:15, and by about twelve to twenty lengths ahead of Cambridge. Oxford has thus won 32 of the 55 races, and has been the winner nine years in succession. (For records of previous years see Tribune Almanac for 1897).

RECORDS—1½ MILES.

Junior single sculls: 1883—Newark, N. J., tidewater, straightaway, J. Kilion, Bradford Boat Club, Cambridgeport, Mass., 9:28½. 1889—Pullman, Ill., lake water, straightaway, J. B. Lowell, Nautilus B. C., Hamilton, Ont., 10:35½. 1893—Detroit, Mich., tidewater, with a turn, N. E. F. Paine, Argonaut B. C., Toronto, Ont., 10:35½. 1894—Saratoga, N. Y., lake water, with a turn, Joseph McGuire, Bradford B. C., Cambridgeport, Mass., 10:03½.

Intermediate single sculls: 1896—Saratoga, N. Y., lake water, with a turn, E. H. Ten Eyck, 9:59½.

Senior single sculls: 1883—Newark, N. J., tidewater, straightaway, Joseph Laing, Grand Trunk B. C., Canada, 8:44. 1884—Watkins, N. Y., lake water, straightaway, Joseph Laing, Grand Trunk B. C., Canada, 9:28½. 1893—Detroit, Mich., tidewater, with a turn, John J. Ryan, Sunnyside B. C., Toronto, Ont., 10:24½. 1894—Saratoga, N. Y., lake water, with a turn, Ferdinand Koenig, Western R. C., St. Louis, Mo., 9:47¼.

Intermediate double sculls: 1896—Saratoga, N. Y., lake water, with a turn, Howard and Crawford, 9:21.

Senior double sculls: 1883—Newark, N. J., tidewater, straightaway, O'Connell and Buckley, Portland, Me., 8:16. 1889—Pullman, Ill., lake water, straightaway, Pilkington and Nagle, Metropolitan R. C., New-York, 8:45. 1893—Detroit, Mich., tidewater, with a turn, Van Vleet and Megowan, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia, 9:50. 1894—Saratoga, N. Y., lake water, with a turn, Van Vleet and Baltz, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia, 9:06½.

Senior pair shells: 1883—Newark, N. J., tidewater, straightaway, Bulger and Mosley, Mutual B. C., Albany, N. Y., 8:54. 1889—Pullman, Ill., lake water, straightaway, Garfield Beach B. C., Salt Lake City, 9:18. 1893—Detroit, Mich., tidewater, with a turn, Standish and Lynn, Detroit B. C., Detroit, Mich., 10:05. 1895—Saratoga, N. Y., lake water, with a turn, Wright and Mulqueen, Toronto B. C., Toronto, 9:46.

Junior four shells: 1883—Newark, N. J., tidewater, straightaway, Alcyone B. C., Elizabeth, N. J., 8:16¼. 1889—Pullman, Ill., lake water, straightaway, Union B. C., Chicago, Ill., 8:24. 1893—Detroit, Mich., tidewater, with a turn, Wyandotte B. C., Wyandotte, Mich., 9:28½. 1894—Saratoga, N. Y., lake water, with a turn, Excelsior B. C., Paterson, N. J., 9:22.

Senior four shells: 1877—Detroit, Mich., tidewater, straightaway, Emerald B. C., Detroit, Mich., 7:50. 1884—Watkins, N. Y., lake water, straightaway, Argonaut B. C., Toronto, Ont., 8:22¾. 1893—Detroit, Mich., tidewater, with a turn, Minnesota B. C., St. Paul, Minn., 9:13. 1895—Saratoga, N. Y., lake water, with a turn, Institute B. C., Newark, N. J., 8:43½.

Intermediate four shells: 1893—Detroit, Mich., tidewater, straightaway, New-York Athletic Club, New-York City, 8:07. 1896—Saratoga, N. Y., lake water, straightaway, Winnipeg B. C., 8:15¾.

Intermediate eight shells: 1893—Detroit, Mich., tidewater, straightaway, Dauntless R. C., New-York City, 7:39. 1895—Saratoga, N. Y., lake water, straightaway, Wachusett B. C., Worcester, Mass., 7:33½.

Senior eight shells: 1885—Boston, Mass., tidewater, straightaway, Columbia B. C., Washington, D. C., 7:46¾. 1894—Saratoga, N. Y., lake water, straightaway, Triton B. C., Newark, N. J., 7:36½.

SKATING.

The annual championship speed-skating races were held at Spring Lake, N. Y., January 29 and February 4 and 5, under the auspices of the National Amateur Skating Association.

RECORDS MADE.

One-mile junior (under 16 years)—Leroy See, New-York, won. Time—3:31⅘. B. Smith, New-York, second.

One-mile senior—J. K. McCullouch, Winnipeg, won. Time—3:37⅘. B. Belle-feuille, Rat Portage, Canada, second; J. Drury, Montreal, third.

Five miles—J. K. McCullouch won. Time—16:58. B. McPartlan, Verplancks, N. Y., second; F. D. Gibb, Newburg, N. Y., third.

One hundred yards—J. Drury won. Time—0:11. H. P. MacDonald, Montreal, second; R. G. Paulding, New-York, third.

Quarter-mile—J. K. McCullouch won. Time—0:45⅘. A. Y. Morgan, New-York, second; F. D. Gibb, third.

Ten miles—J. K. McCullouch won.

Time—36:04. B. Bellefeuille, second; C. McClave, New-York, third.

The figure-skating championships were held in the St. Nicholas Rink, New-York, January 27 and 28, under the auspices of the National Amateur Skating Association. There were six contestants, and a programme of nineteen figures was used for the test, the scoring being done by points awarded for each figure. Arthur G. Keane, New-York, won the championship, with a total score of 111 points out of a possible 114. Irving Brokaw, New-York, was second with 89 points, and J. J. Doughty, Paterson, N. J., third, with 70 points.

Previous National figure-skating championships were: 1887, F. P. Good, Brooklyn; 1888, L. Rubenstein, Montreal; 1889, L. Rubenstein; 1890, no contest; 1891, tie between L. Rubenstein and G. D. Phillips, New-York; 1892, G. D. Phillips; 1893, J. F. Bacon, Arlington, Mass.; 1894, no contest; 1895, G. D. Phillips; 1896, H. S. Evans, Boston; 1897, G. D. Phillips.

ICE HOCKEY.

The Amateur Hockey League included last season all of the prominent clubs in the Metropolitan District. There were five teams entered for the championship and each played two games with each of the others, the two rinks in New-York and one in Brooklyn being used for the matches. The New-York Athletic Club won the championship, with a score of seven games won and two lost, the St. Nicholas Skating Club being second, with six won and three lost, and the Brooklyn Skating Club being third, with five won and three lost.

SWIMMING.

The amateur championship swimming races took place at Travers Island, N. Y., under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, October 1. The new records made were: Two hundred and twenty yards, 3m. 7⅘s., against 3m. 33⅘s., the previous record; half-mile, 14m. 8s., against 14m. 45⅘s., the old record; one mile, 29m. 51⅘s., against 30m. 27⅘s., the previous record.

The championships were won as follows:

One-hundred yards—Won by S. P. Avery, Chicago A. A.; J. F. McMillan, New-York A. C., second; W. L. Keresey, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—1m. 13s.

Eight-hundred-and-eighty yards (seven turns)—Won by W. F. Wenck, New-York A. C.; W. G. Douglass, New-York A. C., second; George Wieland, Chicago A. A., third. Time—14m. 8s.

Four-hundred-and-forty yards (three turns)—Won by Dr. Paul Neumann, Chicago A. A.; William Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C., second; L. Fitzgerald, jr., New-York A. C., third. Time—6m. 51⅘s.

Two-hundred-and-twenty yards (one turn)—Won by H. H. Reeder, Knickerbocker A. C.; George Wieland, Chicago A. A., second; Dr. J. M. Davis, New-York A. C., third. Time—3m. 7⅘s.

One mile (fifteen turns)—Won by F. A. Wenck, New-York A. C.; G. W. Van Clief, second; W. D. Hennen, New-York A. C., third. Time—29m. 51⅘s.

THE TURF.

AT LOUISVILLE—Kentucky Derby (1¼ miles), Plaudit, 117 (Sims), 1; Lieber Karl, 122 (T. Burns), 2; Isabey, 117 (Knapp), 3. Time—2:09. Clark Stakes, for 3-year-olds, 1⅛ miles: Plaudit, 127 (R. Williams), 1; Lieber Karl, 122 (W. Martin), 2. Time—1:56½. Kentucky Oaks, for 3-year-old fillies 1 1-16 miles: Crocket, 112 (J. Hill), 1; Lennep, 112 (Martin), 2; Alleviate, 112 (Connelly), 3. Time—1:51½.

AT WESTCHESTER—Juvenile Stakes, for 2-year-olds, 5 f.: Glenheim, 122 (Sims), 1; Duke of Middleburg, 122 (Hirsch), 2; Prestidigitatrice, 119 (Penn), 3. Time—1:01¾. Metropolitan Handicap (the Withers Mile): Bowling Brook, 102 (Clay), 1; George Keene, 102 (Sloan), 2; Octagon, 116 (Sims), 3. Time—1:44. National Stallion race, for 2-year-olds, 5 f.: Jean Bereaud, 113 (Sloan), 1; Glenheim, 118 (Sims), 2; Miller, 118 (Doggett), 3. Time—0:59. Banquet Stakes, for 2-year-olds, 5 f.: Kingdon, 97 (Lamley), 1; Oration, 99 (Sloan), 2; Counsellor Wernberg, 112 (Lewis), 3. Time—1:04. Toboggan Handicap (the Eclipse Course): Octagon, 125 (Sims), 1; Irish Reel, 119 (Sloan), 2; Clephus, 126 (Lewis), 3. Time—1:15¼. Withers Stakes, for 3-year-olds (the Withers Mile): The Huguenot, 122 (Spencer), 1; Mr. Baiter, 122 (Sloan), 2; Handball, 122 (Doggett), 3. Time—1:43. New-York Steeplechase Handicap, 2 miles: Shillalah, 135 (Hogan), 1; Big Strive, 145 (Brown), 2; Royal Scarlet, 156 (English), 3. Time—3:56. Laureate Stakes, for 2-year-olds, 5 f.: Dr. Eichberg, 110 (Sloan), 1; Rusher, 110 (Spencer), 2; Huitzotopochtle, 110 (Penn), 3. Time—0:59¾. Eclipse Stakes, for 2-year-olds, 5½ f.: Jean Bereaud, 127 (Sloan), 1; Kingdon, 122 (Spencer), 2; Miller, 122 (Doggett), 3. Time—1:05. Amateur Cup, for 3-year-olds, gentlemen riders (the Withers Mile): Damien, 149 (Mr. Lloyd), 1; Sir Vassar, 150 (Mr. Paget), 2; Knight of the Garter, 147 (Mr. Riddle), 3. Time—1:47½. Belmont Stakes, for 3-year-olds, 1⅝ miles: Bowling Brook, 122 (Littlefield), 1; Previous, 122 (Sloan), 2; Hamburg, 122 (Taral), 3. Time—2:32. Nursery Handicap, for 2-year-olds (the Eclipse Course): Ethelbert, 117 (Cunningham), 1; Kentucky Colonel, 118 (O'Leary), 2; Himitine, 114 (Doggett), 3. Time—1:12¼. Belle Meade Stakes, for 3-year-olds, 7 f.: Banastar, 115 (Clawson), 1; Lillian Belle, 112 (Spencer), 2; Bendoran, 118 (Sims), 3. Time—1:27. Rancho del Paso Stakes, for 2-year-olds (the Eclipse Course): Martimas, 122 (Taral), 1; Lady Lindsay, 103 (Jones), 2; King Barleycorn, 112 (Turner), 3. Time—1:13¼. Morris Park Special, 2 miles: Ben Holladay, 130 (Taral), 1; George Keene, 117 (Clawson), 2; Warrenton, 117 (Spencer), 3. Time—3:33¼. Champagne Stakes, for 2-year-olds, 7 f.: Lothario, 107 (Maher), 1; Filigrane, 122 (Littlefield), 2; Manuel, 122 (Spencer), 3. Time—1:29¾. Municipal Handicap, 1⅝ miles: Ben Holladay, 130 (Burns), 1; Jefferson, 87 (Weber), 2; Thomas Cat, 99 (Maher), 3. Time—3:01½. Morris Park Handicap, 2¼ miles: Ben Holladay, 138 (Taral), 1; Thomas Cat, 100 (O'Leary), 2; Jefferson, 94 (O'Connor), 3. Time—4:07.

AT GRAVESEND—Expectation Stakes,

for 2-year-olds 4½ f.: Kingdon, 115 (Sloan), 1; Counsellor Wernberg, 115 (Taral), 2; Miller, 115 (Doggett), 3. Time —0:56¾. Brooklyn Handicap, 1¼ miles: Ornament, 127 (Sloan), 1; Ben Holladay, 121 (Doggett), 2; Sly Fox, 92 (Lamley), 3. Time—2:10. Broadway Stakes, for 3-year-olds, 1 1-6 miles: Sly Fox, 111 (Sims), 1; Mirthful, 111 (Littlefield), 2; Mont d'Or, 111 (Sloan), 3. Time—1:48. Hudson Stakes, for 2-year-olds, 5 f.: Jean Bereaud, 122 (Sloan), 1; Frohsinn, 115 (Sims), 2; Kingdon, 122 (Taral), 3. Time—1:02½. Gazelle Stakes, for 3-year-old fillies, 1⅛ miles: Geisha, 112 (Sloan), 1; Kitefoot, 112 (Taral), 2; Miss Miriam (Doggett), 3. Time—1:56¾. Spring Special, 1 1-16 miles: Hamburg, 105 (Sloan), 1; Sly Fox, 108 (Sims), 2; Handball, 105 (Spencer), 3. Time—1:49. Falcon Stakes, for 3-year-olds, 1 1-16 miles: Sanders, 101 (Maher), 1; Nuto, 101 (Sloan), 2; Blueaway, 101 (Songer), 3. Time—1:49¾. Great American Stakes, for 2-year-olds, 5 f.: Jean Bereaud, 122 (Sloan), 1; Miller, 115 (Doggett), 2; Autumn, 112 (Maher), 3. Time—1:01½. Brookdale Handicap, 1⅛ miles: Royal Stag, 117 (Williams), 1; Mirthful, 118 (Littlefield), 2; Lehman, 119 (Sloan), 3. Time—1:55½. Tremont Stakes, for 2-year-olds, 6 f.: Jean Bereaud, 125 (Sloan), 1; Frohsinn, 115 (Sims), 2; Kingdon, 122 (Williams), 3. Time—1:15. Brooklyn Derby, for three-year-olds, 1½ miles: The Huguenot, 122 (Spencer), 1; Previous, 117 (Sloan), 2; Latson, 117 (Littlefield), 3. Time—2:37¼. Junior Champion Stakes, for 2-year-olds, 6 f.: Armament, 107 (Maher), 1; Rhinelander, 107 (Clauson), 2; Ahom, 115 (Williams), 3. Time—1:14¼. Speculation Stakes, 1 mile: George Keene, 107 (Maher), 1; St. Callatine, 93 (Clauson), 2; Continental, 109 (Baker), 3. Time—1:42¼. Prospect Stakes, for 2-year-olds, 6 f.: Manuel, 104 (Spencer), 1; Autumn, 112 (Maher), 2; Rhinelander, 107 (Clawson), 3. Time—1:15. Oriental Handicap, 1¼ miles: Algol, 126 (Burns), 1; Dr. Catlett, 114 (Taral), 2; Whistling Con, 100 (Moody), 3. Time—2:07½. Algeria Stakes, for 2-year-olds, 5 f.: Diminutive, 104 (O'Connor), 1; Lady Lindsey, 104 (Clawson), 2; Manuel, 122 (Spencer), 3. Time—1:02½. Ocean View Handicap, 1 1-16 miles: Banastar, 122 (Clawson), 1; Bendoran, 124 (Spencer), 2; Whistling Con, 117 (Taral), 3. Time—1:50½. Parkville Handicap, for 3-year-olds, 6 f.: Bendoran, 124 (James), 1; Previous, 117 (Taral), 2; St. Callatine, 107 (Clawson), 3. Time—1:15½. Holly Handicap, for 2-year-olds, 5½ f.: Kentucky Colonel, 123 (Turner), 1; Prestidigitatrice, 108 (Littlefield), 2; Ethelbert, 123 (Burns), 3. Time—1:08¾.

AT SHEEPSHEAD—Double Event, for 2-year-olds, 5½ f.: Kingdon, 129 (Sloan), 1; Armament, 122 (Spencer), 2; Miller, 122 (Doggett), 3. Time—1:09. Suburban Handicap, 1¼ miles: Tillo, 119 (Clayton), 1; Semper Ego, 106 (Maher), 2; Ogden, 109 (Hamilton), 3. Time—2:08½. Daisy Stakes, for 2-year-olds, 5 f.: Kingdon, 123 (Sloan), 1; Larva, 123 (Taral), 2; Armament, 118 (Spencer), 3. Time—1:01⅘. Foam Stakes, for 2-year-olds, 5 f.: Ahom, 122 (Sloan), 1; Miller, 122 (Williams), 2; Muggins, 122 (Spencer), 3. Time—1:01⅗. Coney Island Handicap, 6 f.: Maceo, 115 (Murphy), 1; Isidor, 120 (Hamilton), 2; Typhoon II, 120 (Taral), 3. Time—1:15⅘. Zephyr Stakes, for 2-year-olds (Futurity Course): Sir Hubert, 109 (Sloan), 1; Kingdon, 129 (Sims), 2; Muggins, 109 (Spencer), 3. Time—1:11⅘. Swift Stakes, for 3-year-olds, 7 f.: Hamburg, 126 (Taral), 1; Loiterer, 116 (Sloan), 2; Murillo, 116 (Spencer), 3. Time—1:27⅕. Great Trial Stakes, for 2-year-olds (Futurity Course): Jean Bereaud, 129 (Sloan), 1; Kingdon, 129 (Williams), 2; Mr. Phinizy, 122 (Hamilton), 3. Time—1:13. Sheepshead Bay Handicap, 1 mile: Semper Ego, 116 (Taral), 1; Domitor, 100 (O'Connor), 2; Tragedian, 107 (Sims), 3. Time—1:42. Surf Stakes, for 2-year-olds, 5½ f.: Autumn, 119 (Sloan), 1; Miller, 122 (Williams), 2; Manuel, 122 (Murphy), 3. Time—1:07⅘. Tidal Stakes, for 3-year-olds, 1 mile: Handball, 122 (Williams), 1; Sanders, 122 (Sloan), 2; Boy Orator, 115 (Sims), 3. Time—1:41⅖. June Stakes, for 2-year-olds (Futurity Course): Rusher, 117 (Taral), 1; Sir Hubert, 125 (Sloan), 2; Rhinelander, 117 (Sims), 3. Time—1:12. Spindrift Stakes, for 3-year-olds, 1⅛ miles: Sailor King, 105 (Maher), 1; Handball, 115 (Williams), 2; Whistling Con, 113 (Sims), 3. Time—1:55⅘. Vernal Stakes, for 2-year-olds, 5 f.: Whiplash, 110 (Doggett), 1; Caoutchouc, 115 (Hirsch), 2; High Degree, 122 (Sloan), 3. Time—1:01⅘. Long Island Handicap, 1⅛ miles: Ogden, 117 (Hamilton), 1; Tragedian, 105 (Spencer), 2; Ornament, 129 (Sims), 3. Time—1:54⅘. Double Event, for 2-year-olds (Futurity Course): Jean Bereaud, 129 (Sloan), 1; Ethelbert, 122 (Taral), 2; Glenheim, 129 (Sims), 3. Time—1:12⅘. Realization Stakes, for 3-year-olds, 1⅝ miles: Hamburg, 122 (Sloan), 1; Plaudit, 122 (Sims), 2; George Boyd, 112 (Hamilton), 3. Time—2:51⅘. Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase Handicap, about 2½ miles: Decapod, 139 (Finnegan), 1; Trillion, 153 (P. Callahan), 2; Red Pat, 160 (Christopher), 3. Time—5:32⅘. Futurity, for 2-year-olds (Futurity Course): Martimas, 118 (Lewis), 1; High Degree, 113 (Maher), 2; Mr. Clay, 118 (Williams), 3. Time—1:12⅘. Flying Handicap, for 3-year-olds, 6 f.: Bendoran, 112 (Maher), 1; Swiftmas, 123 (Williams), 2; Miss Meriam, 110 (Sloan), 3. Time—1:14⅘. Dolphin Stakes, for 3-year-olds, 1⅛ miles: Floronso, 108 (Clawson), 1; Central Trust, 108 (Maher), 2; Martha II, 116 (Sloan), 3. Time—1:54⅘. Dash Stakes, for 2-year-olds, 5 f.: Ways and Means, 104 (Maher), 1; Kentucky Colonel, 127 (Turner), 2; Himtine, 104 (Dean), 3. Time—1:01. Ocean Handicap, 1 mile: Briar Sweet, 110 (Maher), 1; Irish Reel, 118 (Sloan), 2; Bangle, 106 (Barrett), 3. Time—1:40⅘. Reapers' Stakes, for 3-year-olds, 1 3-16 miles: Latson, 116 (Taral), 1; Candleblack, 106 (Clawson), 2; Mirthful, 126 (Littlefield), 3. Time—2:04. Partridge Stakes, for 2-year-olds, 6 f.: King Barleycorn, 117 (Turner), 1; Himtine, 107 (Dean) 2; Mr. Phinizy, 112 (Sloan), 3. Time—1:15. Flatbush Stakes, for 2-year-olds, 7 f.: Martimas, 120 (Lewis), was first but disqualified by officials, who placed Autumn, 112 (Maher), 1; Frohsinn, 115 (Sims), 2; Ethelbert, 115 (Cunningham), 3. Time—1:28. Omnium Handicap, 1⅛ miles: Algol, 126 (Burns), 1; The Huguenot, 113 (Spencer), 2; Bangle, 105 (Barrett), 3. Time—1:54⅘. Twin City Handicap, 1¼ miles: The Friar, 125 (Lit-

tlefield), 1; Mirthful, 111 (Maher), 2; Buela, 98 (Sloan), 3. Time—2:07⅘. September Stakes, for 3-year-olds, 1⅜ miles: George Boyd, 106 (Maher), 1; Candleblack, 106 (Spencer), 2; Rappahannock, 107 (Doggett), 3. Time—2:25. Belle Stakes, for 2-year-old fillies (Futurity Course): Black Venus, 115 (Turner), 1; Prestidigitatrice, 107 (Jones), 2; Lady Lindsay, 107 (Clawson), 3. Time—1:12. Great Eastern Handicap, for 2-year-olds (Futurity Course): Black Venus, 113 (Sloan), 1; Ethelbert, 115 (Cunningham), 2; Martimas, 128 (Taral), 3. Time—1:09½. Autumn Cup, 2 miles: George Boyd, 105 (Sloan), 1; The Friar, 126 (Littlefield), 2; Sir Vassar, 100 (Clawson), 3. Time—3:32⅘.

FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.

Miles.

¼—Bob Wade (4), at Butte, Mont., Aug. 20, 1890.....0:21¼

⅜—Fashion (4), at Lampasas, Tex., Aug. 15, 1891.....0:34

⅜—Red S. (aged), 122, at Butte., Mont., July 23, 1896.....0:34

½—Geraldine (4), 122, at Westchester (straight), Aug. 30, 1889....0:40

½—April Fool (4), 122, at Butte, Mont., July 23, 1891.....0:47

4½ f.—Handpress (2), 100, at Westchester (straight), May 26, 1897.0:52

4½ f.—Meadows (3), 103, at Alexander Island, Va., March 28, 1895 .....0:53

⅝—Maid Marian (4), 111, at Westchester (straight), Oct. 9, 1894..0:56¾

⅝—George F. Smith (4), 100, at San Francisco, May 7, 1895.....0:56¾

5½ f.—Tormentor (6), 121, at Westchester (straight), Oct. 10, 1893.1:03

5½ f.—Howard (4), 118, at Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 26, 1895.....1:06

Futurity Course (170 feet less than 6 furlongs)—Kingston (aged), 139, at Sheepshead Bay, June 22, 1891 .....1:08

¾—Domino (2), 128, at Westchester (straight), Sept. 29, 1893.....1:09

¾—O'Connell (5), 121, at Oakley, July 18, 1895.....1:12¼

¾—Flora Louise (2), 88, at Chicago (Harlem), Sept. 30, 1897.....1:12¼

¾—Mary Black (3), 93, at Chicago (Wash. Park), July 16, 1898.....1:12¼

6½ f.—Wernberg (4), 113, at Sheepshead Bay, Aug. 28, 1895.....1:19⅖

6½ f.—Irish Reel (3), 108, at Sheepshead Bay, Aug. 31, 1895.....1:19⅖

⅞—Bella B. (5), 103, at Monmouth Park (straight), July 8, 1890....1:23½

⅞—Clifford (4), 127, at Sheepshead Bay, Aug. 20, 1894.....1:25⅘

7½ f.—Mamie Scott (3), 90, at Oakland, Cal., Oct. 17, 1895.....1:33¼

1—Salvator (4), 110, at Monmouth Park (straight, against time), Aug. 28, 1890.....1:35½

1—Kildeer (4), 91, at Monmouth Park (straight), Aug. 13, 1892....1:37¼

1—Libertine (3), 90, at Harlem, Chicago, Oct. 24, 1894.....1:38¾

1 20 yds.—Maid Marian (4), 101, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 19, 1893.....1:40

1 20 yds.—Macy (4), 106, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 2, 1898 .....1:40

1 70 yds.—Lillian Lee (3), 95, at Harlem, Chicago, July 31, 1894..1:43¼

1 70 yds.—Wildwood (4), 115, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 19, 1893.....1:44

1 70 yds.—Faraday (4), 102, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 21, 1893.....1:44

1 70 yds.—Cash Day (3), 109, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 10, 1894.....1:44

1 70 yds.—Sullross (aged), 96, at Washington Park, July, 1894...1:44

1 70 yds.—San Juan (3), 97, at Newport, Ky., May 20, 1897.....1:44

1 1-16—Redskin (6), 85, at Forsythe, Ind., June 6, 1896.....1:45¼

1⅛—Tristan (6), 114, at Westchester, June 2, 1891.....1:51½

1 3-16—Boanerges (4), 110, at Washington Park, July 7, 1898.....1:58¼

1 3-16—Henry Young (4), 108, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 14, 1894.....1:58½

1¼—Banquet (3), 108, at Monmouth Park (straight) July 17, 1890....2:03½

1¼—David Tenny (4), 100, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 16, 1898 .....2:04½

1¼—Algol (4), 107, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 23, 1898....2:04½

1¼—Salvator (4), 122, at Sheepshead Bay, June 25, 1890.....2:05

1¼—Morello (3), 117, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 22, 1893....2:05

1 500 yds.—Ben d'Or (4), 115, at Saratoga, July 25, 1882.....2:10½

1 5-16—Sir John (4), 116, at Westchester, June 9, 1891.....2:14¼

1⅜—Sabine (4), 109, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 5, 1894.....2:18¾

1½—Goodrich (3), 102, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 16, 1898.2:30¼

1½—Lamplighter (3), 109, at Monmouth Park, Aug. 9, 1892.....2:32¾

1½—Evanatus (aged), 73, at Harlem, Chicago, Aug. 28, 1897.....2:32¾

1⅝—Hindoocraft (3), 75, at Westchester, Aug. 27, 1889.....2:48

1¾—Ben Holladay (4), 118, at Westchester, Oct. 23, 1897.....2:59¼

1¾—Hotspur (5), 117, at San Francisco, April 30, 1891.....3:00¾

1⅞—Enigma (4), 90, at Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 15, 1885.....3:20

2—Judge Denny (5), 105, at California Jockey Club, Feb. 12, 1898..3:26½

2—Ten Broeck (5), 110, at Louisville (against time), May 29, 1877....3:27½

2—Newton (4), 107, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 13, 1893....3:27½

2⅛—Joe Murphy (4), 99, at Harlem, Chicago, Aug. 30, 1894.....3:42

2¼—Springbok (5), 114, and Preakness (aged), 114, at Saratoga, July 29, 1875 (dead heat).....3:56¼

2½—Aristides (4), 104, at Lexington, Ky., May 13, 1876.....4:27½

2⅝—Ten Broeck (4), 104, at Lexington, Ky., Sept. 16, 1876.....4:58½

2¾—Hubbard (4), 107, at Saratoga, Aug. 9, 1873.....4.58¾

3—Drake Carter (4), 115, at Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 6, 1884.....5:24

4—Fellowcraft (4), 108, at Saratoga, Aug. 20, 1874.....7:19½

4—Lucretia Borgia (4), 85, at Oakland, Cal. (against time), May 20, 1897.....7:11

AT BRIGHTON—Brighton Handicap, 1¼ miles: Ornament, 128 (Sims), 1; Tillo, 126 (R. Williams), 2; George Keene, 101 (Spencer), 3. Time—2:07¾. Santiago Handicap, 1⅛ miles: Briar Sweet, 102 (Maher), 1; Dr. Catlett, 112 (Murphy), 2; Our Johnny, 100 (Songer), 3. Time—1:53. Brighton Cup, 2¼ miles: Hamburg, 112 (Sloan), 1; Ogden, 130 (Hamilton), 2; Howard Mann, 133 (Taral), 3. Time—4:02¾. Rising Generation, for 2-year-olds, 6 f.: Chorus Boy, 99 (Maher), 1; Kingdon, 127 (Doggett), 2; Frohsinn, 112 (Sims), 3. Time—1:15¾. Test Handicap, 1 mile: Miss Tenny, 101 (Maher), 1; Ogden, 126 (Hamilton), 2; Sailor King, 107 (Sims), 3. Time—1:40¼. Electric Handicap, for 2-year-olds, 6 f.: La Penitente, 98 (Maher), 1; Kingdon, 129 (Sims), 2; Leando, 100 (Songer), 3. Time—1:14¼.

AT SARATOGA—Hamburg Stakes, for 3-year-olds, 1 mile: George Keene, 119 (W. Martin), 1; Plaudit, 119 (C. Sloan), 2; Bangle, 117 (Barrett), 3. Time—1:47. Handicap Sweepstakes, for 2-year-olds, 6 f.: Ethelbert, 115 (Cunningham), 1; Ways and Means, 97 (Maher), 2; Satirist, 104 (Clawson), 3. Time—1:15¾.

AT CHICAGO (Washington Park)—Chicago Derby, for 3-year-olds, 1½ miles: Pink Coat, 127 (W. Martin), 1; Warrenton, 122 (Caywood), 2; Isabey, 122 (Knapp), 3. Time—2:42¾. Englewood, for 3-year-olds, 1 mile: St. Callatine, 117 (Clawson), 1; Miss Gussie, 120 (Vandusen), 2; Uarda, 120 (Thorpe), 3. Time—1:40¾. Sheridan, for 3-year-olds, 1¼ miles: Bannockburn, 122 (Clawson), 1; Pink Coat, 129 (W. Martin), 2; Goodrich, 122 (Thorpe), 3. Time—2:06¼. Kenwood, for 2-year-old colts, 5 f.: W. Overton, 121 (T. Burns), 1; Hardy Pardee, 118 (Clayton), 2; Formero, 118 (H. Martin), 3. Time—1:00¾. Great Western Handicap, 1½ miles: Goodrich, 102 (T. Burns), 1; What-er-Lou, 109 (Foucon), 2; Morte Fonse, 108 (Caywood), 3. Time—2:30¼.

TROTTING RECORDS.

One mile—Yearling—Adbell (br. c.), by Advertiser; San Jose, Cal., Sept. 27, 1894, 2:23. Two-year-old—Arion (b. c.), by Electioneer; Stockton, Cal., Nov. 10, 1891, 2:10¾. Three-year-old—Fantasy (b. f.), by Chimes; Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1893, 2:08¾. Four-year-old—*Directum (blk. c.), by Director; Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1893, 2:05¼. Aged horse—Alix (b. m., 6 years), by Patronage; Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 19, 1894, 2:03¾. To wagon—Grace Hastings (ch. m.), by Bayonne Prince, Cleveland, Ohio, July 29, 1898, 2:09½. Double team—Belle Hamlin (b. m.), by Hamlin's Almont, jr., and Honest George (b. g.), by Albert; Providence, R. I., Sept. 23, 1892, 2:12¼. Fastest three heats in a race—Alix (b. m.), by Patronage; Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 17, 1894, 2:06, 2:06¼, 2:05¼.

Two miles—Greenlander (blk. s.), by Princeps; Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 4, 1893, 4:32.

Three miles—Nightingale (ch. m.), by Mambrino King; Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1893, 6:55½.

Four miles—Senator L. (b. s.), by Dexter Prince; San Jose, Cal., Nov. 1, 1894, 10:12.

Five miles—Bishop Hero (ro. g.), by Bishop; Oakland, Cal., Oct. 14, 1893, 12:30¾.

Ten miles—Pascal (blk. g.), by Pascorel; New-York, Nov. 2, 1893, 26:15.

Twenty miles—Captain McGowan (ro. s.), sire unknown; Boston, Mass., Oct. 31, 1865, 58:25.

Fifty miles—Ariel (br. m.), sire unknown; Albany, N. Y., May 5, 1846, 3:55:40½.

One hundred miles—Conqueror (b. g.), by Lattourett's Bellfounder; Centreville, Long Island, Nov. 12, 1853, 8:56:01.

FASTEST PERFORMANCES IN 1898.

One mile—Two-year-old—Mary Celeste (blk. f.), by Oro Wilkes, 2:17½. Three-year-old—Who-Is-It (gr. g.), by Nutwood Wilkes, 2:12. Four-year-old—John Nolan (b. g.), by Prodigal, 2:08. Aged horse—Bingen (br. s.), by May King, 2:06¾. Fastest three heats in a race—Eagle Flanagan (b. g.), by Eagle Bird, 2:09¼, 2:07½, 2:08¾. To wagon—Grace Hastings (ch. m.), by Bayonne Prince, 2:09½.

PACING RECORDS.

One mile—Yearling—Belle Action (b. f.), by Shadeland Onward; Lyons, Neb., Oct. 14, 1892, 2:20¾. Two-year-old—Directly (blk. c.), by Direct; Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 20, 1894, 2:07¾. Three-year-old—Klatawah (b. c.), by Steinway; Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28, 1898, 2:05½. Four-year-old—Online (b. g.), by Shadeland Onward; Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 12, 1894, 2:04. Aged horse—*Star Pointer (b. s., 8 years), by Brown Hal; Boston, Mass., Aug. 28, 1897, 1:59¼. Fastest three heats in a race—Star Pointer (b. s.), by Brown Hal; Boston, Mass., Sept. 18, 1896, 2:02½, 2:03½, 2:03¾. To wagon—Joe Patchen (blk. s.), by Patchen Wilkes; Joliet, Ill., Oct. 20, 1897, 2:04¾. Double team—John R. Gentry (b. s.), by Ashland Wilkes, and Robert J. (b. g.), by Hartford; Glens Falls, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1897, 2:08.

Two miles—Chehalis (blk. s.), by Altamont; Salem, Ore., Oct. 7, 1897, 4:19¼.

Three miles—Joe Jefferson (br. s.), by Thomas Jefferson; Knoxville, Iowa, Nov. 6, 1891, 7:33¾. Four miles—Joe Jefferson (br. s.), by Thomas Jefferson; Knoxville, Iowa, Nov. 13, 1891, 10:10.

Five miles—Lady St. Clair (b. m.), by St. Clair; San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 11, 1874, 12:54¾.

FASTEST PERFORMANCES IN 1898.

One mile—Two-year-old—Extasy (b. f.), by Baron Wilkes, 2:10½. Three-year-old—Klatawah (b. c.), by Steinway, 2:05½. Four-year-old—Searchlight (b. c.), by Dark Night, 2:04¼. Aged horse—Star Pointer (b. s.), by Brown Hal, 1:59¼. To wagon—Star Pointer (b. s.), by Brown Hal, 2:05¼.

*Fastest time on record for pacing stallions.

YACHTING.

In 1898 practical yacht racing was not important, the contests being almost entirely confined to the small craft. Owing to the war with Spain, the large racers were not put into commission, or, if brought out for cruising purposes, they were not raced. The Larchmont Yacht Club was the first to announce that it would not engage in any regattas. A number of smaller clubs followed suit. The New-York Yacht Club did not have its

annual cruise, nor its regattas. The races for the "Goelet Cups" seemed, for a short time after the death of Captain Ogden Goelet, about to be discontinued, when John Jacob Astor and W. Gould Brokaw both offered to continue the prizes annually at the same values. Mr. Astor's offer was accepted by the club, but the prizes were not sailed for.

An important event was the consolidation of the yacht clubs of North America into one union for the purpose of having uniform racing rules from one end of the Continent to the other, and 1898 was the first working year of the amalgamation. The American and Canadian yacht clubs first combined in the Yacht Racing Association of Lake Ontario to have uniform racing rules, and the system was proved to be successful, for twelve years before similar combinations were made on others of the Great Lakes. These different associations, numbering many score of individual clubs, both American and Canadian, then combined into one whole called the Yacht Racing Union of the Great Lakes, and afterward the proposal was made to the Long Island Sound Association to join forces and ask all the clubs on the Continent to come into the one huge combine. The result is that yachts from all parts of North America may now race at New-York under the rules they are accustomed to.

The idea spread, and it was proposed to have uniform international rules, a delegate being sent to England as the representative of the North American Union to confer with the Yacht Racing Association of Great Britain. Since then a measurement rule has been adopted by the North American Union which will allow the yachts of both nations to be designed and raced under the same limitations, except in the case of centreboard yachts, as to which there is still a slight variation of rule. For the first time in the history of yachting, uniformity of racing rules has been obtained between the chief yachting nations of the world.

The only two clubs in the neighborhood of New-York which held regattas were the Atlantic and Seawanhaka Corinthian. Though there were no large yachts to enter the contests there was excellent racing in the classes from the thirty-six-footers down to the midgets.

The only international races were those sailed for the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup, near Montreal, Canada. The Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club made its second annual trial to win back the trophy that was captured by Herrick Duggan for the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal in 1896. The American representative 20-footer was called the Challenger, and was designed and sailed by Clinton H. Crane. The Challenger won one race on a technical point, the Canadian boat having failed to observe a right of way at the start. The next three races were won by the Dominion. The times were as follows: First race, (August 13)—Not decided by time—Dominion, 4:27:30; Challenger, 4:27:36. Second race—Finish: Dominion, 3:05:00; Challenger, 3:07:47. Dominion won by 2:47. Third race—Finish: Dominion, 2:44:45; Challenger, 2:53:11. Dominion won by 8:26. Fourth race—Finish, Dominion, 2:52:45; Challenger, 2:55:12½. Dominion won by 2:27½. A protest objecting to the construction of the Dominion was filed and disallowed before the beginning of the races. Subsequently the Seawanhaka Regatta Committee challenged again for the races of 1899, and this challenge was accepted, giving the Seawanhaka Club the right to sail a fourth consecutive race for the trophy, to the exclusion of the Inland Lake Yachting Association, which, through Commodore J. H. Taylor, of St. Paul, had previously filed a challenge.

The novelty of having one fleet sail against another was introduced by the Seawanhaka Club, when five of the one-design knockabouts belonging to the Philadelphia Corinthian Yacht Club sailed at Oyster Bay against the same number of the home fleet. Both fleets were built from the same moulds, though by different builders, and in the six days of continuous racing the home fleet came out a long way ahead. Out of the thirty-five one-design knockabouts ordered for the Seawanhaka Club about twelve started on an interesting racing cruise to New-London. Stops over night were made at Morris Cove, thus dividing the cruise into four races. The best average for the series was obtained by the Mistral, owned by Commodore Henry C. Rouse. The Stella came out second here, but won almost every other race of the season in which she entered.

The New-Rochelle Yacht Club sailed its regatta on July 2, in which seventeen classes were sent away, including forty-four individual starters. The winners were: Banshee, Hussar, Anoatok, Fidelio, John F. Carroll, Bonnie Bairn, Ida, Akabo, Edwina II, Kit, Wanda, Amos, Sora, Lobster, Mongoose and Prize. On July 4 the Larchmont Yacht Club, despite its resolution to not race, managed a regatta which had twelve classes and thirty-three starters, the winners being: The Anoatok (two prizes), Albicore, Newasi, Bonnie Bairn, Mongoose, Gloria, Akabo, Kit, Wanda, Sora and Edwina II. Among the most frequent winners of the season were: The Mongoose, a Boston raceabout crack; the 25-foot catboat Wanda, designed by Herreshoff, and the Cartoon, designed and built in New-York, which carried all before her in Eastern waters, where yacht races were much more frequent.

As the result of twenty-seven races in the raceabout class the three holders of the best averages in the East were the Jilt, Sintram and Tunipoo, these being designed by Herreshoff, and winning in a fleet of sixteen racers, all produced by crack designers.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club gave a race on June 25, in which there were ten classes and twenty-five starters, the winners being Surprise, Fidelio, Spray, Edwina II, Dosoris II, Wanda, Minnetonka, Lark, Indianola and Prize.

Sir Thomas J. Lipton, of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, filed a challenge for the America's Cup on September 3, which was immediately accepted by the New-York Yacht Club, to be sailed this year.

The Chicago Yacht Club filed a challenge with the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, of Toronto, on November 16 for a series of international races for the Canada's Cup, to come off in September, 1899, and the challenge was accepted.

STATES AND TERRITORIES—GENERAL INFORMATION.

States and Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	LEGISLATURE.		Next general election.	[1]Square miles.	No. of C'n-g's-m'n.
			Term.	Next session.			
Alabama	Montgomery	Joseph F. Johnston (D.).	50 days	*Tu. aft. 2 M. Nov. 1900	*1 M. Aug. 1900	52,250	9
Alaska Territory	Sitka	John G. Brady (R.)	—	—	—	577,390	—
Arizona Territory	Phœnix	N. O. Murphy (R.)	60 days	*3 M. Jan. 1899	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	113,020	[2]
Arkansas	Little Rock	Daniel W. Jones (D.)	60 days	*2 M. Jan. 1899	*1 M. Sept. 1900	53,850	6
California	Sacramento	Henry T. Gage (R.)	90 days	*Jan. 3, 1899	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	158,360	7
Colorado	Denver	Chas. S. Thomas (D.Fus.)	90 days	*1 W. Jan. 1899	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	103,925	2
Connecticut	Hartford	Geo. E. Lounsbury (R.).	No limit	*W. a. 1 M. Jan. 1899.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	4,990	4
Delaware	Dover	Ebe W. Tunnell (D.)	60 days	*Jan. 11, 1900	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	2,050	1
Florida	Tallahassee	William D. Bloxham (D.)	60 days	*Tu. a. 1 M. Apr. 1899.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	58,680	2
Georgia	Atlanta	Allen D. Candler (D.)	50 days	‡4 W. Oct. 1899	*1 Wed. Oct. 1900	59,475	11
Idaho	Boise City	F. Steunenberg (D. F.)	60 days	*1 M. a. Jan. 1, 1899.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	84,800	1
Illinois	Springfield	John R. Tanner (R.)	No limit	*W. a. 1 M. Jan. 1899.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	56,650	22
Indiana	Indianapolis	James A. Mount (R.)	61 days	*Th. a. 1 M. Jan. 1899.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	36,350	13
Indian Territory	Tahlequah	Samuel H. Mayes (D.)	—	—	—	31,400	—
Iowa	Des Moines	Leslie M. Shaw (R.)	No limit	*2 M. Jan. 1899	†Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1899.	56,025	11
Kansas	Topeka	W. E. Stanley (R.)	50 days	*2 Tu. Jan. 1899	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	82,080	8
Kentucky	Frankfort	W. O. Bradley (R.)	60 days	*Tu. a. 1 M. Jan. 1900.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	40,400	11
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Murphy J. Foster (D.)	60 days	*2 M. May, 1900	*3 Tu. April, 1900	48,720	6
Maine	Augusta	Llewellyn Powers (R.)	No limit	*1 W. Jan. 1899	*2 M. Sept. 1900	33,040	4
Maryland	Annapolis	Lloyd Lowndes (R.)	90 days	*1 W. Jan. 1900	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1899.	12,210	6
Massachusetts	Boston	Roger Wolcott (R.)	No limit	‡1 W. Jan. 1899	†Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1899.	8,315	13
Michigan	Lansing	Hazen S. Pingree (R.)	No limit	*1 W. Jan. 1899	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	58,915	12
Minnesota	St. Paul	John Lind (D. Fus.)	90 days	*1 W. Jan. 1899	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	83,365	7
Mississippi	Jackson	A. J. McLaurin (D.)	30 days	*Tu. a. 1 M. Jan. 1900.	[6]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1899.	46,810	7
Missouri	Jefferson City	Lon V. Stephens (D.)	[4]70 days	*1 W. Jan. 1899	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	69,415	15
Montana	Helena	Robert B. Smith (P.)	60 days	*1 M. Jan. 1899	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	146,080	1
Nebraska	Lincoln	W. A. Poynter (Fus.)	60 days	*1 Tu. Jan. 1899	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	77,510	6
Nevada	Carson City	Reinhold Sadler (P.)	40 days	*3 M. Jan. 1899	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	110,700	1
New-Hampshire	Concord	Frank W. Rollins (R.)	No limit	*1 W. Jan. 1899	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	9,305	2
New-Jersey	Trenton	Foster M. Voorhees (R.)	No limit	‡2 Tu. Jan. 1899	†Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1899.	7,815	8
New-Mexico	Santa Fe	Miguel A. Otero (R.)	60 days	*Last Tu. Dec. 1900	—	122,580	[2]
New-York	Albany	Theodore Roosevelt (R.)	No limit	‡1 W. Jan. 1899	†Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1899.	49,170	34
North Carolina	Raleigh	Daniel L. Russell (R.)	60 days	*W. a. 1 M. Jan. 1899.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	52,250	9
North Dakota	Bismarck	F. B. Fancher (R.)	60 days	*1 Tu. a. 1 M. Jan. 1899	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	70,795	1
Ohio	Columbus	Asa S. Bushnell (R.)	No limit	*1 M. Jan. 1900	†Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1899.	41,060	21
Oklahoma	Guthrie	C. M. Barnes (R.)	60 days	*3 M. Jan. 1899	—	39,030	[2]
Oregon	Salem	T. T. Geer (R.)	40 days	*2 M. Jan. 1899	*1 M. June, 1900	96,030	2
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	William A. Stone (R.)	No limit	*1 Tu. Jan. 1899	†Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1899.	45,215	30
Rhode Island	Newp't & Prov	Elisha Dyer (R.)	No limit	‡Jan. 31, 1899	†1 W. April, 1899	1,250	2
South Carolina	Columbia	W. H. Ellerbee (D.)	40 days	‡2 Tu. Jan. 1899	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	30,570	7
South Dakota	Pierre	ndrew E. Lee (P. Fus.).	60 days	*Tu. a. 1 M. Jan. 1899.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	77,570	2
Tennessee	Nashville	Benton McMillin (D.)	75 days	*1 M. Jan. 1899	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	42,050	10
Texas	Austin	Joseph D. Sayers (D.)	No limit	*2 Tu. Jan. 1899	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	265,780	13

Utah	Salt Lake City.	Heber M. Wells (R.)	60 days...	*1 M. Jan. 1899	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	84,970	1
Vermont	Montpelier	Edward C. Smith (R.)	No limit..	*1 W. Oct. 1900	*1 Tu. Sept. 1900	9,565	2
Virginia	Richmond	J. Hoge Tyler (D.)	90 days...	*1 W. Dec. 1899	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1899.	42,450	10
Washington	Olympia	John R. Rogers (P. F.).	60 days...	*W. a. 2 M. Jan. 1899.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	69,180	2
West Virginia	Charleston	G. W. Atkinson (R.)	45 days...	*2 W. Jan. 1899	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	24,780	4
Wisconsin	Madison	Edward Scofield (R.)	No limit..	*2 W. Jan. 1899	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	56,040	10
Wyoming	Cheyenne	De Forest Richards (R.).	40 days...	*Jan. 10, 1899	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	97,890	1
Total						3,668,167	360

*Biennial. †Annual elections. ‡Sessions annual. [1]Inclusive of land and water. [2]One Delegate in Congress. [3]Quadrennial. For terms of office, salaries, etc., of Governors and other State officers (including names of other officials) see under title "State Governments." "R," Republicans; "D," Democrats; "P," Populists; "F," Fusion.

ORIGIN, DATE OF SETTLEMENT, INDEBTEDNESS, ETC., OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Settled. By whom.	Settled. When.	[2]Date of act of Congress.	Date of admission as State.	Nicknames.	[3]Population at time of admission.	[4]Indebtedness.
Alabama	French	1713	March 2, 1819..	Dec. 14, 1819...	Cotton	127,901	$18,930,867
Alaska Territory	[6]———	——	———.....	July 27, 1868...	———		
Arizona Territory	Spanish	1590	———.....	Feb. 24, 1863...	———	9,658	2,937,971
Arkansas	French	1685	June 15, 1836..	June 15, 1836...	Bear	52,240	10,828,809
California	Spanish	1769	Sept. 9, 1850....	Sept. 9, 1850...	Golden	92,597	15,569,459
Colorado	French	1540	[5]March 3, 1875.	Aug. 1, 1876....	Centennial	150,000	8,411,027
[1]Connecticut	Em. from Mass.	1633	———.....	Jan. 9, 1788....	Nutmeg	237,946	23,703,478
[1]Delaware	Swedes and Finns	1627	———.....	Dec. 7, 1787....	Blue Hen	59,096	2,919,084
District of Columbia	English	1660	———.....	March 3, 1791..	———	14,093	19,781,050
Florida	Spanish	1565	March 3, 1845..	March 3, 1845..	Everglade	58,680	2,176,619
[1]Georgia	English	1733	———.....	Jan. 2, 1788....	Cracker	82,548	20,272,095
Idaho	Emigrants	1842	———.....	July 3, 1890....	Gem of the M't's.	84,385	1,594,333
Illinois	French	1720	April 18, 1818..	Dec. 3, 1818....	Sucker and Pr'rie.	55,162	41,841,649
Indian Territory	Spanish	1832	———.....	June 30, 1884...	———	34,620	
Indiana	French	1730	April 19, 1816..	Dec. 11, 1816...	Hoosier	63,805	24,442,631
Iowa	Em. from New-Eng.	1835	March 3, 1845..	Dec. 28, 1846...	Hawkeye	81,920	11,275,319
Kansas	Em. from West. States.	1850	May 4, 1858....	Jan. 29, 1861...	Jayhawker	107,206	40,629,022
Kentucky	Em. from Virginia	1775	Feb. 4, 1791....	June 1, 1792....	Bluegrass	73,677	19,432,885
Louisiana	French	1699	Feb. 20, 1811...	April 30, 1812..	Creole	76,556	33,335,497
Maine	English	1630	March 3, 1820..	March 15, 1820.	Pine Tree	298,269	15,600,777
[1]Maryland	English	1634	———.....	April 28, 1788..	Monumental	319,728	42,175,408
[1]Massachusetts	English Puritans	1620	———.....	Feb. 6, 1788....	Bay	378,787	81,550,027
Michigan	French	1670	June 15, 1836...	Jan. 26, 1837...	Lake	212,267	16,941,928
Minnesota	New-England Em.	1819	Feb. 26, 1857...	May 11, 1858...	North Star	172,023	26,050,929
Mississippi	French	1716	March 1, 1817..	Dec. 10, 1817...	Eagle	75,512	6,001,347
Missouri	French	1755	March 2, 1821..	Aug. 10, 1821...	Puke	66,586	51,557,568
Montana	Em. from South	1852	Feb. 22, 1889...	Nov. 8, 1889....	Stubtoe	131,769	2,918,893
Nebraska	Emigrants	1850	April 19, 1864..	March 1, 1867..	Antelope	60,000	15,536,772
Nevada	Em. from California	1850	March 21, 1864.	Oct. 31, 1864...	Silver	40,000	1,337,501
[1]New-Hampshire	English	1623	———.....	June 21, 1788...	Granite	141,885	8,148,362

ORIGIN, DATE OF SETTLEMENT, INDEBTEDNESS, ETC., OF STATES AND TERRITORIES—(Continued).

State or Territory.	Settled. By whom.	Settled. When.	[2]Date of act of Congress.	Date of admission as State.	Nicknames.	[3]Population at time of admission.	[4]Indebtedness.
[1]New-Jersey	Dutch and Danes	1627	———	Dec. 18, 1787	Blue	184,139	49,333,589
New-Mexico Territory	Spanish	1582	———	Sept. 9, 1850	Vermin	———	2,831,538
[1]New-York	Dutch	1623	———	July 26, 1788	Empire	340,120	201,763,217
[1]North Carolina	English	1585	———	Nov. 21, 1789	Old North	393,751	11,117,445
North Dakota	Em. from Mid. States	1859	Feb. 22, 1889	Nov. 2, 1889	Flickertail	182,425	3,842,790
Ohio	New-England Em	1768	April 30, 1802	Feb. 19, 1803	Buckeye	45,365	71,065,386
Oklahoma Territory	Emigrants	1889	———	May 2, 1890	———	———	———
Oregon	Em. from New-York	1811	Feb. 14, 1859	Feb. 14, 1859	Beaver	52,465	2,479,860
[1]Pennsylvania	Swedes	1648	———	Dec. 12, 1787	Keystone	434,373	71,041,675
[1]Rhode Island	English	1636	———	May 29, 1790	Plantation	68,825	13,042,117
[1]South Carolina	French	1562	———	May 23, 1788	Palmetto	249,073	13,295,637
South Dakota	Em. from Mid. States	1859	Feb. 22, 1889	Nov. 2, 1889	Swingecat	327,848	6,613,707
Tennessee	Em. from N. C	1765	June 1, 1796	June 1, 1796	Lion's Den	77,202	29,543,843
Texas	Spanish	1690	Dec. 29, 1845	Dec. 29, 1845	Lone Star	212,592	20,172,063
Utah	Spanish	1847	July 16, 1894	Jan. 4, 1896	Mormon	———	767,501
Vermont	Em. from Mass	1763	Feb. 18, 1791	March 14, 1791	Green Mountain	85,425	3,785,373
[1]Virginia	English	1607	———	June 25, 1788	Old Dominion	747,610	50,837,315
Washington	Em. from California	1845	Feb. 22, 1889	Nov. 11, 1889	Chinook	———	3,145,658
West Virginia	English	1607	Dec. 31, 1862	June 20, 1863	Little Mountain	442,014	2,532,460
Wisconsin	French	1745	Aug. 6, 1846	May 29, 1848	Badger	305,391	10,440,580
Wyoming	Em. from Mid. States	1867	———	July 10, 1890	Plain	60,589	1,647,381
Total							$1,135,210,442

[1]Of the thirteen original States. [2]Date when original enabling or admission act passed Congress. [3]According to nearest census. For population at last Federal census see under "Census of 1890" in index. [4]Less sinking fund. [5]A bill to admit as a State was passed in January, 1867, but was vetoed by the President. [6]Purchased from Russia.

Note.—If the forty-five States be arranged according to the mode of admission, excepting the thirteen original States, they would be grouped thus: Four were formed from other States—Vermont from New-York, Maine from Massachusetts, Kentucky and West Virginia from Virginia. One (California) had no previous territorial government. One (Texas) was annexed; and the remaining twenty-six had been organized as Territories prior to their admission as States.

POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES EACH CENSUS, 1790—1890.

States and Territories.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Alabama	———	———	———	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201	996,992	1,262,505	1,513,017
Alaska	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	33,426	36,500
Arizona	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	9,658	40,440	59,620
Arkansas	———	———	———	14,255	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,179
California	———	———	———	———	———	———	92,597	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,208,130
Colorado	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	34,277	39,864	194,327	412,198
Connecticut	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,148	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258

Delaware	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493
Dist. of Columbia	—	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392
Florida	—	—	—	—	34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422
Georgia	82,548	162,686	252,433	340,985	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,999	32,610	84,385
Illinois	—	—	12,282	55,162	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,351
Indiana	—	5,641	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404
Indian Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,761	68,152	76,895	120,389
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,911,896
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107,206	364,399	996,696	1,427,096
Kentucky	73,677	220,955	406,511	564,135	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635
Louisiana	—	—	76,556	152,923	215,739	352,411	511,762	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,587
Maine	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,269	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086
Maryland	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390
Massachusetts	378,787	422,845	472,040	523,159	610,408	737,609	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,943
Michigan	—	—	4,762	8,765	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,889
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,077	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,301,826
Mississippi	—	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600
Missouri	—	—	20,845	66,557	140,455	382,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,184
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,595	39,159	132,159
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,058,910
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,857	42,491	62,266	45,761
New-Hampshire	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,022	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530
New-Jersey	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,426	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933
New-Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,547	93,516	91,874	119,565	153,593
New-York	340,120	589,051	959,049	1,372,111	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	5,997,853
North Carolina	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,410	869,039	992,622	1,070,361	1,399,750	1,917,947
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	182,719
Ohio	—	45,365	230,760	581,295	937,903	1,519,647	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,316
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,834
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,294	52,465	90,923	174,768	313,676
Pennsylvania	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,047,507	1,348,233	1,726,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,014
Rhode Island	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,015	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506
South Carolina	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	328,808
Tennessee	35,691	105,602	261,727	422,771	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	212,592	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,523
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,380	40,273	86,786	143,963	207,905
Vermont	85,425	154,565	217,895	235,966	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422
Virginia	747,610	880,200	974,600	1,065,116	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,651	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	30,945	305,391	11,501	23,955	75,116	349,390
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	775,881	442,014	918,457	762,794
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,686,880
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,118	20,789	60,705

POPULATION OF THE LARGEST CITIES OF THE EARTH.

London, 4,349,000; Greater New-York, 3,438,899; Paris, 2,447,957; Canton, 1,800,000; Chicago, 1,619,226; Berlin, 1,579,244; Tokio, Japan, 1,389,684; Vienna, 1,364,548; Philadelphia, 1,188,793; St. Petersburg, 956,226; Constantinople, 873,565; Calcutta, 840,130; Bombay, 804,470; Moscow, 753,469; St. Louis, 570,000; Glasgow, 565,714; Buenos Ayres, 561,100; Naples, 530,872; Liverpool, 517,951; Boston, 516,305; Budapest, 506,384; Baltimore, 506,378; Manchester, 505,343; Peking, 500,000; Melbourne, 489,000; Brussels, 482,268; Osaka, Japan, 476,271; Madrid, 472,228; Warsaw, 465,272; Madras, 449,950; Birmingham, 429,171.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1888, 1892, 1896.

States.	1888. Rep.	1888. Dem.	1888. Un. Lab.	1888. Pro.	1892. Rep.	1892. Dem.	1892. Pop.	1892. Pro.	1896. Rep.	1896. Dem.–Pop.	1896. Nat.Dem.	1896. Pro.	1896. Soc.–L.
Alabama	57,197	117,320	——	593	9,197	138,138	85,181	239	54,737	*131,226	6,462	2,147	——
Arkansas	58,752	85,962	10,613	614	46,974	87,834	11,831	113	37,512	101,103	——	1,732	——
California	124,816	117,729	——	5,761	118,149	118,293	25,352	8,129	146,688	*144,766	2,006	3,620	1,611
Colorado	50,774	37,567	1,266	2,191	38,620	——	53,584	1,687	26,271	*161,269	1	2,103	160
Connecticut	74,584	74,920	240	4,234	77,032	82,395	809	4,026	110,285	56,740	4,336	1,806	1,223
Delaware	12,973	16,414	——	400	18,077	18,581	——	564	20,452	16,615	966	602	——
Florida	26,659	39,561	——	403	——	30,143	4,843	569	11,257	*31,958	1,772	644	——
Georgia	40,446	100,449	——	——	48,305	129,386	42,939	988	60,091	*94,672	2,708	5,716	——
Idaho	——	——	——	——	8,599	——	10,520	288	6,314	23,192	——	181	——
Illinois	370,475	348,371	7,134	21,703	399,288	426,281	22,207	25,870	607,130	464,523	6,390	10,589	1,147
Indiana	263,361	261,013	2,694	9,881	255,615	262,740	22,208	13,050	323,754	305,573	2,145	5,323	324
Iowa	211,958	179,877	9,105	3,550	219,795	196,367	20,595	6,402	289,293	223,741	4,516	3,544	453
Kansas	182,904	102,745	37,788	6,779	157,241	——	163,111	4,553	159,541	171,810	1,209	2,551	——
Kentucky	155,134	183,800	——	5,225	135,441	175,461	23,500	6,423	218,171	217,890	5,114	4,781	——
Louisiana	30,701	85,026	39	127	13,331	87,622	13,332	——	22,037	77,175	1,915	——	——
Maine	73,734	50,482	1,345	2,690	62,876	48,049	2,396	3,066	80,461	34,587	1,866	1,589	——
Maryland	99,986	106,168	——	4,767	92,736	113,866	796	5,877	136,978	104,746	2,507	6,058	588
Massachusetts	183,892	151,855	——	8,701	202,914	176,813	3,210	7,539	278,976	*105,711	11,749	2,998	2,114
Michigan	236,387	213,469	4,555	20,945	222,708	202,296	19,931	20,857	293,582	237,268	6,968	7,020	297
Minnesota	142,492	104,385	1,097	15,311	122,823	100,920	29,313	14,182	193,503	139,735	3,222	4,363	948
Mississippi	30,096	85,471	222	218	1,406	40,237	10,256	910	5,123	*63,793	1,071	485	——
Missouri	236,253	261,954	18,589	4,540	227,646	268,400	41,204	4,333	304,940	363,652	2,355	2,462	599
Montana	——	——	——	——	18,838	17,534	7,259	517	10,494	42,537	——	186	——
Nebraska	108,425	80,552	4,226	9,420	87,227	24,943	83,134	4,902	103,064	115,999	2,797	2,040	186
Nevada	7,238	5,326	——	41	2,811	714	7,264	89	1,938	*8,377	——	——	——
New-Hampshire	45,728	43,456	42	1,593	45,658	42,081	292	1,297	57,444	*21,650	3,520	828	228
New-Jersey	144,360	151,508	——	7,933	156,068	171,042	969	8,131	221,367	133,675	6,373	5,614	3,985
New-York	650,338	635,965	626	30,231	609,350	654,868	16,429	38,190	819,838	551,369	18,950	16,052	17,667
North Carolina	134,784	147,902	47	2,789	100,346	132,951	44,732	2,543	155,222	174,488	578	635	——
North Dakota	——	——	——	——	17,159	——	17,700	899	26,335	20,686	——	358	——
Ohio	416,054	396,455	3,496	24,356	405,909	404,115	14,850	26,012	525,991	*477,497	1,858	7,784	1,167
Oregon	33,291	26,522	363	1,677	35,002	12,242	26,965	1,892	48,779	46,662	977	919	——
Pennsylvania	523,585	444,327	3,877	20,708	516,011	452,264	8,714	25,123	728,300	433,230	10,921	20,144	1,683
Rhode Island	21,969	17,530	——	1,251	26,975	24,356	228	1,654	37,437	14,459	1,166	1,165	558
South Carolina	13,740	65,825	——	——	13,384	54,698	2,410	——	9,313	58,801	824	——	——
South Dakota	——	——	——	——	34,888	9,081	26,544	——	41,042	41,225	——	683	——
Tennessee	138,988	158,779	——	5,969	99,851	136,594	23,780	4,776	148,773	166,268	1,951	3,098	——
Texas	88,280	234,883	29,459	4,749	81,444	239,148	99,688	2,165	167,520	370,434	5,046	1,786	——
Utah	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	13,491	64,607	21	——	——
Vermont	45,192	16,788	——	1,459	37,992	16,325	44	1,424	50,991	*10,607	1,329	728	——
Virginia	150,438	151,977	——	1,678	113,262	163,977	12,275	2,738	135,388	154,985	2,127	2,341	115
Washington	——	——	——	——	36,460	29,802	19,165	2,542	39,153	51,646	1,668	1,116	——
West Virginia	78,171	78,677	1,508	1,084	80,293	84,467	4,166	2,141	104,414	92,927	677	1,203	——
Wisconsin	176,553	155,232	8,552	14,277	171,101	177,325	10,019	13,136	268,135	165,523	4,584	7,853	1,314
Wyoming	——	——	——	——	8,454	——	7,722	530	10,472	10,655	——	136	——
Total	5,440,708	5,536,242	146,883	249,265	5,176,336	5,552,351	1,041,467	270,367	7,111,607	6,509,052	134,645	145,280	36,373
Plurality		95,534				380,861			602,555				

The figures in the table on the preceding page are the highest vote cast for any one elector on each ticket. The Prohibition vote of 1896 is the total vote for both of the Presidential candidates.

*The figures on the Bryan and Sewall and the Bryan and Watson tickets are added together, thus giving the total vote cast for the head of the ticket. For separate vote for "Bryan and Sewall" and "Bryan and Watson," also the "Levering" and "Bentley" tickets, see State election tables. The vote cast for the "Bryan and Watson" ticket in the several States was: Alabama, 24,089; California, 21,730; Colorado, 2,389; Florida, 1,977; Georgia, 440; Illinois, 1,090; Kansas, 46,194; Maine, 2,387; Massachusetts, 15,181; Mississippi, 7,517; Nevada, 575; New-Hampshire, 379; Ohio, 2,615; Pennsylvania, 6,103; Tennessee, 4,525; Texas, 79,572; Vermont, 461; Wyoming, 286. In the Electoral College Sewall, for Vice-President, received 158 votes, and Watson, for Vice-President, received 18 votes. The votes cast for Watson were as follows: Arkansas, 3; Missouri, 4; Nebraska, 4; North Carolina, 5; Utah, 1; Wyoming, 1. California and Kentucky each elected one Bryan elector.

1888—Cowdrey, United Labor, 3,073; Curtis, Am., 1,591; Soc., 2,068; scat., 7,777. All, over Harrison, 506,544. 1892—In the Harrison vote in Texas are included 3,969 votes cast for a Republican electoral ticket known as the "Lilly White."

a ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT. 1868 to 1896 inclusive.

State.	1868.		*1872		1876.		1880.		1884.		1888.		1892.			1896.	
	Grant.....	Seymour..	Grant.....	bHendricks	Hayes.....	Tilden.....	Garfield...	Hancock..	Blaine....	Cleveland.	Harrison..	Cleveland.	Harrison..	Cleveland.	Weaver...	McKinley.	Bryan.....
Alabama	8	—	10	—	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	11	—	—	11
Arkansas	5	—	†	†	—	6	—	6	—	7	—	7	—	8	—	—	8
California	5	—	6	—	6	—	1	5	8	—	8	—	1	8	—	8	1
Colorado	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	4
Connecticut	6	—	6	—	—	6	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Delaware	—	3	3	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—
Florida	3	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4
Georgia	—	9	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	12	—	12	—	13	—	—	13
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Illinois	16	—	21	—	21	—	21	—	22	—	22	—	—	24	—	24	—
Indiana	13	—	15	—	—	15	15	—	—	15	15	—	—	15	—	15	—
Iowa	8	—	11	—	11	—	11	—	13	—	13	—	13	—	—	13	—
Kansas	3	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	10	—	10
Kentucky	—	11	—	8	—	12	—	12	—	13	—	13	—	13	—	12	1
Louisiana	—	7	†	†	8	—	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	8
Maine	7	—	7	—	7	—	7	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	—	6	—
Maryland	—	7	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—
Massachusetts	12	—	13	—	13	—	13	—	14	—	14	—	15	—	—	15	—
Michigan	8	—	11	—	11	—	11	—	13	—	13	—	9	5	—	14	—
Minnesota	4	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	7	—	7	—	9	—	—	9	—
Mississippi	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	8	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	—	9
Missouri	11	—	—	6	—	15	—	15	—	16	—	16	—	17	—	—	17
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Nebraska	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	5	—	5	—	8	—	—	—	8
Nevada	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
New-Hampshire	5	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—
New-Jersey	—	7	9	—	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	10	—	10	—
New-York	—	33	35	—	—	35	35	—	—	36	36	—	—	36	—	36	—
North Carolina	9	—	10	—	1	10	—	10	—	11	—	11	—	11	—	—	11
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—
Ohio	21	—	22	—	22	—	22	—	23	—	23	—	22	1	—	23	—
Oregon	—	3	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	1	4	—
Pennsylvania	26	—	29	—	29	—	29	—	30	—	30	—	32	—	—	32	—
Rhode Island	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—
South Carolina	6	—	7	—	7	—	—	7	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	—	9
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Tennessee	10	—	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	—	12
Texas	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	13	—	13	—	15	—	—	15
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Vermont	5	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—
Virginia	—	—	11	—	—	11	—	11	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	—	12
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
West Virginia	5	—	5	—	—	5	—	5	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Wisconsin	8	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	11	—	11	—	—	12	—	12	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Totals	214	80	286	42	185	184	214	155	182	219	233	168	145	277	22	271	176

*21 scattering. †Rejected. aUnder each year, the Republican candidate is in the first column and the Democratic candidate in the second column. In 1892 the third column is the Populist vote. bHorace Greeley, the Democratic and Liberal Republican candidate for President, died before the electoral vote was cast, and the Greeley electors of five States voted for Thomas A. Hendricks.

VOTES AT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Candidates.	Year	Politics.	State of which a resident.	No. of States voting	Elect'l votes. Total No. voted ...	Elect'l votes. Each received re-	Popular vote.
*George Washington.....	1789	Federalist...	Virginia	a10	73	69	———
John Adams.....		Federalist...	Massachusetts	—	—	34	———
*George Washington.....	1792	Federalist...	Virginia	15	135	132	———
John Adams.....		Federalist...	Massachusetts	—	—	77	———
*John Adams.....	1796	Federalist...	Massachusetts	16	138	71	———
Thomas Jefferson.....		Dem.-Rep....	Virginia	—	—	68	———
*Thomas Jefferson.....	1800	Dem.-Rep....	Virginia	16	138	b73	———
Aaron Burr.....		Dem.-Rep....	New-York	—	—	b73	———
*Thomas Jefferson.....	1804	Dem.-Rep....	Virginia	17	176	162	———
C. C. Pinckney.....		Federalist...	So. Carolina...	—	—	14	———
*James Madison.....	1808	Dem.-Rep....	Virginia	17	176	122	———
C. C. Pinckney.....		Federalist...	So. Carolina...	—	—	47	———
*James Madison.....	1812	Dem.-Rep....	Virginia	18	218	128	———
DeWitt Clinton.....		Federalist...	New-York	—	—	89	———
*James Monroe.....	1816	Dem.-Rep....	Virginia	19	221	183	———
Rufus King		Federalist...	New-York	—	—	34	———
*James Monroe.....	1820	Dem.-Rep....	Virginia	24	235	231	———
John Q. Adams		Opposition...	Massachusetts	—	—	1	———
*John Q. Adams.....	c1824	Coalition....	Massachusetts	24	261	84	108,740
Andrew Jackson		Dem.-Rep....	Tennessee	—	—	99	153,544
*Andrew Jackson.....	1828	Democrat....	Tennessee	24	261	178	647,231
J. Q. Adams.....		Nat.-Rep	Massachusetts	—	—	83	509,097
*Andrew Jackson.....	1832	Democrat	Tennessee	24	288	219	687,502
Henry Clay.....		Nat.-Rep.	Kentucky	—	—	49	530,189
*Martin Van Buren	1836	Democrat....	New-York	26	294	170	761,549
W. H. Harrison.....		Whig.....	Ohio	—	—	73	———
*W. H. Harrison.....	1840	Whig.....	Ohio	26	294	234	1,275,017
Martin Van Buren.....		Democrat....	New-York	—	—	60	1,128,702
*James K. Polk.....	1844	Democrat....	Tennessee	26	275	170	1,337,243
Henry Clay.....		Whig.....	Kentucky	—	—	105	1,299,068
*Zachary Taylor.....	1848	Whig.....	Louisiana	30	290	163	1,360,101
Lewis Cass.....		Democrat....	Michigan	—	—	127	1,220,544
*Franklin Pierce.....	1852	Democrat....	New-H'pshire .	31	296	254	1,601,474
Winfield Scott.....		Whig.....	New-Jersey	—	—	42	1,386,226
*James Buchanan.....	1856	Democrat....	Pennsylvania .	31	296	174	1,838,169
John C. Fremont.....		Republican..	California	—	—	114	1,341,264
*Abraham Lincoln.....	1860	Republican..	Illinois	33	303	180	1,866,352
J. C. Breckenridge.....		Democrat....	Kentucky	—	—	72	845,663
*Abraham Lincoln.....	1864	Republican..	Illinois	36	314	212	2,216,067
George B. McClellan.....		Democrat....	New-Jersey	—	—	21	1,808,725
*Ulysses S. Grant.....	1868	Republican..	Illinois	37	317	214	3,015,017
Horatio Seymour.....		Democrat....	New-York	—	—	80	2,709,613
*Ulysses S. Grant.....	1872	Republican..	Illinois	37	366	286	3,597,070
Horace Greeley.....		Dem. & Lib..	New-York	—	—	d42	2,834,079
*R. B. Hayes.....	1876	Republican..	Ohio	38	369	185	4,033,975
Samuel J. Tilden		Democrat....	New-York	—	—	184	4,284,873
*James A. Garfield.....	1880	Republican..	Ohio	38	369	214	4,454,416
W. S. Hancock.....		Democrat..	Pennsylvania .	—	—	155	4,444,952
*Grover Cleveland.....	1884	Democrat .	New-York	38	401	219	4,874,986
James G. Blaine.....		Republican	Maine	—	—	182	4,851,981
*Benjamin Harrison.....	1888	Republican	Indiana	38	401	233	5,440,708
Grover Cleveland.....		Democrat. ..	New-York	—	—	168	5,536,242
*Grover Cleveland.....	1892	Democrat. ..	New-York	44	444	277	5,554,267
Benjamin Harrison... ..		Republican..	Indiana	—	—	145	5,175,201
*William McKinley.....	1896	Republican..	Ohio.....	45	447	271	7,111,607
e William J. Bryan.....		Dem. (Sil.)...	Nebraska.....	—	—	176	6,509,052

Previous to 1804 each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one receiving the greatest number was declared President, and the one receiving the next highest was declared Vice-President.

a Three States not voting. b Tie vote; choice decided by House of Representatives on 36th ballot. c No choice by Electoral College; choice decided by House of Representatives on first ballot. d Horace Greeley, the Democrat and Liberal Republican candidate, died before the Electoral College met, and the Greeley electors of five States voted for Thomas A. Hendricks. e Including votes cast for Bryan and Watson (Pop.) ticket. *Elected President.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL PARTIES.

REPUBLICANS.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Executive Committee—M. A. Hanna, chairman, Cleveland, Ohio; Charles Dick, secretary, Akron, Ohio; James G. Cannon, treasurer, New-York; M. S. Quay, Beaver, Penn.; Joseph H. Manley, Augusta, Me.; Henry C. Paine, Milwaukee, Wis.; Powell Clayton, Eureka Springs, Ark.; W. T. Durbin, Anderson, Ind.; Cyrus Leland, Troy, Kan.; N. B. Scott, Wheeling, W. Va.; Charles G. Dawes, Evanston, Ill.

General Committee—Alabama, William Youngblood, Montgomery; Alaska, C. S. Johnson, Juneau; Arizona, W. M. Griffith, Florence; Arkansas, Powell Clayton, Eureka Springs; California, John D. Spreckels, San Francisco; Colorado, J. F. Saunders, Denver; Connecticut, Samuel Fessenden, Stamford; Delaware, James H. Wilson, Wilmington; District of Columbia, Myron M. Parker, Washington; Florida, John C. Long, St. Augustine; Georgia, Judson W. Lyons, Augusta; Idaho, George L. Shoup, Boise City; Illinois, T. N. Jamison, Chicago; Indiana, William T. Durbin, Anderson; Indian Territory, Leon E. Bennett, Muscogee; Iowa, A. B. Cummins, Des Moines; Kansas, Cyrus Leland, jr., Troy; Kentucky, John W. Yerkes, Danville; Louisiana, A. T. Wimberly, New-Orleans; Maine, Joseph H. Manley, Augusta; Maryland, George L. Wellington, Cumberland; Massachusetts, George H. Lyman, Boston; Michigan, George L. Maltz, Detroit; Minnesota, L. F. Hubbard, Red Wing; Mississippi, James Hill, Jackson; Missouri, Richard C. Kerens, St. Louis; Montana, Charles R. Leonard, Helena; Nebraska, John M. Thurston, Omaha; Nevada, C. H. Sproule, Elko; New-Hampshire, Person C. Cheney, Concord; New-Jersey, Garret A. Hobart, Paterson; New-Mexico, Solomon Luna, Los Lunas; New-York, Frederick S. Gibbs, New-York; North Carolina, James E. Boyd, Greensboro; North Dakota, William H. Robinson, Mayville; Ohio, Charles L. Kurtz, Columbus; Oklahoma, Henry E. Asp, Guthrie; Oregon, George A. Steel, Portland; Pennsylvania, Matthew S. Quay, Beaver; Rhode Island, Charles R. Brayton, Providence; South Carolina, Eugene A. Webster, Orangeburg; South Dakota, A. B. Kittredge, Sioux Falls; Tennessee, Walter P. Brownlow, Jonesboro; Texas, John Grant, Sherman; Utah, L. R. Rogers, Ogden; Vermont, George F. Childs, St. Albans; Virginia, George E. Bowden, Norfolk; Washington, Porter C. Sullivan, Tacoma; West Virginia, N. B. Scott, Wheeling; Wisconsin, Henry C. Payne, Milwaukee; Wyoming, Willis Van Devanter, Cheyenne.

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ARIZONA—F. M. Ford, Phœnix, chairman. Will C. Barnes, Phœnix, secretary.

ARKANSAS—Henry M. Cooper, Little Rock, chairman. M. W. Gibbs, Little Rock, secretary.

CALIFORNIA—Frank McLaughlin, Oroville, chairman. M. R. Higgins, San Francisco, secretary.

COLORADO—J. L. Hodges, Denver, chairman. W. H. Brisbane, Leadville, secretary.

CONNECTICUT—O. R. Fyler, Torrington, chairman. Samuel A. Eddy, Canaan, secretary.

DELAWARE—Hugh C. Browne, Wilmington, chairman. William H. Heald, Wilmington, secretary.

FLORIDA—John E. Stillman, Jacksonville, chairman. Joseph E. Lee, Jacksonville, secretary.

GEORGIA—Alfred E. Buck, Tokio, Japan, chairman. J. H. Deveaux, Savannah, secretary.

IDAHO—Joseph Perrault, Boise City, chairman. Frank A. Fenn, Boise City, secretary.

ILLINOIS—Charles Rannels, Jacksonville, chairman. J. R. B. Van Cleave, Chicago, secretary.

INDIANA—Charles S. Hernly, Indianapolis, chairman. S. H. Spooner, secretary.

INDIAN TERRITORY—Russell Wiggins, chairman. E. S. Bessey, Claremore, secretary.

IOWA—H. G. McMillan, Rock Rapids, chairman. I. M. Traynor, Council Bluffs, secretary.

KANSAS—Morton Albaugh, Topeka, chairman. Joseph L. Bristow, Ottawa, secretary.

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LOUISIANA—P. F. Herwig, New-Orleans, chairman. L. J. Joubert, New-Orleans, secretary.

MAINE—Joseph H. Manley, Augusta chairman. Byron Boyd, Augusta, secretary.

MARYLAND—Norman D. Scott, Hagerstown, chairman. Levi A. Thompson, Baltimore, secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS—A. H. Goetting, Springfield, chairman. Thomas Talbot, Billerica, secretary.

MICHIGAN—Dexter M. Ferry, Detroit, chairman. D. E. Alward, Clare, secretary.

MINNESOTA—James Bixby, St. Paul, chairman. Edward M. Johnson, Minneapolis, secretary.

MISSISSIPPI—A. M. Lee, Clarksdale, chairman. T. V. McAllister, Vicksburg, secretary.

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NEVADA—Roswell K. Colcord, Carson

City, chairman. W. R. Randall, Carson City, secretary.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—John A. Spaulding, Nashua, chairman. James O. Lyford, Concord, secretary.

NEW-JERSEY—Franklin Murphy, Newark, chairman. John Y. Foster, Newark, secretary.

NEW-MEXICO—E. L. Bartlett, Santa Fe, chairman. Max Frost, Santa Fe, secretary.

NEW-YORK—Charles W. Hackett, Utica, chairman. John W. Kenyon, Syracuse, secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA—A. E. Holton, Winston, chairman. W. S. Hyams, Bakersville, secretary.

NORTH DAKOTA—Ernest C. Cooper, Grand Forks, chairman. A. B. Guptill, Fargo, secretary.

OHIO—H. M. Daugherty, Columbus, chairman. B. L. McElroy, Columbus, secretary.

OKLAHOMA—William Grimes, Kingfisher, chairman. H. F. Ardery, Guthrie, secretary.

OREGON—George A. Steel, Portland, chairman. Graham Glass, jr., Portland, secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA—John P. Elkin, Indiana, chairman. Jere B. Rex, Huntingdon, secretary.

RHODE ISLAND—Hunter C. White, Providence, chairman. Eugene F. Warner, Anthony, secretary.

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SOUTH DAKOTA—J. D. Elliott, Tindall, chairman. James Munn, Deadwood, secretary.

TENNESSEE—D. B. Cliff, Franklin, chairman. Abram M. Tillman, Nashville, secretary.

TEXAS—E. R. H. Greene, Dallas, chairman. W. E. Eastman, San Antonio, secretary.

UTAH—W. K. Walton, Salt Lake City, chairman. Julia A. Farnsworth, Salt Lake City, secretary.

VERMONT — Olin Merrill, Enosburg Falls, chairman. F. E. Burgess, Burlington, secretary.

VIRGINIA—Park Agnew, Alexandria, chairman. Asa Rogers, Petersburg, secretary.

WASHINGTON—J. H. Schively, Seattle, chairman. J. W. Lysons, Vancouver, secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA—W. M. O. Dawson, Charleston, chairman. A. B. White, Parkersburg, secretary.

WISCONSIN—Edwin D. Coe, Whitewater, chairman. John M. Ewing, Washington, D. C., secretary.

WYOMING—J. A. Van Orsdel, Cheyenne, chairman. Benjamin F. Fowler, Cheyenne, secretary.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Organized, Chickering Hall, New-York City, December 17, 1887. Headquarters, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago. President, Colonel George Stone, San Francisco, Cal.; secretary, D. H. Stine, Newport, Ky.; treasurer, M. D. Young, Philadelphia, Penn.; historian, John F. Hogan, Detroit, Mich. The League is composed of the Republican Clubs organized in the several States and united in a National organization. Its purpose is organization and education, and its aims to enlist recruits for the Republican party, particularly the young men and the "first voters." Its mission is to promote the interests of the Republican party locally and nationally. Next National Convention, June, 1900.

States.	Executive Committee.	State League Secretaries.
Alabama	F. R. Davis, Huntsville	E. P. Jennings, Decatur.
Arkansas	H. L. Remmel, Little Rock	U. S. Bratton, Union County.
California	D. Edward Collins, Oakland	James M. Oliver, Alameda.
Colorado	Greely W. Whitford, Denver	J. L. Hodges, Denver.
Connecticut	James A. Howarth, New-Haven	T. H. MacDonald, New-Haven.
Delaware	Francis Horrecker, Wilmington	Hugh C. Brown, Wilmington.
Florida	Philip Walter, Jacksonville	Philip Walter, Jacksonville.
Georgia	Henry A. Rucker, Atlanta	N. H. Eggleston, jr., Atlanta.
Idaho	James H. Wallis, Paris	A. H. Capwell, Boise City.
Illinois	J. Otis Humphrey, Springfield	W. B. Ridgeley, Springfield.
Indiana	Floyd A. Woods, Indianapolis	W. W. Hoffman, Anderson.
Iowa	Carl F. Kuehnle, Dennison	E. W. Weeks, Guthrie Centre.
Kansas	Byron E. Sheffield, Atchison	James E. Larimer, Topeka.
Kentucky	W. R. Ramsey, London	John G. Matthews, Bourbonville.
Louisiana	A. H. Leonard, New-Orleans	H. H. Johnson, Franklin.
Maine	J. H. Manley, Augusta	E. C. Reynolds, Portland.*
Maryland	Leander Foreman, Govanstown	Hugh McElderry, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	J. Henry Gould, Boston	C. F. Rice, Boston.
Michigan	O. E. Butterfield, Ann Arbor	E. J. Adams, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	Charles M. Wilcox, Marshall	F. S. Bryant, St. Paul.
Mississippi	Jacob Hollberg, Macon	Moses Schwartz, Jackson.
Missouri	Hiram Loyd, St. Louis	William H. Hahn, St. Louis.
Montana	J. B. Collins, Miles City	E. S. Booth, Butte.*
Nebraska	L. W. Billingsley, Lincoln	Edward J. Mack, Alma.
Nevada	Dr. H. H. Patterson, Reno	E. H. Vanderlieth, Carson City.
New-Hampshire	Stephen S. Jewett, Laconia	E. N. Pearson, Concord.
New-Jersey	F. F. Meyers jr., Newark	F. F. Meyers, jr., Newark.*
New-York	Wm. T. Manning, New-York City	Vacant.
North Carolina	George H. White, Tarboro	T. S. Rollins, Marshall.
North Dakota	Grant S. Hager, St. Thomas	W. T. Sprake, Casselton.
Ohio	Melville Hayes, Wilmington	G. W. Crawford, Columbus.

States.	Executive Committee.	State League Secretaries.
Oregon	I. A. McCrum, Hillsboro	H. L. Wells, Portland.
Pennsylvania	A. J. Edwards, Pittsburg	Henry Zimmerly, Erie.
Rhode Island	Henry C. Tieske, Pawtucket	Richard W. Jennings, Providence.
South Carolina	V. P. Clayton, Columbia	V. P. Clayton, Columbia.
South Dakota	R. J. Woods, Sioux Falls	F. H. Hueston, Canton.
Tennessee	W. Morris Harrison, Madisonville	P. C. Clapp, Nashville.
Texas	H. F. MacGregor, Houston	Edward S. Heller, Dallas.
Utah	Hoyt Sherman, jr., Salt Lake	S. Sears, Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Charles S. Forbes, St. Albans	L. S. Hayes, Bellows Falls.
Virginia	George E. Bowden, Norfolk	P. C. Corrigan, Newport News.
Washington		Millard T. Hartson, Spokane.
West Virginia	Thomas M. Garvin, Wheeling	D. E. Hughes, Charleston.
Wisconsin	J. B. Stickney, Maza Mani	David C. Owen, Milwaukee.
Wyoming	A. E. Kelley, Cheyenne	C. P. P. Storey, Rawlins.
Arizona		J. B. Woodward, Phœnix.
Dist. of Columbia	L. M. Saunders, Washington	W. Q. Lowd, Washington.
New-Mexico	B. M. Reed, Santa Fe	H. S. Clancy, Santa Fe.
Oklahoma	C. H. Thompson, Guthrie	Henry Rucke, Oklahoma City.
College League	F. B. Whitney, Waukegan College. Chicago	W. S. Harris, Princeton, N. J.
Indian Territory.	William Noble, South McAlester	Charles E. Meyers, Okmulgee.
Hawaii	Robert W. Shingle, Honolulu	Vacant.

ADVISORY MEMBERS TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—J. S. Clarkson, New-York City; John M. Thurston, Omaha, Neb.; W. W. Tracy, Chicago, Ill.; A. B. Humphrey, New-York City; General E. A. McAlpin, Sing Sing, N. Y.; D. D. Woodmansee, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. J. Dowling, Renville, Minn.; L. J. Crawford, Newport, Ky.

*President of State League. Secretary not named at convention.

REPUBLICAN COLLEGE LEAGUE.

Officers: President—A. L. Davis, Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich. Vice-presidents—J. P. Kern, Syracuse; H. P. Dougherty, Illinois University; George W. W. Billings, Harvard. Secretary—F. H. Wurzer, Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Ind. Treasurer—F. W. Sargent, University of South Dakota. National Executive Committee—F. B. Whitney, Williams College; L. C. Wurzer, Detroit Law School. Sub-Executive Committee—E. L. Upton, Yale; R. P. Jameson, Oberlin; John O. Phillips, University of Texas; A. C. Jackson, Northwestern University; Philip Jones, University of California. F. B. Whitney, of Williams College, is campaign manager, with headquarters in Chicago.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Headquarters, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

Officers—George Foster Peabody, chairman; Charles J. Canda, chairman of Finance Committee; John P. Frenzel, Indianapolis, secretary and treasurer. Members—Alabama, J. M. Falkner; Arizona, P. J. Cole; Arkansas, C. B. Moore; California, E. B. Pond; Colorado, Louis R. Ehrich; Connecticut, Joel A. Sperry; Delaware, John S. Rossell; Florida, D. G. Ambler; Georgia, Thomas F. Corrigan; Illinois, Ben T. Cable; Indiana, John R. Wilson; Iowa, L. M. Martin; Kansas, Eugene Hagan; Kentucky, Zach Phelps; Louisiana, M. R. Spelman; Maine, C. Vey Holman; Maryland, William Pinkney Whyte; Massachusetts, Nathan Matthews, jr.; Michigan, Thomas A. Wilson; Minnesota, F. W. M. Cutcheon; Mississippi, H. M. Street; Missouri, L. C. Krauthoff; Montana, A. H. Nelson; Nebraska, Euclid Martin; New-Hampshire, Gordon Woodbury; New-Jersey, William J. Curtis; New-Mexico, William B. Childers; New-York, Charles Tracey; North Carolina, H. E. Friest; North Dakota, H. L. Whithed; Ohio, Talfourd P. Linn; Oregon, C. E. S. Wood; Pennsylvania, Seth T. McCormick; Rhode Island, C. C. Mumford; South Carolina, W. R. Davie; South Dakota, John B. Hanten; Tennessee, Michael Savage; Texas, M. L. Crawford; Vermont, W. H. Creamer; Virginia, Joseph Bryan; Washington, Hugh C. Wallace; West Virginia, Randolph Stalnaker; Wisconsin, Ellis B. Usher.

Executive Committee—George Foster Peabody, New-York, chairman; John P. Frenzel, Indianapolis, secretary and treasurer; W. B. Haldeman, Louisville, Ky.; L. C. Krauthoff, Kansas City, Mo.; John C. Bullitt, Philadelphia; J. M. Falkner, Montgomery, Ala.; Joseph Bryan, Richmond, Va.; W. R. Shelby, Grand Rapids, Mich.; L. M. Martin, Marshalltown, Iowa; Gordon Woodbury, Manchester, N. H.; J. J. Valentine, San Francisco, Cal.

STATE COMMITTEES.

(Where State or name of office is omitted there is none credited.)

ALABAMA—Thomas H. Clark, Montgomery, chairman. George W. Jones, Montgomery, secretary.

CONNECTICUT—William J. Mills, New-Haven, chairman. Frederick J. Brown, Waterbury, secretary.

DELAWARE—James S. Dobb, Wilmington, chairman. John Dunning, Wilmington, secretary.

FLORIDA—Arthur Meigs, Jacksonville, chairman. James I. Munoz, Jacksonville, secretary.

GEORGIA—Thomas F. Corrigan, Atlanta, chairman. Alexander Hooper, Atlanta, secretary.

INDIANA—Samuel O. Pickens, Indianapolis, chairman. George W. McDonald, Indianapolis, secretary.

IOWA—W. C. Mullin, Des Moines, chairman. Joel Witmer, Des Moines, secretary.

KENTUCKY—George M. Davie, Louisville, chairman. A. J. Carroll, Louisville, secretary.

LOUISIANA—Senator Don Caffery, New-Orleans, chairman. E. J. Faure, New-Orleans, secretary.

MAINE—C. Vey Holman, Rockland, chairman.

MARYLAND—J. J. Donaldson, Baltimore, chairman. Leigh Bonsal, Baltimore, secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS—Nathan Matthews, jr., Boston, chairman. John C. Lane, Boston, secretary.

MICHIGAN—W. R. Shelby, Grand Rapids, chairman. J. C. Holt, Grand Rapids, secretary.

MINNESOTA—Robert A. Smith, St. Paul, chairman. Jared How, St. Paul, secretary.

MISSOURI—Edward Cunningham, Rialto Building, St. Louis, chairman. W. M. Reedy, Rialto Building, St. Louis, secretary.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Gordon Woodbury, Manchester, chairman. E. J. Burnham, Manchester, secretary.

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NEW-JERSEY—Hon. H. D. Winton, Hackensack, chairman. Alfred T. Holley, Hackensack, secretary.

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OHIO—James Caren, Columbus, chairman. H. H. McMahon, Columbus, secretary.

OREGON—Dr. Walter E. Carll, Oregon City, chairman. Thomas G. Greene, Portland, secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA—William B. Given, Philadelphia, chairman. Peter Bolger and J. P. J. Sensenderfer, Philadelphia, secretaries.

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SOUTH CAROLINA—W. R. Davie, Landsford, chairman.

SOUTH DAKOTA—John B. Hanton, Watertown, chairman. W. D. Morris, Watertown, secretary.

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WISCONSIN—Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse, chairman. John B. Webb, Milwaukee, secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA—Z. T. Vinson, Huntington, chairman. J. T. Waters, Charleston, secretary.

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STATE COMMITTEES.

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ARKANSAS—Carroll Armstrong, chairman, Morrillton; Gray Carroll, secretary, Little Rock.

ARIZONA—B. A. Fickas, chairman, Phœnix; Frank B. King, secretary, Phœnix.

CALIFORNIA—William H. Alford, chairman, San Francisco; R. P. Troy, secretary, San Francisco.

COLORADO—Chairman, vacant; Olney Newell, Secretary, Leadville.

CONNECTICUT—Clinton B. Davis, chairman, Higganum; Fred J. Brown, secretary, New-Haven.

DELAWARE—Irving Handy, chairman Newark; Peter I. Cooper, secretary, Wilmington.

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FLORIDA—W. A. Rawls, chairman, Tallahassee; J. C. Cooper, secretary, Jacksonville.

GEORGIA—A. S. Clay, chairman, Atlanta; Arthur E. Barnett, secretary, Atlanta.

IDAHO—James A. McGee, chairman, Boise; W. C. Fritter, secretary, Nampa.

ILLINOIS—James W. Orr, chairman, Champaign; A. C. Bentley, secretary, Pittsfield.

INDIAN TERRITORY — John Galt, chairman, Ardmore; secretary, vacant.

INDIANA—Parks M. Martin, chairman, Spencer; S. L. Wallace, secretary, Indianapolis.

IOWA—C. A. Walsh, chairman, Ottumwa; E. M. Carr, secretary, Manchester.

KANSAS—J. Mack Love, chairman, Topeka; W. H. C. Pepperell, secretary, Concordia.

KENTUCKY—Major P. P. Johnston, chairman, Lexington; Gus. W. Richardson, secretary, Louisville.

LOUISIANA—E. B. Kruttschnitt, chairman, New-Orleans; Robert S. Lundry, secretary, New-Orleans.

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MARYLAND—Murray Vandiver, chairman, Baltimore; Spencer Watkins, secretary, Bethesda.

MASSACHUSETTS—John W. Coughlin, chairman, Fall River; Frank H. Pope, secretary, Leominster.

MICHIGAN—Fred A. Baker, chairman, Detroit; G. Walter Mead, secretary, Detroit.

MINNESOTA—L. A. Rosing, chairman, St. Paul; E. M. Pope, secretary, St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI—C. P. Miller, chairman, Meridian; D. B. Porter, secretary, Jackson.

MISSOURI—Sam. B. Cook, chairman, St. Louis; T. B. Love, secretary, St. Louis.

MONTANA—W. M. Cockrell, chairman, Great Falls; J. G. Morony, secretary, Butte.

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NEVADA—T. W. Healy, chairman, Carson; Philip J. McGrath, secretary, Mound House.

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NEW-JERSEY—E. L. Price, chairman, Newark; Wm. K. Devereaux, secretary, Newark.

NEW-MEXICO—J. H. Christ, chairman, Santa Fe; Rafael Romero, secretary, Las Vegas.

NEW-YORK—Elliot Danforth, chairman, Poughkeepsie; John J. Hudson, secretary, Gloversville.

NORTH CAROLINA—Clement Manley, chairman, Raleigh; John W. Thompson, secretary, Raleigh.

NORTH DAKOTA—Thomas Kleinogel, chairman, Fargo; E. C. Carruth, secretary, Grand Forks.

OHIO—Daniel McConville, chairman, Columbus; W. A. Taylor, secretary, Columbus.

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OREGON—F. A. E. Starr, chairman, Portland; Napoleon Davis, secretary, Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA—John M. Garman, chairman, Allentown; Matt Savage, secretary, Clearfield.

RHODE ISLAND—Franklin P. Owen, chairman, Scituate; John E. Conley, secretary, Providence.

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SOUTH DAKOTA—John A. Bowler, chairman, Sioux Falls; F. Begelmeier, secretary, Sioux Falls.

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TEXAS—J. W. Blake, chairman, Mexia; John J. Pleasants, secretary, Austin.

UTAH—R. W. Sloan, chairman, Salt Lake City; E. A. McDaniels, secretary, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT—Herbert F. Bringham, chairman, Bakersfield; John H. Senter, secretary, Middleburg.

VIRGINIA—J. Taylor Ellyson, chairman, Richmond; J. Bell Bigger, secretary, Richmond.

WASHINGTON—H. T. Jones, chairman, Spokane; Thomas Malony, secretary, Tacoma.

WEST VIRGINIA—Andrew Edmiston, chairman, Weston; William H. Ohley, secretary, Charleston.

WISCONSIN—George W. Peck, chairman, Milwaukee; C. J. Noel, secretary, Milwaukee.

WYOMING—Chas. E. Blydenburgh, chairman, Rawlins; Kirk Dwyer, secretary, Little Medicine.

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

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STATE AND TERRITORY REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA—R. F. Kolb, Birmingham; R. H. Seymour, Livingston; K. S. Woodruff, Anniston.

ARIZONA—W. O. O'Neill, Prescott; Dr. A. H. Noon, Oro Blanco; Kean St. Charles, Kingman.

ARKANSAS—J. R. Sovereign, Sulphur Springs; A. W. Files, Little Rock; J. O. A. Bush, Prescott.

CALIFORNIA—John S. Dore, Fresno; E. M. Hamilton, Los Angeles; F. Houghton, Corning.

COLORADO—John C. Bell, Montrose; J. H. Voorhees, Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT—W. W. Wheeler, Meriden; Dr. J. Perkins, Danielson.

DELAWARE—Benjamin L. Kent, C. Beadenkopf and George L. Norris, all of Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—J. H. Turner, Rev. A. Kent and H. B. Martin, all of Washington.

FLORIDA—S. S. Harvey, Quintette; F. H. Lytle, Stanton; J. F. Rhoads, Jacksonville.

GEORGIA—J. L. Sibley, Marietta; H. W. Reed, Brunswick; Cary J. Thornton, Columbus.

IDAHO—J. H. Anderson, Weiser; A. J. Cook, Fayette; Edward Boyce, Wallace.

ILLINOIS—H. E. Taubeneck, Marshall; J. D. Hess, Pittsfield; Eugene Smith, Chicago.

INDIANA—Joshua Strange, Arcana; D. H. Fernandes, Anderson; W. S. Austin, New-Albany.

INDIAN TERRITORY—W. H. Watkins, Afton; G. W. Payne, Whitefield; A. B. Weakley, Comanche.

IOWA—W. H. Robb, Creston; S. B. Crane, Des Moines; J. E. Anderson, Forest City.

KANSAS—J. W. Breidenthal, Topeka; J. M. Allen, Erie; W. D. Vincent, Clay Centre.

KENTUCKY—A. H. Cardin, Marion; John G. Blair, Carlisle; W. B. Bridgeford, Frankfort.

LOUISIANA—A. A. Gunby, Monroe; J. T. Howell, Baton Rouge; E. C. Dillon, Many.

MAINE—L. C. Bateman, Auburn; L. W. Smith, Vinalhaven; Henry Betts, Ellsworth.

MARYLAND—C. M. Kemp and Hiram Vrooman, Baltimore; T. C. Jenkins, Pomonkey.

MASSACHUSETTS—G. F. Washburn, Boston; E. Gerry Brown, Brockton; P. J. Gardener, Danvers.

MICHIGAN—John O. Zabel, Petersburg; James E. McBride, Grand Rapids; Benjamin Colvin, St. Charles.

MINNESOTA—W. R. Dobbyn, Minneapolis; T. J. Meighen, Forestville; J. M. Bowler, Bird Island.

MISSISSIPPI—R. K. Prewitt, Ackerman; Frank Burkitt, Okolona; T. L. McGehee, Summit.

MISSOURI—P. J. Dixon, Chillicothe; J. H. Hillis, McFall; Dr. De Witt Eskew, Poplar Bluffs.

MONTANA—A. E. Spriggs, Townsend; M. L. Stewart, Mason; Mrs. E. K. Haskell, Helena.

NEBRASKA—William V. Allen, Madison; J. H. Edmisten, Lincoln; D. C. Deaver, Omaha.

NEVADA—J. B. McCullough, Reno; C. E. Allen, Eureka; J. C. Doughty, Deeth.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—D. B. Currier, Hanover; G. J. Greenlief, Portsmouth; George D. Epps, Francistown.

NEW-JERSEY—J. R. Buchanan, Newark; John Wilcox, Bridgeton; E. Pomeroy, Newark.

NEW-MEXICO—M. P. Stamm and T. F. Kelcher, Albuquerque; T. B. Mills, Las Vegas.

NEW-YORK—C. R. White, Millers Corners; Lafe Pence, New-York City; Lawrence J. McParlan, Lockport.

NORTH CAROLINA—Marion Butler, Raleigh; Z. T. Garrett, Henderson; J. L. Ramsey, Raleigh.

NORTH DAKOTA—Walter Muir, Hunton; Dr. W. A. Bentley, Bismarck; N. O. Noben, Grafton.

OHIO—Hugh Preyor, Cleveland; D. D. Chidester, North Waterford.

OKLAHOMA—J. S. Soule, Guthrie; R. E. Bray, Enid; W. H. French, Chandler.

OREGON—J. W. Marksbury, Gold Hill; John W. Jory, Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA—Jerome B. Aiken, Washington; W. M. Deisher, Reading; V. A. Lotier, Danville.

SOUTH DAKOTA—A. J. Plowman, Deadwood; H. S. Volkmar, Milbank; H. P. Smith, Madison.

TENNESSEE—J. H. McDowell, Union City; J. P. Buchanan, Wayside; J. W. James, Chattanooga.

TEXAS—C. S. Granberry, Austin; H. L. Bentley, Abilene; H. Tracy, Dallas.

UTAH—James Hogan and Mrs. K. S. Hilliard, Ogden; H. W. Lawrence, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT—A. J. Beebe, Swanton; A. T. Wray, Burlington; C. S. Louis, South Reading.

VIRGINIA—G. W. B. Hale, Rocky Mountain; J. H. Hobson, Belona; J. W. McGavock, Graham Forge.

WASHINGTON—E. W. Way, Seattle; A. P. Tugwell, Chehalis; C. W. Young, Pullman.

WEST VIRGINIA—N. W. Fitzgerald, Terra Alta; W. R. Neale, Parkersburg; H. T. Houston, Alderson.

WISCONSIN—Robert Schilling, Milwaukee; C. M. Butt, Viroqua; William Munro, West Superior.

WYOMING—L. C. Tidball, Sheridan; Earl Hoffer, Sundance; Peter Esperson, Cheyenne.

PROHIBITION PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Samuel Dickie, Albion, Mich.; vice-chairman, James A. Tate, Fayetteville, Tenn.; secretary, W. T. Wardwell, New-York City; treasurer, Samuel D. Hastings, Green Bay, Wis.; A. A. Stevens, Tyrone, Penn.; Volney B. Cushing, Bangor, Me.; T. R. Carskadon, Keyser, W. Va.; John Hipp, Denver, Col.

CHAIRMEN STATE COMMITTEES.

ALABAMA.—The Rev. C. W. Buck, Montgomery.

ARKANSAS.—George C. Christian, Eureka Springs.

CALIFORNIA.—Theodore D. Kanouse, Glendale.

COLORADO.—Frank I. Willsea, Denver.

CONNECTICUT.—H. B. Brown, East Hampton.

DELAWARE.—R. H. Cooper, Cheswold.

FLORIDA.—J. J. Edwards (secretary), De Land.

GEORGIA.—Dr. J. O. Perkins, Atlanta.

IDAHO.—H. A. Lee, Weiser.

ILLINOIS.—O. W. Stewart, Mackinaw.

INDIANA.—Dr. Homer J. Hall, Franklin.

IOWA.—O. D. Ellett, Russell.

KANSAS.—M. Williams, Lansing.

KENTUCKY.—Colonel T. B. Demaree, Union Springs.

LOUISIANA.—Vacant.

MAINE.—James Perryn, Portland.

MARYLAND.—T. M. Prentiss, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Professor A. H. Evans, Boston.

MICHIGAN.—F. B. Britten, Albion.

MISSISSIPPI.—Vacant.

MINNESOTA.—George W. Higgins, Minneapolis.

MISSOURI.—Charles E. Stokes, St. Louis.

MONTANA.—J. M. Waters, Bozeman.

NEBRASKA.—A. G. Wolfenberger, Lincoln.

NEVADA.—Jacob Stiner, Reno.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—H. O. Jackson, Littleton.

NEW-JERSEY.—George J. Haven, Camden.

NEW-YORK.—Rev. J. H. Durkee, Batavia.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Edwin Shaver, Salisbury.

NORTH DAKOTA.—M. H. Kiff (treasurer), Tower City.

OHIO.—J. J. Ashenhurst, Columbus.

OREGON.—C. M. Weister, Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Charles R. Jones, Philadelphia.

RHODE ISLAND.—James A. Williams, Providence.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—K. Lewis, Lake Preston.

TENNESSEE.—James A. Tate, Fayetteville.

TEXAS.—B. P. Bailey, Houston.

VERMONT.—Rev. John L. Fort, jr., Winooski.

VIRGINIA.—W. T. Bundick, Onancock.

WASHINGTON.—R. E. Dunlap, Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA.—J. H. Holt, Moundsville.

WISCONSIN.—J. E. Clayton, Milwaukee.

WYOMING.—Vacant.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING.

States and Territories.	Previous residence required.			Registration required.	Other details.	Disqualifications.
	State.	Co'y.	District.			
Alabama	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	d.	i, j, o.
Arkansas	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 d.	No.	‡, b, e.	i, j.
California	1 yr.	90 d.	30 d.	Yes.	*, a, d.	m.
Colorado	6 mos.	90 d.	10 d.	Yes.	*, a, c, d.	j, l.
Connecticut	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Yes.	g. t.	i, j, s.
Delaware	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	‡. g, *. a, c, e	i, j, l.
Florida	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Yes.	*, ‡, a, e.	i, j, l.
Georgia	1 yr.	6 mos	10 d.	Yes.	‡, a, e.	i, j.
Idaho	6 mos.	30 d.	15 d.	Yes.	‡, e, g.	Over 50.
Illinois	1 yr.	90 d.	30 d.	Limited.	*, a, d.	j.
Indiana	6 mos.	60 d.	30 d.	No.	*, a, c, e.	j.
Iowa	6 mos.	60 d.	------	Limited.	*, a, d.	i, j.
Kansas	6 mos.	------	30 d.	Limited.	*, a, d.	i, j, l, o.
Kentucky	1 yr.	6 mos.	60 d.	Limited.	a, c, d.	n, o.
Louisiana	1 yr.	6 mos.	1 mo.	Yes.	*, a, d, g.	i, j.
Maine	3 mos.	3 mos.	3 mos.	In cities.	*, a, e.	l r.
Maryland	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Yes.	*, a, d.	i, j, l.
Massachusetts	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Yes.	*, d.	i, l, g.
Michigan	6 mos.	6 mos.	20 d.	Yes.	*, a, c, d.	s.
Minnesota	6 mos.	30 d.	30 d.	Yes.	*, ‡, d, b, g.	i, j.
Mississippi	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Yes.	‡, d.	i, j, r, u.
Missouri	1 yr.	60 d.	10 d.	Limited.	a, e.	i, j.
Montana	1 yr.	90 d.	30 d.	Yes.	*, a, d.	j.
Nebraska	6 mos.	30 d.	10 d.	Limited.	*, a, c, d	j, k.
Nevada	6 mos.	30 d.	30 d.	Yes.	*, e.	j, n.
New-Hampshire	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Yes.	*, a, c, d.	l.
New-Jersey	1 yr.	5 mos.	------	Yes.	a, e, t.	i, j, l.
New-York	1 yr.	4 mos.	30 d.†	Yes.	*, a, c, d.	j, o.
North Carolina	1 yr.	90 d.	------	Yes.	e.	i, j.
North Dakota	1 yr.	6 mos.	90 d.	Limited.	*, a, c, e.	j.
Ohio	1 yr.	30 d.	20 d.	Limited.	* a, c, d, g.	j.
Oregon	6 mos.	90 d.	30 d.	No.	* ‡ a, e, b.	j.
Pennsylvania	1 yr.	60 d.	60 d.	Yes.	‡ f, a, d.	j, u.
Rhode Island	2 yrs.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Limited.	* d, b.	i, k, j.
South Carolina	2 yrs.	1 yr.	4 mos.	Yes.	‡ g.	i, j, n, s.
South Dakota	6 mos.	30 d.	10 d.	Limited.	*, ‡, a, d.	i.
Tennessee	1 yr.	6 mos.	------	Limited.	‡ d.	i, j, k, l.
Texas	1 yr.	6 mos.	------	Limited.	———	i, j, h.
Utah	1 yr.	4 mos.	60 d.	Yes.	* † a, c, d.	i, n.
Vermont	1 yr.	------	------	No.	* a, c, d.	j.
Virginia	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	Groun, d.	i, j, o, s
Washington	------	------	------	Limited.	———	———
West Virginia	1 yr.	60 d.	------	No.	* a, e.	i, j, l.
Wisconsin	1 yr.	30 d.	10 d.	Limited.	* a, d.	i, j, o.
Wyoming	1 yr.	60 d.	60 d	Yes.	* a, b, d, g.	———
Arizona	1 yr.	10 d.	10 d.	Yes.	* a, c, d.	j.
New-Mexico	6 mos.	3 mos.	------	Yes.	———	j, r.
Oklahoma	6 mos.	60 d.	30 d.	Yes.	———	r.

Each State requires that a voter must be a citizen. *Australian ballot. †Must be citizens ninety days previous to election. ‡Prepayment of poll-tax required. a Ballot contains a column for each party. b Politics of candidates must be printed opposite names on the ballot. c Candidates of one party distinguished from another by a party emblem. d Voter may indicate his choice by a single mark or x at the head of the column or opposite candidates' names on the ballot. e Voter indicates his choice by scratching each name not voted for. f Baker ballot. g Voter must be able to read and write. h Unamnestied Confederates who bore arms against the United States. i Idiots and lunatics. j Convicted of felony. k Soldiers, sailors and mariners in the employ of Army and Navy. l Paupers, or persons under guardianship. m Chinese. n Guilty of treason. o Bribery at elections. r Indians holding tribal relations. s Duellists. t Envelope system. u Unpaid taxes.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE, JUDICIAL AND DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS.

THE EXECUTIVE.

	Annual salary.
WILLIAM M'KINLEY, of Ohio, President of the U. S	$50,000
GARRET A. HOBART, of New-Jersey, Vice-President of the U. S	8,000
JOHN ADDISON PORTER, of Connecticut, Secretary to the President	5,000

THE CABINET.

John Hay, of the District of Columbia, Secretary of State	$8,000
Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, Secretary of the Treasury	8,000
Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, Secretary of War	8,000
John D. Long, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy	8,000
John W. Griggs, New-Jersey, Attorney-General	8,000
Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-General	8,000
Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior	8,000
James Wilson, of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture	8,000

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—David J. Hill (1898), New-York, $4,500.

Second Ass't Secretary—Alvey A. Adee (1886), D. C., $3,500.

Third Ass't Secretary—Thos. W. Cridler (1897), West Virginia, $3,500.

Chief Clerk—W. H. Michael (1897), Neb., $2,500.

Chief of Diplomatic Bureau—Sidney Y. Smith (1897), D. C., $2,100.

Chief of Consular Bureau—Rob't S. Chilton (1895), D. C., $2,100.

Solicitor—Wm. L. Penfield (1897), Ind.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretaries—Wm. B. Howell (1897), New-Jersey; Oliver L. Spaulding (1897), Mich.; Frank A. Vanderlip (1897), Ill., each $4,500.

Chief Clerk—Theodore F. Swayze (1897), New-Jersey.

Chief of Division of Appointments—Charles Lyman (1898).

Controller—Robert T. Tracewell (1897), Ind., $5,500.

Ass't Controller—Leander P. Mitchell, Ind. (1897), $4,500.

Auditor for Treasury Dep't—Wm. E. Andrews (1897), Neb., $4,000.

Auditor for War Dep't—Wm. W. Brown (1897), Penn., $4,000.

Auditor for Navy Dep't—Frank H. Morris (1897), Ohio, $4,000.

Auditor for Interior Dep't—Wm. Youngblood (1897), Ala., $4,000.

Auditor for State Dep't—Ernest G. Timme (1897), Wis., $4,000.

Auditor for Postoffice Dep't—Henry A. Castle (1897), Minn., $4,000.

Treasurer of U. S.—Ellis H. Roberts (1897), New-York, $6,000.

Register of the Treasury—Judson W. Lyons, Ga. (1898), $4,000.

Controller of the Currency—C. G. Dawes (1897), Ill., $5,000.

Solicitor of the Treasury—Maurice D. O'Connell (1897), Iowa, $4,500.

Commissioner of Navigation—E. T. Chamberlain (1893), N. Y., $3,600.

Solicitor of Internal Revenue—George M. Thomas (1897), Ky., $4,500.

Director of the Mint—Geo. E. Roberts (1897), $4,500.

Chief of Secret Service Division—John E. Wilkie (1897), Ill., $3,500.

Supervising Surgeon-General of Marine Hospital Service—Walter Wyman (1891), Mo., $4,000.

Supervising Inspector-General of Steam Vessels—James A. Dumont (1876), N. Y., $3,500.

Chief of Bureau of Statistics—Oscar P. Austin (1898), D. C., $3,000.

Supervising Architect—James K. Taylor (1897).

Chief of Bureau of Engraving and Printing—Claude M. Johnson (1893), Ky., $4,500.

Superintendent of U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey—H. S. Pritchett (1897), Mo., $5,000.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION—Commissioner-General, T. V. Powderly (1897), Penn., $4,000. Commissioners at Ports—Thomas Fitchie (1897), New-York, $4,500; Percy C. Henninghausen (1897), Baltimore, $2,200; Geo. B. Billings (1897), Boston, $2,200; John J. S. Rogers (1895), Philadelphia, $2,200; Walter Stradley (1895), San Francisco, $2,200.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

First Ass't Postmaster-General—Perry S. Heath (1897), Ind., $4,000.

Second Ass't Postmaster-General—Wm. S. Shallenberger (1897), Penn., $4,000.

Third Ass't Postmaster-General—John A. Merritt (1897), N. Y., $4,000.

Fourth Ass't Postmaster-General—Joseph L. Bristow (1897), Kan., $4,000.

Chief Clerk—Blain W. Taylor (1896), W. Va., $2,500.

Assistant Attorney-General—James N. Tyner (1897), Ind., $4,000.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails—Newton M. Brooks (1890), Va., $3,000.

Superintendent of Money Order System—James T. Metcalf (1897), Iowa, $3,500.

Superintendent of Railway Mail Service—James E. White (1890), Ill., $3,500.

Superintendent of Dead Letter Office—David P. Leibhardt (1897), Ind., $2,500.

Chief Postoffice Inspector—George B. Hamlet (1897), Ohio, $3,000.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

First Assistant Secretary—Thomas Ryan (1897), Kan., $4,500.

Assistant Secretary — Webster Davis (1897), Mo., $4,000.

Chief Clerk—Edward M. Dawson (1897), Md., $2,750.

Assistant Attorney-General—Willis Van Deventer (1897), Wyo., $5,000.

Commissioner of General Land Office—Binger Hermann (1897), Ore., $5,000.

Commissioner of Pensions—H. Clay Evans (1897), Tenn., $5,000.

Commissioner of Patents—Charles H. Duell (1898), New-York, $5,000.
Commissioner of Education—Wm. T. Harris (1889), Mass., $3,000.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Wm. A. Jones (1897), Wis., $4,000.
Commissioner of Railroads—James Longstreet (1897), Ga., $4,500.
Director of Geological Survey—Charles D. Walcott (1897), N. Y., $5,000.
Architect of the Capitol—Edward Clark (1865), Penn., $4,500.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor-General—John K. Richards (1897), Ohio, $7,000.
Assistant Attorneys—James E. Boyd (1897), N. C.; John G. Thompson (1897), Ill.; Louis A. Pradt (1897), Wis.; Henry M. Hoyt (1897), Penn.
Chief Clerk—Cecil Clay, W. Va., $2,500.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Assistant Secretary—Joseph H. Brigham (1897), Ohio, $4,500.
Chief of Weather Bureau—Willis L. Moore (1895), Ohio, $4,500.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Printer—Frank W. Palmer (1897), Ill., $4,500.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Librarian—John Russell Young (1897), Penn., $4,000.
Assistant Librarian—A. R. Spofford (1897), Ohio.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

John R. Proctor, Kentucky; Mark S. Brewer, Michigan; John B. Harlow, Missouri; $3,500 each. John T. Doyle, secretary; A. R. Serven, chief examiner.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONERS.

Charles A. Prouty, Vermont; Martin A. Knapp, New-York; chairman, Judson C. Clements, Georgia; James D. Yeomans, Iowa; William J. Calhoun, Illinois. Annual salary, $7,500 each. Edward A. Moseley, secretary, $3,500.

INDIAN COMMISSION.

Chairman, Merrill E. Gates, Amherst, Mass.; secretary, E. Whittlesey, Washington, D. C.; Albert K. Smiley, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.; William D. Walker, Fargo, N. D.; William H. Lyon and Darwin R. James, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joseph T. Jacobs, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Philip C. Garrett, Philadelphia; Bishop Henry B. Whipple, Fairbault, Minn.; Wm. M. Beardshear, Ames, Iowa.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Commissioner—Carroll D. Wright (1888), Mass., $5,000.

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Director (ad interim)—Frederic Emory, No. 2 Jackson Place.
Secretary—Dr. Horacio Guzman, 1,826 I-st., N. W.
Translators—Spanish, Arthur W. Fergusson, Francisco J. Yanes and J. Gutierrez Quiros; French, Marie MacNaughton; Portuguese, Mary Kirk.
Chief Clerk—William C. Fox.
Chief of Division of Information—Henry L. Bryan.

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL OF EGYPT.

In 1876, as the result of negotiations between the Ottoman and Egyptian governments and the various Christian Powers having representatives at Cairo, certain courts were created in Egypt for the trial of mixed civil causes arising between persons of different foreign nationalities, and suits of foreigners against natives, the Egyptian Government and members of the Khedival family. These mixed tribunals, in civil matters within their exclusive jurisdiction, superseded the consular courts. A mixed tribunal consists of five judges, three of whom are foreigners and two natives. The foreign judges are appointed by the Khedive on the recommendation of the great Powers, each of which is represented by from one to three judges. There are several tribunals of original jurisdiction (first instance) and a court of appeals at Alexandria. The United States is represented in these courts by the following judges:
Court of Appeals at Alexandria—Anthony M. Kelley, Virginia (app'd 1894).
Court of First Instance at Cairo—Geo. S. Batcheller, N. Y. (app'd 1897).
Court of First Instance at Mansourah—Somerville P. Tuck, New-York (app'd 1894).

WAR DEPARTMENT.

(Corrected to November 30, 1898.)

SECRETARY OF WAR.....Russell A. Alger, Michigan
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....George D. Meiklejohn, Nebraska

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

			Date of retirement for age.
Adjutant-General	Brig.-Gen.	Henry C. Corbin	September 15, 1906.
Inspector-General	Brig.-Gen.	Joseph C. Breckinridge	January 14, 1906.
Quartermaster-General	Brig.-Gen.	M. I. Ludington	July 4, 1903.
Commissary-General	Brig.-Gen.	Charles P. Eagan	January 16, 1905.
Surgeon-General	Brig.-Gen.	George M. Sternberg	June 8, 1902.
Paymaster-General	Brig.-Gen.	Thaddeus H. Stanton	January 30, 1899.
Chief of Engineers	Brig.-Gen.	John M. Wilson	October 8, 1901.
Chief of Ordnance	Brig.-Gen.	Daniel W. Flagler	June 24, 1899.
Judge Advocate-General	Brig.-Gen.	G. N. Lieber	May 21, 1901.
Chief Signal Officer	Brig.-Gen.	Adolphus W. Greely	March 27, 1908.
Chief Record and Pension Officer	Colonel	F. C. Ainsworth	September 11, 1916.
Public Buildings Superintendent	Colonel	T. A. Bingham	May 14, 1922.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

On account of the practical demoralization in the regular forces by reason of the changes made by temporary promotions during the war with Spain, and the probability of early Congressional legislation reorganizing and enlarging the Army, the preparation of the Army Register, usually printed in December, will be delayed until February, at least. Nearly all the Regular Army officers were holding commissions in the Volunteer Army at the time the revised list is usually made up, and it is impossible to tell what will be their rank in regiments by the first of February. The following is a list of the principal officers of the Army in order of rank, on December 15, 1898:

MAJOR-GENERALS OF REGULAR ARMY.—Nelson A. Miles, commanding general; Wesley Merritt, John R. Brooke.

MAJOR-GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.—James F. Wade, William R. Shafter, Henry C. Merriam, Elwell S. Otis, James H. Wilson, Fitzhugh Lee, Joseph Wheeler, Matthew C. Butler, Joseph W. Keifer, John C. Bates, Samuel B. M. Young, Henry W. Lawton, Adna R. Chaffee, Thomas McA. Anderson, Arthur McArthur, Francis V. Greene, Samuel S. Sumner, William Ludlow.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.—Royal T. Frank, Abraham K. Arnold, Alexander C. McW. Pennington, Simon Snyder, Edward B. Williston, George W. Randall, Charles E. Compton, Louis H. Carpenter, George W. Davis, Theodore Schwan, John M. Bacon, Marcus P. Miller, Robert N. Hall, Henry C. Hasbrouck, Joseph P. Sanger, Edwin V. Sumner, Jacob Kline, John C. Gilmore, Loyd Wheaton, Michael V. Sheridan, Oswald H. Ernst, Charles King, Frederick D. Grant, Harrison G. Otis, William W. Gordon, John A. Wiley, William J. McKee, James Rush Lincoln, James R. Waties, Nelson Cole, William C. Oates, John N. Andrews, Robert P. Hughes, Leonard W. Colby, Henry T. Douglas, John P. S. Gobin, Henry V. N. Boynton, Adelbert Ames, Chambers McKibbin, Emerson H. Liscum, Leonard Wood, Ezra P. Ewers, Samuel Ovenshine, Irving Hale, Charles McC. Reeve, Charles A. Whittier, Richard Comba, Gilbert S. Carpenter, John W. Clous, John F. Weston, Charles F. Humphrey, Willis J. Hulings, Edgar R. Kellogg, Harry C. Egbert, Theodore A. Baldwin and Evan Miles.

MILITARY COMMANDS AND POSTS.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Major-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. R. Shafter, commanding. Headquarters, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor. Geographical limits: The New-England States, States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General E. V. Sumner, commanding. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Geographical limits: States of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.—Brigadier-General John M. Bacon, commanding. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Geographical limits: Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—Major-General H. C. Merriam, commanding. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Geographical limits: States of California and Nevada.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brigadier-General John M. Bacon, commanding. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Geographical limits: States of Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana, and such portions of Wyoming and Idaho as are embraced in the Yellowstone National Park.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Brigadier-General A. C. M. Pennington, commanding. Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. Geographical limits: South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.—Brigadier-General E. V. Sumner, commanding. Headquarters, Denver, Col. Geographical limits: State of Colorado and Territories of Arizona, New-Mexico, Utah and such portion of Wyoming as is not embraced in Yellowstone National Park.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Major-General H. C. Merriam, commanding. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Geographical limits: States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Alaska Territory, excepting part of Idaho embraced in the Yellowstone National Park.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC.—Major-General Elwell S. Otis, commanding. Headquarters, Manila, Philippine Islands. Geographical limits: All territory in control of the United States troops in the Philippine Islands and the Ladrones.

DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO.—Brigadier-General Guy V. Henry, commanding. Headquarters, San Juan. Geographical limits: The island of Porto Rico and the islands and keys adjacent thereto.

DEPARTMENT OF NUEVITAS, CUBA.—Brigadier-General L. H. Carpenter, commanding. Headquarters, Nuevitas.

DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO, CUBA.—Brigadier-General Leonard Wood, commanding. Headquarters, Santiago, Cuba. Geographical limits: That part of the island of Cuba and the islands and keys adjacent and belonging thereto as have or may hereafter come under the control of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF HAVANA, CUBA.—Major-General James H. Wilson, commanding First Corps; Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, commanding Seventh Corps. Headquarters, Havana.

MILITARY GOVERNORS OF NEW POSSESSIONS.—Major-General John R. Brooke, for the Island of Cuba; Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, for the Province of Havana; Brigadier-General Leonard Wood, for the Province of Santiago; Major-General Elwell S. Otis, for the Philippines; Major-General Guy V. Henry, for Porto Rico.

GRADE.	PAY OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE.						PAY OF RETIRED OFFICERS.					
	Pay of grade.		Monthly pay.				Pay of grade.		Monthly pay.			
	Yearly.	Monthly	After 5 y'rs' service 10 p. c.	After 10 y'rs' service 20 p. c.	After 15 y'rs' service 30 p. c.	After 20 y'rs' service 40 p. c.	Yearly.	Monthly	After 5 y'rs' service	After 10 y'rs' service	After 15 y'rs' service	After 20 y'rs service
Lieutenant-General	$11,000 00	$916 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	$8,250 00	$687 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major-General	7,500 00	625 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,625 00	468 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brigadier-General	5,500 00	458 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,125 00	343 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colonel	3,500 00	291 67	$320 83	$350 00	$375 00	$375 00	2,625 00	218 75	$240 62	$262 50	$281 25	$281 25
Lieutenant-Colonel	3,000 00	250 00	275 00	300 00	325 00	333 33	2,250 00	187 50	206 25	225 00	243 75	250 00
Major	2,500 00	208 33	229 17	250 00	270 83	291 67	1,875 00	156 25	171 87	187 50	203 12	218 75
Captain, mounted	2,000 00	166 67	183 33	200 00	216 67	233 33	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00
Captain, not mounted	1,800 00	150 00	165 00	180 00	195 00	210 00	1,350 00	112 50	123 75	135 00	146 25	157 50
*Regimental Adjutant	1,800 00	150 00	165 00	180 00	195 00	210 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Regimental Quartermaster	1,800 00	150 00	165 00	180 00	195 00	210 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant, mounted	1,600 00	133 33	146 67	160 00	173 33	186 67	1,200 00	100 00	110 00	120 00	130 00	140 00
First Lieutenant, not mounted	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00	1,125 00	93 75	103 12	112 50	121 87	131 25
Second Lieutenant, mounted	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00	1,125 00	93 75	103 12	112 50	121 87	131 25
Second Lieutenant, not mounted	1,400 00	116 67	128 33	140 00	151 67	163 33	1,050 00	87 50	96 25	105 00	113 75	122 50
Chaplain	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00	1,350 00	112 50	123 75	135 00	146 25	157 50

*Regimental Adjutants and Regimental Quartermasters never retired as such

NOTES.—Under Sec. 1,261, Revised Statutes, an Aide-de-Camp to a Major-General is allowed $200 a year in addition to the pay of his rank, not to be included in computing the service increase; an Aide-de-Camp to a Brigadier-General, $150 a year, and an Acting Commissary of Subsistence $100 a year. Assistant Surgeons are entitled to pay of Captain after five years' service, service to be reckoned from date of acceptance of appointment or commission.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Board of Managers: President, General William B. Franklin, Hartford, Conn.; vice-presidents, General William J. Sewell, Camden, N. J., and Colonel John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee, Wis.; secretary, General T. J. Henderson, Princeton, Ill.; managers, General A. L. Pearson, Pittsburg, Penn.; Colonel G. W. Steele, Marion, Ind.; Major W. H. Bonsall, Los Angeles, Cal.; General C. M. Anderson, Greenville, Ohio; Colonel Sidney G. Cooke, Herington, Kan.; General Thomas J. Henderson, Princeton, Ill.; General J. M. Brown, Portland, Me.; treasurer, Major J. M. Bermingham, Hartford, Conn.

Branches of the National Home, and membership cared for during fiscal year 1897: Central, Dayton, Ohio, 7,037; Northwestern, Milwaukee, Wis., 3,429; Eastern, Togus, Me., 3,130; Southern, Hampton, Va., 5,076; Western, Leavenworth, Kan., 3,801; Pacific, Santa Monica, Cal., 2,310; Marion, Marion, Ind., 2,530.

Principal officers of branch homes: Central: Governor, J. B. Thomas; treasurer, M. McCoy; surgeon, D. C. Huffman, Northwestern: Governor, Cornelius Wheeler; treasurer, J. E. Armitage; surgeon, Almon Clarke. Eastern: Governor, S. H. Allen; treasurer, A. L. Smith; surgeon, W. E. Elwell. Southern: Governor, P. T. Woodfin; treasurer, William Thompson; surgeon, R. S. Vickery. Western: Governor, J. G. Rowland; treasurer, W. B. Shockley; surgeon, D. C. Jones. Pacific: Governor, A. J. Smith; treasurer, F. K. Upham; surgeon, H. E. Hasse. Marion: Governor, J. H. Chapman; treasurer, H. O. Heichert; surgeon, A. D. Kimball.

The requirements for admission include an honorable discharge from the United States service; disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor. Soldiers or sailors whose pensions exceed $16 a month are not eligible to the Home unless the reasons are explained to the manager, and are satisfactory to him.

There are also twenty-six State Homes, located as follows: New-York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath, N. Y.; Vermont

Soldiers' Home, Bennington, Vt.; Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, Chelsea, Mass.; Fitch's Home for the Soldiers, Noroton Heights, Conn.; New-Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, Kearny, N. J.; Pennsylvania Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors, Erie, Penn.; Michigan Soldiers' Home, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Sandusky, Ohio; Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Ill.; Wisconsin Veterans' Home, Waupaca, Wis.; Minnesota State Soldiers' Home, Minnehaha, Minn.; Iowa Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown, Iowa; Nebraska Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Grand Island and Milford, Neb.; Kansas State Soldiers' Home, Fort Dodge, Kan.; California Veterans' Home, Yountville, Cal.; South Dakota Soldiers' Home, Hot Springs, S. D.; Colorado Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Monte Vista, Col.; New-Hampshire Soldiers' Home, Tilton, N. H.; Washington's Soldiers' Home, Orting, Wash.; Rhode Island State Soldiers' Home, Bristol, R. I.; North Dakota Soldiers' Home, Lisbon, N. D.; Oregon Soldiers' Home, Roseburg, Ore.; Idaho Soldiers' Home, Boise, Idaho.; Wyoming Soldiers' Home, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Indiana State Home, La Fayette, Ind.

SOLDIERS' HOME COMMISSIONERS.

Major-General Nelson A. Miles, president; Adjutant-General Henry C. Corbin, Quartermaster-General M. I. Ludington, Comissary-General Charles P. Eagan, Surgeon-General George M. Sternberg, Judge Advocate-General G. N. Lieber, Brigadier-General George D. Ruggles.

Officers of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington.—Brigadier-General George D. Ruggles, governor; Brevet Brigadier-General R. F. Bernard, deputy governor; Captain C. W. Taylor, secretary and treasurer; Colonel W. H. Forwood, surgeon.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

The U. S. Military Academy at West Point was founded in 1802. Each Congressional District and Territory—also the District of Columbia—is entitled to have one cadet at the academy; the cadet to be named by the Representative in Congress, and the person appointed must be an actual resident of the district or Territory from which the appointment is made. There are also ten appointments at large, specially conferred by the President of the United States. The number of students is thus limited to 371. Appointments are usually made one year in advance of date of admission, and may be made either after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Representative. The Representative, should he desire, may nominate a legally qualified alternate, who will be examined with the regular nominee, and admitted in the event of his success and the latter's failure to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations.

Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age at date of admission, at least five feet three inches in height, free from any infirmity, and able to pass a careful examination in reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, grammar, geography and history of the United States.

The course of instruction, which is quite thorough, requires four years, and is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, French, drawing, tactics of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, geology and electricity, history, international, constitutional and military law, Spanish, and civil and military engineering and science of war. About one-fourth of those appointed usually fail to pass the preliminary examination, and but little over one-half the remainder finally graduate.

The discipline is very strict, even more so than in the Army, and the enforcement of penalties for offences is inflexible rather than severe. Academic duties commence September 1 and continue until June 1. Examinations are held in each January and June, and cadets found proficient in studies and correct in conduct are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them, while those cadets deficient in either conduct or studies are discharged.

From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and this is granted at the expiration of the first two years.

The pay of a cadet is $540 per year, and with proper economy is sufficient for his support. The number of students at the Academy is usually about 337.

Upon graduating cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants in the United States Army.

The whole number of graduates from 1802 to 1898 has been 3,867.

MANNER OF APPLICATION.—Applications can be made at any time, by letter, to the Secretary of War, to have the applicant's name registered for submission to the proper Representative when a vacancy occurs. The application must exhibit the full name, date of birth and permanent abode of applicant, with the number of the Congressional district in which his residence is situated.

Immediately after his admission, and before receiving his warrant of appointment, the cadet must sign the following engagement for service, in the presence of the Superintendent or some officer deputed by him:

I, ———, of the State (or Territory) of ——, aged ——— years ——— months, do hereby engage (with the consent of my parent or guardian) that, from the date of my admission as a cadet of the U. S. Military Academy, I will serve in the Army of the U. S. for eight years, unless sooner discharged by competent authority.

In the presence ———. ——— ———.

The candidate must then take the following oath or affirmation:

I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the U. S., and bear true allegiance to the National Government; that I will maintain and defend the sovereignty of the U. S. paramount to any and all allegiance, sovereignty or fealty I may owe to any State or country whatsoever, and that I will at all times obey the legal orders of my superior officers, and the rules and articles governing the armies of the U. S.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY OF NAVY.....John D. Long, Massachusetts
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....Charles H. Allen, Massachusetts
CHIEF CLERK.....Benjamin F. Peters, Pennsylvania

CHIEFS OF BUREAUS.

Bureau.	Name.	Term expires.
Navigation	[1]Captain A. S. Crowninshield	April 8, 1901
Ordnance	[1]Captain Charles O'Neil	June 1, 1901
Equipment	[1]Commander R. B. Bradford	September 7, 1901
Construction and Repair	[1]Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn	September 7, 1901
Steam Engineering	[1]Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville	August 9, 1899
Supplies and Accounts	[1]Paymaster-General Edwin Stewart	May 16, 1902
Medicine and Surgery	[1]Surgeon-General W. K. Van Reypen	October 21, 1901
Judge Advocate-General	[2]Lieutenant Samuel C. Lemly	June 5, 1900
Yards and Docks	[1]Civil Engineer Mordecal T. Endicott	April 4, 1902
Bureau of Intelligence	Commander Richardson Clover	October 20, 1901
Commandant of Marine Corps	Colonel Charles Heywood	

[1]Rank of commodore while holding said office.
[2]Rank of captain while holding said office.

RANK AND PRECEDENCE OF PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

OFFICERS WITH RANK OF REAR-ADMIRAL, COMMODORE, CAPTAIN AND COMMANDER (EQUIVALENT TO MAJOR-GENERAL, BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COLONEL AND LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OF THE ARMY).

REAR-ADMIRALS. — George Dewey, Frederick V. McNair, John A. Howell, William T. Sampson, Winfield S. Schley, Henry L. Howison, Albert Kautz.

COMMODORES.—George C. Remey, Norman H. Farquhar, J. Crittenden Watson, John W. Philip, Henry B. Robeson, Silas Casey, Bartlett J. Cromwell, Francis J. Higginson, Henry F. Picking, Frederick Rodgers.

CAPTAINS AND STAFF OFFICERS OF RELATIVE RANK.

CAPTAINS.—Louis Kempff, George W. Sumner, Benjamin F. Day, Alexander H. McCormick, Albert S. Barker, Charles S. Cotton, Robley D. Evans, Silas W. Terry, Merrill Miller, John J. Read, Mortimer L. Johnson, Edwin M. Shepard, Frank Wildes, Henry Glass, Philip H. Cooper, Henry C. Taylor, George H. Wadleigh, A. S. Crowninshield, James H. Sands, Yates Stirling, Francis A. Cook, Charles E. Clark, Joseph B. Coghlan, William C. Wise, Purnell F. Harrington, Nicoll Ludlow, Charles D. Sigsbee, Nehemiah M. Dyer, Colby M. Chester, Charles J. Barclay, French E. Chadwick, Benjamin P. Lamberton, Richard P. Leary, William H. Whiting, Charles O'Neil, Caspar F. Goodrich, Bowman H. McCalla, Theodore F. Jewell, William M. Folger, John Schouler, Francis W. Dickins, George F. F. Wilde, Charles H. Davis, Charles J. Train, Edwin White.

MEDICAL DIRECTORS.—Chris. J. Cleborne, Walter K. Scofield, Grove S. Beardsley, John H. Clark, William K. Van Reypen, Thomas C. Walton, Charles H. White, George W. Woods, James Rufus Tryon, James M. Flint, George A. Bright, Hosea J. Babin, Joseph B. Parker, Joseph G. Ayres.

PAY DIRECTORS.—Charles H. Eldredge, Edward May, Henry M. Denniston, Rufus Parks, Frank C. Cosby, Edwin Stewart, George Cochran, Joseph A. Smith, Thomas T. Caswell, Albert S. Kenny, James E. Tolfree, George A. Lyon, Edward Bellows.

CHIEF ENGINEERS. — William G. Buehler, Louis J. Allen, George W. Melville, Joseph Trilley, Peter A. Rearick, Augustus H. Able, George J. Burnap, Cipriano Andrade, Charles J. McConnell, John Lowe, Lewis W. Robinson.

CHAPLAINS.—Wesley O. Holway, David H. Tribou, Henry H. Clark, Adam A. McAllister.

PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS.—William Harkness, William W. Hendrickson, Henry D. Todd.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.—Philip Hichborn, William H. Varney.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Peter C. Asserson, Mordecal T. Endicott.

COMMANDERS AND STAFF OFFICERS OF CORRESPONDING RANK.

COMMANDERS.—George W. Pigman, John McGowan, James G. Green, Charles H. Rockwell, James M. Forsyth, George A. Converse, Royal B. Bradford, Joseph E. Craig, Charles M. Thomas, Albert S. Snow, George C. Reiter, Willard H. Brownson, Henry E. Nichols, William W. Mead, Edwin S. Houston, Edwin Longnecker, George E. Ide, George M. Book, Thomas Perry, Charles H. Stockton, Asa Walker, Oscar W. Farenholt, Edward T. Strong, Robert E. Impey, Eugene W. Watson, John F. Merry, William C. Gibson, Washburn Maynard, Henry W. Lyon, James H. Dayton, M. R. S. Mackenzie, Charles S. Sperry, Frank Courtis, Wm. W. Reisinger, Wm. T. Burwell, John J. Hunker, Franklin Hanford, Robert M. Berry, Samuel W. Very, Henry N. Manney, Chapman C. Todd, Joseph N. Hemphill, A. B. H. Lillie, Wm. T. Swinburne, Wm. H. Emory, Geo. A. Bicknell, Chas. T. Hutchins, Seth M. Ackley, Benj. S. Richards, Benjamin F. Tilley, Harry Knox, Clifford H. West, John P. Merrell, Joseph G. Eaton, Edward P. Wood, William I. Moore, Charles Belknap, Fernando P. Gilmore, Eugene H. C. Leutze, Uriel Sebree, Albert R. Couden, Edwin C. Pendleton, William Swift, Henry B. Mansfield, Frederick M. Symonds, Walton Goodwin, Albert Ross, Richardson Clover, James M. Miller, Frederick M. Wise, J. V. B. Bleecker, Andrew Dunlap, Richard Rush, Edward H. Gheen, Wells L. Field, Harrison G. O. Colby, Leavitt C. Logan, Conway H. Arnold, William S. Cowles, Charles O. Allibone, Edward D. Taussig, John E. Pillsbury, William H. Reeder, Daniel Delehanty, Charles C. Cornwell, Dennis W. Mullan.

MEDICAL INSPECTORS.—Abel F. Price, Michael C. Drennan, James A. Hawke,

Robert A. Marmion, Dwight Dickinson, Wm. G. Farwell, John C. Wise, George P. Bradley, Charles M. Gravatt, Paul Fitzsimons, William S. Dixon, Charles A. Siegfried, Remus C. Persons, Nelson M. Ferebee, Franklin Rogers.

PAY INSPECTORS.—George W. Beaman, Arthur Burtis, Edwin Putnam, Robert P. Lisle, Leonard A. Frailey, Geo. E. Hendee, Henry T. Wright, Daniel A. Smith, George H. Griffing, Albert W. Bacon, Charles W. Slamm, Joseph Foster, Theodore S. Thompson.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.—Wm. H. Harris, James Entwistle, Ralph Aston, William A. Windsor, Henry S. Ross, John L. Hannum, Charles R. Roelker, John D. Ford, Alexander B. Bates, Robert W. Milligan, Albert C. Engard, J. A. B. Smith, George W. Baird, Charles W. Rae, Richard Inch.

CHAPLAINS.—Thomas A. Gill, Sylvester D. Boorum, Alfred L. Royce, Wm. F. Morrison, Frank Thompson, Roswell R. Hoes, Carroll Q. Wright.

PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS.—Edgar Frisby, Marshall Oliver, Stimpson J. Brown, Edward K. Rawson.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.—John F. Hanscom, Joseph Feaster, Francis T. Bowles.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Franklin C. Prindle, Christopher C. Walcott, Frank O. Maxson.

MARINE CORPS OF THE NAVY.

COLONEL CHARLES HEYWOOD,
Commandant.

GENERAL STAFF.

Major Green Clay Goodloe, paymaster; Major George C. Reid, adjutant and inspector; Major Frank L. Denny, quartermaster; Captains Thomas C. Prince, Charles L. McCawley, assistant quartermasters.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

Colonels James Forney and Robert W. Huntington; Lieutenant-Colonels Percival C. Pope and Robert L. Meade; Majors Charles F. Williams, Henry C. Cochrane, William S. Muse and James M. T. Young.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

STUDENTS AND COURSE.—The students of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., are styled Naval Cadets. One cadet is allowed for each member or delegate of the House of Representatives, one for the District of Columbia, and ten at large. No more than ten appointed at large are allowed in the Academy at any one time. The course of study is six years, four years at the Academy and two at sea, at the end of which time the cadet returns to the Academy for final graduation, and the district then becomes vacant.

NOMINATIONS.—The Secretary of the Navy, as soon after March 5 in each year as possible, notifies in writing each member or delegate of the House of Representatives of any vacancy in his district. The nomination of a candidate to fill the vacancy is made on the recommendation of the member or delegate, if such recommendation is made by July 1 of that year; but if it is not made by that time, the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by appointment of an actual resident of the district in which the vacancy exists, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the date of his appointment an actual and bona fide resident of the district in which the vacancy exists and of the legal qualification under the law as now provided. The candidate allowed for the District of Columbia and all the candidates appointed at large are selected by the President. Candidates allowed for Congressional districts, for Territories and for the District of Columbia must be actual residents of the districts or Territories from which they are nominated. And all candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of fifteen and twenty, physically sound, well formed, and of robust constitution.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Candidates nominated in time to enable them to reach the Academy by May 15 receive permission to present themselves on that date to the Superintendent for examination for admission. Those not nominated in time to present themselves at the May examination are examined on the 1st of September following. When either of the above dates falls on Sunday, the candidates present themselves on the Monday following. Candidates are required to enter the Academy immediately after passing the prescribed examinations. No leave of absence is granted to cadets of the fourth class.

GRADUATE APPOINTMENTS.—Appointments to fill all vacancies that may occur during a year in the lower grades of the Line and Engineer Corps of the Navy and of the Marine Corps are made from the Naval Cadets, graduates of the year, at the conclusion of their six years' course, in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board. At least fifteen appointments from such graduates will be made each year. To surplus graduates who do not receive such appointments will be given a certificate of graduation, an honorable discharge, and one year's sea pay, as provided for Naval Cadets.

VESSELS OF THE NAVY.

In the following tables "B. L. R." means breech-loading rifles; "M. L. R.," muzzle-loading rifles; "S. B.," smooth-bore guns; "B. L. H.," breech-loading howitzers; "S. B. H.," smooth-bore howitzers; "R. F.," rapid-firing guns; "H. R. C.," Hotchkiss revolving cannon; "R. F. B. L. R.," rapid-firing breech-loading rifles; "mm.," millimetre, or 39-1,000ths of an inch; "D.," speed displacement in tons; "T.," torpedo tubes; [3]Triple screw; [4]Twin screw.

BATTLE-SHIPS—FIRST CLASS.

[4]ALABAMA—Sea-going coast-line battle-ship; D., 11,525; speed, 16 knots; armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F., 16 6-pdr. R. F., 6 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. R. F. field and 4 Colts; 4 T. Launched May, 1898.

[4]ILLINOIS—Same as Alabama; 2 T. Launched Oct., 1898.

[4]INDIANA — D., 10,288; speed, 15.5 knots; armament, 4 13-in., 8 8-in., 4 6-in. B. L. R.; 20 6-pdr., 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Gatlings; 2 T. Launched Feb., 1893.

[4]IOWA—D., 11,410; speed, 17.0 knots;

armament, 4 12-in., 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 6 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 20 6-pdr., 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts and 2 field guns; 4 T. Launched March, 1896

[4]KEARSARGE—D., 11,525; speed, 16 knots; armament, 4 13-in. and 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 5-in., 20 6-pdr. and 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts and 2 field guns; 4 T. Launched March, 1898.

[4]KENTUCKY—Same as Kearsarge.

[4]MASSACHUSETTS—D., 10,288; speed, 16.2 knots; armament, same as Indiana; 3 T. Launched June, 1893.

[4]MISSOURI—D., 12,500; speed, 18 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 16 6-in. R. F., 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Gatlings; 1 3-pdr. R. F. field; 2 T. Building.

[4]OHIO—Same as Missouri.

[4]OREGON—Same as Indiana. Launched Oct., 1893.

[4]WISCONSIN—Same as Alabama.

BATTLE-SHIPS—SECOND-CLASS.

[4]TEXAS—D., 6,315; speed, 17.8 knots; [1]$2,500,000; armament, 2 12-in., 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 6 1-pdr., 4 37-mm.; 2 Gatlings; 2 T. Launched June, 1892.

ARMORED CRUISERS.

[4]BROOKLYN—D., 9,214; speed, 21.9 knots; armament, 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 machine guns and 2 field guns; 4 T. Launched Oct., 1895.

[4]NEW-YORK—D., 8,200; speed, 21 knots; armament, 6 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 8 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Gatlings, 2 field guns, 2 T. Launched Dec., 1891.

DOUBLE-TURRET MONITORS.

[4]AMPHITRITE—D., 3,990; speed, 12 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 4-in., 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 1-pdr. H. R. C. Launched June, 1893.

[4]MIANTONOMOH—D., 3,990; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 Gatlings. Launched Dec., 1876.

[4]MONADNOCK—D., 3,990; speed, 14.5 knots; armament, same as Miantonomoh; also 2 4-in. R. F. B. L. R. and 2 37-mm. H. R. C. Launched Sept., 1883.

[4]MONTEREY—D., 4,084; speed, 13.6 knots; armament, 2 12-in., 2 10-in. B. L. R.; 6 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Gatlings. Launched April, 1891.

[4]PURITAN—D., 6,060; speed, 12.4 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 6 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 6 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. R. C. Launched Dec., 1882.

[4]TERROR—D., 3,990; speed, 12 knots; armament, same as Miantonomoh. Launched March, 1883.

SINGLE-TURRET HARBOR-DEFENCE MONITORS.

ARKANSAS—D., 2,755; speed, 12 knots; armament, 2 12-in. B. L. R.; 4 4-in. R. F., 3 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F. Building.

CONNECTICUT—Same as Arkansas.

FLORIDA—Same as Arkansas.

WYOMING—Same as Arkansas.

LOW FREEBOARD SINGLE-TURRET MONITORS.

AJAX—Iron; D., 2,100; speed, 5 to 6 knots; armament, 2 15-in. S. B.

CANONICUS—Iron; D., 2,100; speed, 6 knots; armament, 2 15-in. S. B.; 2 12-pdr. howitzers.

CATSKILL—Iron; D., 1,875; speed, 6 knots; armament, 2 15-in. S. B.

COMANCHE—Iron; D., 1,875; speed and armament same as Ajax.

JASON—Same as Catskill.

LEHIGH—Same as Catskill.

MAHOPAC—Iron; D., 2,100; speed and armament same as Ajax.

MANHATTAN—Same as Mahopac.

MONTAUK—Same as Catskill.

NAHANT—Same as Catskill.

NANTUCKET—Same as Catskill.

PASSAIC—Iron; D., 1,875; speed, 5 to 6 knots; armament, 2 15-in. S. B.

WYANDOTTE—Iron; D., 2,100; speed and armament same as Passaic.

PROTECTED STEEL CRUISERS.

ATLANTA—D., 3,000; speed, 15.6 knots; armament, 6 6-in. R. F. and 2 8-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. and 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched Oct., 1884.

[4]BALTIMORE—D., 4,413; speed, 20.096 knots; armament, 4 8-in., 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 4 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 37-mm. R. C.; 2 Colts. Launched Oct., 1884.

BOSTON—D., 3,000; speed, 15.6 knots; armament, 6 6-in., 2 8-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 2 47-mm. H. R. C., 2 Gatlings. Launched Dec., 1884.

[4]CHARLESTON—D., 3,730; speed, 18.2 knots; armament, 2 8-in., 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 4 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 37-mm. R. C.; 2 Colts, 1 field gun. Launched July, 1888.

[4]CHICAGO—D., 4,500; speed, 18 knots; armament, 4 8-in., 14 5-in. R. F.; 7 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts and 1 field gun. Launched Jan., 1885.

[4]CINCINNATI—D., 3,213; speed, 19 knots; armament, 1 6-in., 10 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 8 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts, 2 T. Launched Nov., 1892.

[3]COLUMBIA—D., 7,375, speed, 22.8 knots; [2]$2,725,000; armament, 1 8-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-in., 8 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts, 1 field gun, 4 T. Launched July, 1892.

[3]MINNEAPOLIS—Came as Columbia; 4 T. Launched Aug., 1893.

[4]NEWARK—D., 4,098; speed, 19 knots; armament, 12 6-in. R. F. G.; 8 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 37-mm. H. R. C.; 4 Colts. Launched March, 1890.

[4]OLYMPIA—D., 5,870; speed, 21.7 knots; armament, 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 10 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 14 6-pdr., 7 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Gatlings, 1 field gun; 6 T. Launched Nov., 1892

[4]PHILADELPHIA—D., 4,324; speed, 19.67 knots; armament, same as Newark. Launched Sept., 1889.

[4]RALEIGH—D., 3,213; speed, 19 knots; armament, same as Cincinnati; 2 T. Launched March, 1892.

[4]SAN FRANCISCO—D., 4,098; speed, 19.5 knots; armament, same as Philadelphia; 4 T. Launched Oct., 1889.

PROTECTED CRUISERS, SHEATHED WITH WOOD.

[4]ALBANY—D., 3,437; speed, 20 knots; armament, 6 6-in. R. F.; 4 4.7-in. R. F.; 10 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Maxims, 2 field guns. Purchased.

[4]NEW-ORLEANS—Same as Albany. Launched Dec., 1896.

UNPROTECTED STEEL CRUISERS.

[4]DETROIT—D., 2,089; speed, 18.7 knots; armament, 2 6-in., 10 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 6 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 2 T. Launched Oct., 1891.

[4]MARBLEHEAD — D., 2,089; speed, 18.44 knots; armament, 9 5-in. R. F. G.; 6 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 Gatlings; 2 T. Launched Aug., 1892.

[4]MONTGOMERY—D., 2,089; speed, 19 knots; armament, 10 5-in. R. F. guns, 6 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 Gatlings, 1 field gun, 2 T. Launched Dec., 1896.

UNARMORED STEEL GUNBOATS.

[4]BANCROFT—D., 839; speed, 14.4 knots; armament, 4 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 Gatling; 1 T. Launched April, 1892.

[4]BENNINGTON—D., 1,710; speed, 17.5 knots; armament. 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C., and 2 Gatlings. Launched June, 1890.

[4]CASTINE—D., 1,177; speed, 16 knots; armament, same as Machias. Launched May, 1892.

[4]CONCORD—D., 1,710; speed, 16.8 knots; armament, same as Yorktown. Launched March, 1890.

[4]MACHIAS—D., 1,177; speed, 15 knots; armament, 8 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 4 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched Dec., 1891.

PETREL—D., 892; speed, 11.8 knots; armament, 4 6-in. B. L. R.; 2 3-pdr., 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatlings. Launched Oct., 1888.

TOPEKA—D., 1,700; speed, 16 knots; armament, 8 4-in. R. F.; 2 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F., 1 Colt. Purchased. Launched 1881.

[4]YORKTOWN—D., 1,710; speed, 16.10 knots: armament, 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 37-mm. H. R. C., 2 Gatlings, 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched April, 1888.

No. 18—Plans being prepared.

LIGHT-DRAFT GUNBOATS.

[4]HELENA—D., 1,392; speed, 15.5 knots; armament, 8 4-in., 4 6-pdr. R. F., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 1 field gun. Launched Jan., 1896.

[4]NASHVILLE—D., 1,371; speed, 16.30 knots; armament, 8 4-in., 4 6-pdr. R. F. guns, 2 1-pdr. Hotchkiss, 2 Gatling guns. Launched Oct., 1895.

[4]WILMINGTON — Same as Helena. Launched Oct., 1895.

UNARMORED COMPOSITE GUNBOATS.

[4]ANNAPOLIS—D., 1,000; speed. 13.17 knots; armament, 6 4-in., 4 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 1 Colt. 1 field gun. Launched Dec., 1896.

[4]MARIETTA—D., 1,000; speed, 13.03 knots. Launched March, 1897.

[4]NEWPORT — Same as Annapolis. Launched Dec., 1896.

[4]PRINCETON — Same as Annapolis. Launched June, 1897.

[4]VICKSBURG — Same as Annapolis. Launched Dec., 1896.

[4]WHEELING — Same as Marietta. Launched March, 1897.

UNARMORED VESSELS — SPECIAL CLASS.

DOLPHIN—Dispatch boat; D., 1,486; speed, 15.5 knots; armament, 2 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 2 47-mm. R. C.; 2 6-pdr. R F.; 2 Gatlings. Launched April, 1884.

[4]VESUVIUS—Dynamite cruiser; D., 929; speed, 21.4 knots; armament, 3 15-in. dynamite; 3 3-pdr. R. F. Launched April, 1888.

CHESAPEAKE — Training ship; D., 1,175; building.

TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS.

[4]BAINBRIDGE—D., 420; speed, 29 knots; armament, 2 long 18-in. Whitehead torpedoes; 2 12-pdr. R. F.; 5 6-pdr. R. F.; building.

[4]BARRY—Same as Bainbridge.

[4]CHAUNCEY—Same as Bainbridge.

[4]DALE—Same as Bainbridge.

[4]DECATUR—Same as Bainbridge.

[4]HOPKINS—Same as Bainbridge.

[4]HULL—Same as Bainbridge.

[4]LAWRENCE—Same as Bainbridge.

[4]MACDONOUGH—Same as Bainbridge.

[4]PAUL JONES—Same as Bainbridge.

[4]PERRY—Same as Bainbridge.

[4]PREBLE—Same as Bainbridge.

[4]STEWART—D., 433; speed, 30 knots; armament same as Bainbridge.

[4]TRUXTUN—Same as Stewart.

[4]WHIPPLE—Same as Stewart.

[4]WORDEN—Same as Stewart.

TORPEDO-BOATS (ALL TWIN SCREWS).

BAGLEY—Building.

BAILEY—D., 235; speed, 30 knots; armament, 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

BARNEY—Building.

BIDDLE—Building.

BLAKELEY—Building.

CUSHING—D., 105; speed, 22.5 knots; armament, 3 torpedo tubes, 3 1-pdr. R. F.

DAHLGREN—D., 146.4; speed, 30½ knots; armament, 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

DAVIS—D., 132; speed, 22½ knots; armament, 3 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

DE LONG—Building.

DU PONT—D., 185; speed, 27.5 knots; armament, 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

ERICSSON—D., 120; speed, 24 knots; armament, same as Dahlgren.

FARRAGUT—D., 273; speed, 30 knots; armament, same as Bailey.

FOOTE—D., 142; speed, 24.53 knots; armament, same as Davis.

FOX—D., 132; speed, 22½ knots; armament, same as Davis.

GOLDSBOROUGH—D., 247.5; speed, 30 knots; armament, same as Bailey.

GWIN—D., 46½; speed, 20 knots; armament, 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

MACKENZIE—D., 65; speed, 20 knots; armament, same as Gwin.

M'KEE—D., 65; speed, 20 knots; armament, same as Gwin.

MANLY—Yarrow boat; purchased 1898.

MORRIS—D., 103; speed, 22½ knots; armament, same as Davis.

NICHOLSON—Building.

O'BRIEN—Building.

PLUNGER—Submarine torpedo-boat; D., 168; speed, 8 knots; armament, 2 Whitehead torpedo tubes.

PORTER—D., 185; speed, 28.6 knots; armament, same as Du Pont.

RODGERS—D., 142; speed, 24.5 knots; armament, same as Davis.

ROWAN—D., 182; speed, 26 knots; armament, same as Du Pont.

SHUBRICK—Building.

SOMERS—Purchased in 1898.

STOCKTON—Building.

STILETTO—(Single screw) D., 31; speed, 18 knots; wooden vessel.

STRINGHAM—D., 340; speed, 30 knots; armament, 7 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

TALBOT—D., 46½; speed, 20 knots; armament, same as Gwin.

T. A. M. CRAVEN—D., 146.4; speed, 30½ knots; armament, same as Du Pont.

THORNTON—Building.

TINGEY—Building.

WILKES—Building.

WINSLOW—D., 142; speed, 24.5 knots; armament, same as Davis.

OLD STEAM NAVY.

ADAMS.—Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 10 knots. Armament, 4 9-in. S. B.; 1 8-in. M. L. R.; 1 60-pdr. M. L. R.; 1 3-in. B. L. H.; 1 12-pdr. howitzer; two 37-mm. H. R. C.; 1 Gatling.

ALERT.—Iron; D., 1,020; speed, 10 knots. Armament, 2 9-in. S. B.; 1 60-pdr. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr.; 2 37-mm.; 2 Gatling.

ALLIANCE.—Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 9.98 knots. Armament, 6 4-in. R. T G.; 4 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 1-pdr. R F. G.

ENTERPRISE.—Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 11.4 knots. Armament, 1 3-in. B. L. H. Nautical Schoolship of Mass.

ESSEX.—Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 10.4 knots. Armament, 6 4-in., 4 6-pdr. R. F. and 2 1-pdr. R. F. guns. Training-ship.

FERN.—Wooden; D., 840; transport steamer.

FRANKLIN.—Wooden; D., 5,170; receiving ship, Norfolk Navy Yard.

HARTFORD.—Wooden; D., 2,790. Armament, 13 5-in. and 4 6-pdr. R. F. guns; being refitted.

IROQUOIS.—Wooden; D., 1,575; Marine Hospital Service.

LANCASTER. — Wooden; D., 3,250; speed, 9.6 knots. Armament, 10 5-in. R. F. G.; 2 5-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 1 Gatling.

MARION.—Wooden; D., 1,900; speed, 11¼ knots. Armament, 1 8-in. M. L. R.; 6 9-in. S. B.; 1 60-pdr. B. L. R.; 2 20-pdr. B. L. R.; 1 3-in. B. L. H.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 1 Gatling.

MICHIGAN.—Iron; D., 685; speed, 10.5 knots. Armament, 6 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Gatlings.

MINNESOTA. — Wooden; D., 4,700; speed, 9.15 knots. Armament, 8 9-in. S. B.; 1 60-pdr. B. L. R.; 2 3-pdr. B. L. H.; 2 20-pdr. B. L. R.; 3 12-pdr. S. B. H.

MOHICAN.—Wooden; D., 1,900; speed, 10.65 knots.

MONOCACY.—Iron; D., 1,370; speed, 11.2 knots. Armament, 4 8-in. S. B.; 2 60-pdr. and 1 3-in. B. L. R.; 1 12-pdr. S. B. H.; 4 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatling.

NIPSIC.—Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 10.7 knots; station-ship at Puget Sound Naval Station.

OMAHA.—Wooden; D., 2,400; speed, 11.3 knots. Unserviceable.

PINTA.—Iron; D., 550; speed, 8.5 knots. Armament, 2 12-pdr. S. B. H.; 1 Gatling; 1 1-pdr. R. F.

PENSACOLA. — Wooden; D., 3,000; speed, 9 knots. Training-ship.

RANGER.—Iron; D., 1,020; speed, 10 knots. Armament, 6 4-in. R. F. G.; 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 1 field gun; 1 Colt.

RICHMOND.—Wooden; D., 2,700; receiving-ship, League Island.

THETIS.—Wooden; D., 1,250; speed, 7.55 knots. Armament, 1 53-mm. H. R. C.

WABASH.—Wooden; D., 4,650; receiving-ship, Boston. Armament, 2 20-pdr. B. L. R.; 2 12-pdr. S. B. H.

YANTIC.—Wooden; D., 900; speed, 8.3 knots.

WOODEN SAILING SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION.—Training-ship, Newport. Armament, 8 8-in. S. B.; 2 20-pdr. B. L. R.

CONSTITUTION.—Centennial, Boston. Armament, 4 32-pdr. and 1 12-pdr. S. B.

DALE.—Receiving-ship. Maryland Naval Militia ship; no battery.

INDEPENDENCE.—Receiving-ship, Mare Island. Armament, 6 32-pdr. S. B.; 3 12-pdr. S. B. (light); 1 12-pdr. S. B. (heavy); 1 3-in. B. L. H.

JAMESTOWN.—Quarantine ship.

MONONGAHELA.—Training Squadron. Armament, 4 8-in. S. B.; 1 3-in. B. L. H.; 4 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 6-pdr. R. H. C.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—New-York Naval Militia practice-ship. Armament, 6 32-pdr. S. B.; 2 20-pdr. B. L. R.

PORTSMOUTH. – Training Squadron. Armament, 11 8-in. S B.; 1 60-pdr. B. L. R.

ST. LOUIS.—Receiving-ship. Pennsylvania Naval Militia ship; no battery.

ST. MARY'S. — Nautical schoolship, New-York.

SARATOGA.—Nautical schoolship, Philadelphia.

VERMONT.—Receiving-ship, New-York Navy Yard. Armament, 1 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 3-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 37-mm. H. R. C.; 1 12-pdr. S. B. H.

In addition to the above there are fourteen tugboats, and the following purchased during the war with Spain for the "Auxiliary Navy": 11 cruisers, 28 yachts, 27 tugs, 19 colliers and 17 special class.

NAVY PAY TABLE.

Rank.	At sea....	Shore duty....	Leave or awaiting orders....
Rear-admiral	$6,000	$5,000	$4,000
Commodore	5,000	4,000	3,000
Captain	4,500	3,500	2,800
Commander	3,500	3,000	2,300
Lieut.-commander:			
First four years....	2,800	2,400	2,000
After four years....	3,000	2,600	2,200
Lieutenant:			
First five years.....	2,400	2,000	1,600
After five years.....	2,600	2,200	1,800
L'tenant (jun'r grade):			
First five years.....	1,800	1,500	1,200
After five years	2,000	1,700	1,400
Ensign:			
First five years.....	1,200	1,000	800
After five years.....	1,400	1,200	1,000
Naval cadet.....	500	500	500

NAVY PAY TABLE—(Continued).

Rank.	At sea...	Shore duty...	Leave or awaiting orders..
[2]Mate	900	700	500
Medical director	[3]4,400	——	——
Pay director	[3]4,400	——	——
Medical inspector	[3]4,400	——	——
Pay inspector	[3]4,400	——	——
Chief engineer (rank of captain)	[3]4,400	——	——
Chief engineer (rank of commander)	[3]4,400	——	——
Fleet surgeon	[3]4,400	——	——
Fleet paymaster	[3]4,400	——	——
Fleet engineer	[3]4,400	——	——
Surgeon:			
First five years	2,800	2,400	2,000
Second five years	3,200	2,800	2,400
Third five years	3,500	3,200	2,600
Fourth five years	3,700	3,600	2,800
After twenty years	4,200	4,000	3,000
Paymaster (of same length of service same pay as surgeon).			
Chief engineer (of same length of service same pay as surgeon).			
Passed ass't surgeon:			
First five years	2,000	1,800	1,500
After five years	2,200	2,000	1,700
Passed ass't paym'r:			
First five years	2,000	1,800	1,500
After five years	2,200	2,000	1,700
Passed ass't engin'r:			
First five years	2,000	1,800	1,500
Second five years	2,200	2,000	1,700
Third five years	2,450	2,250	1,900
Fourth five years	2,700	2,350	1,950
Assistant surgeon:			
First five years	1,700	1,400	1,000
After five years	1,900	1,600	1,200
Assistant paymaster:			
First five years	1,700	1,400	1,000
After five years	1,900	1,600	1,200
Assistant engineer:			
First five years	1,700	1,400	1,000
After five years	1,900	1,600	1,200
Naval constructor:			
First five years	——	3,200	2,200
Second five years	——	3,400	2,400
Third five years	——	3,700	2,700
Fourth five years	——	4,000	3,000
After twenty years	——	4,200	3,200
Ass't naval constr'tor:			
First four years	——	2,000	1,500
Second four years	——	2,200	1,700
After eight years	——	2,600	1,900
Chaplain:			
First five years	2,500	2,000	1,600
After five years	2,800	2,300	1,900
Civil engineer:			
First five years	2,400	2,400	1,500
Second five years	2,700	2,700	1,800
Third five years	3,000	3,000	2,100
After fifteen years	3,500	3,500	2,600
Professors of mathematics (same rates of pay as for civil engineers).			
Boatswain:			
First three years	1,200	900	700
Second three years	1,300	1,000	800
Third three years	1,400	1,300	900
Fourth three years	1,600	1,300	1,000
After twelve years	1,800	1,600	1,200
Carpenter, gunner and sailmaker (same rates of pay as for boatswain).			

In the table above the words "first five years," etc., mean after the dates of commission or appointment. The pay noted in the columns is all that the officers receive from the Government in any way, except 30 cents per day, in lieu of rations, when on sea service only. The uniforms, mess and all other expenses, including entertainment for visitors, are paid by the officers from their annual salaries.

[1]After leaving the Academy, at sea (in other than practice ships), $950 per annum.

[2]Mates who were in the service August 1, 1894, are entitled to receive annual pay at the rates following: At sea, $1,200; shore duty, $900; on leave or awaiting orders, $700.

[3]This is the rate of pay only when these officers are on sea service; at other times the pay is that under heads of "surgeon," "paymaster" and "chief engineer."

PRINCIPAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

[1]JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice—MELVILLE W. FULLER, Illinois. Appointed 1888.

No. of Circuit.	Justices.	When appointed.
1.	Horace Gray, Mass.	1881
2.	Rufus W. Peckham, N. Y.	1895
3.	George Shiras, jr., Penn.	1892
4.	Melville W. Fuller, Ill.	1888
5.	Edward D. White, La.	1894
6.	John M. Harlan, Kentucky.	1877
7.	Henry B. Brown, Michigan.	1890
8.	David J. Brewer, Kansas.	1889
9.	Joseph McKenna, California.	1898

[1]Salary of Chief Justice, $10,500; of each Justice, $10,000. Retired Justice, Stephen J. Field, $10,000.

CIRCUIT JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Salary, $6,000 a year each.)

1. Le Baron B. Colt, Rhode Island; William L. Putnam, Maine.
2. William J. Wallace and E. Henry Lacombe, New-York; Nathaniel Shipman, Connecticut.
3. Marcus W. Acheson and George M. Dallas, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Goff, West Virginia; C. H. Simonton, South Carolina.
5. Don A. Pardee, Louisiana; A. P. McCormick, Texas.
6. William H. Taft, Ohio; Horace H. Lurton, Tennessee.
7. W. A. Woods, Indiana; James G. Jenkins, Wisconsin; John W. Showalter, Illinois.
8. Henry C. Caldwell, Arkansas; Walter H. Sanborn, Minnesota; Amos M. Thayer, Missouri.

9. William W. Morrow, California; William B. Gilbert, Oregon; Erskine M. Ross, California.

The first circuit consists of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

The Second, of Connecticut, New-York and Vermont.

The Third, of Delaware, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The Fourth, of Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

The Fifth, of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

The Sixth, of Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Tennessee.

The Seventh, of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

The Eighth, of Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

The Ninth, of California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

DISTRICT JUDGES. ANNUAL SALARY, $5,000.

State.	Name.	Where detailed.
Alabama (N. and M.D.)—	John Bruce..	Montgomery
(S.D.)—	Harry T. Toulmin.....	Mobile
Ark. (E.D.)—	J. A. Williams...	Little Rock
(W.D.)—	John H. Rogers.....	Fort Smith
California (N.D.)—	John J. De Haven.	S. Fr.
(S.D.)—	Olin Wellborn.....	Los Angeles
Colorado—	Moses Hallett.....	Denver
Connecticut—	W. K Townsend.	New-Haven
Delaware—	Edw'd G. Bradford.	Wilmington
Florida (N.D.)—	C Swayne.....	Pensacola
(S.D.)—	James W. Locke....	Jacksonville
Georgia (N.D.)—	W. T. Newman...	Atlanta
(S.D.)—	Emory Speer.....	Macon
Idaho—	James H. Beatty.....	Boise City
Illinois (N.D.)—	P. S. Grosscup....	Chicago
(S.D.)—	William J. Allen.....	Springfield
Indiana—	John H. Baker.....	Indianapolis
Iowa (N.D.)—	Oliver P. Shiras..	Dubuque
(S.D.)—	John S. Woolson..	Mt. Pleasant
Kansas—	Cassius G. Foster.....	Topeka
Kentucky—	John W. Barr.....	Louisville
Louisiana (E.D.)—	Chas. Parlange.	N.-O'ns
(W.D.)—	Aleck Boarman.....	Shreveport
Maine—	Nathan Webb.....	Portland
Maryland—	Thomas J. Morris....	Baltimore
Massachusettts—	Francis C. Lowell..	Boston
Michigan (E.D.)—	Hy. H. Swan....	Detroit
(W.D.)—	Henry F. Severens.	Grand Rapids
Minnesota—	William Lochren..	Minneapolis
Mississippi (N.&S.D.)—	Henry C. Niles.	Kosciusko
Missouri (E.D.)—	E. B. Adams..	St. Louis
(W.D.)—	John F. Phillips....	Kansas City
Montana—	Hiram Knowles.....	Helena
Nebraska—	William H. Munger.....	Omaha
Nevada—	Thomas P. Hawley..	Carson City
New-Hampshire—	Edgar Aldrich..	Littleton
New-Jersey—	Andrew Kirkpatrick..	Newark
New-York (N.D.)—	Alfred C. Coxe..	Utica
(S.D.)—	Addison Brown.....	N. Y. City
(E.D.)—	Edward B. Thomas.....	Brooklyn
No. Carolina (E.D.)—	T. R. Purnell.	R'leigh
(W.D.)—	H. G. Ewart.....	Hendersonville
North Dakota—	Charles F. Amidon..	Fargo
Ohio (N.D.)—	Aug. J. Ricks.....	Cleveland
(S.D.)—	Albert C. Thompson...	Cincinnati
Oregon—	Charles B. Bellinger....	Portland
Pennsylvania (E.D.)—	Wm. Butler...	Phila
(W.D.)—	Joseph Buffington....	Pittsburg
Rhode Island—	Arthur L. Brown.	Providence
South Carolina—	W. H. Brawley...	Char'lst'n
South Dakota—	J. E. Carland..	Sioux Falls
Tennessee (E. and M.D.)—	C. D. Clark.	Chat
(W.D.)—	Eli S. Hammond.....	Memphis
Texas (N.D.)—	Edward R. Meek.	Ft. Worth
(E.D.)—	David E. Bryant.....	Sherman
(W.D.)—	Thomas S. Maxey.....	Austin
Utah—	John A. Marshall...	Salt Lake City
Vermont—	Hoyt H. Wheeler..	Brattleboro
Virginia (E.D.)—	E. Waddill, jr..	Richmond
(W.D.)—	J. Paul.....	Harrisonburg
Washington—	Cornelius H. Hanford..	Seattle
West Virginia—	J. J. Jackson..	Parkersburg
Wisconsin (E.D.)—	W. H. Seaman.....	Sheboygan
(W.D.)—	R. Bunn.....	Madison
Wyoming—	John A. Riner.....	Cheyenne

Retired District Judges—Samuel Treat, Missouri; Martin Welker, Ohio; Robert A. Hill, Mississippi; Henry W. Blodgett, Illinois; D. M. Key, Tennessee; R. R. Nelson, Minnesota; Charles L. Benedict, New-York; Robert W. Hughes, Virginia; George R. Sage, Ohio. The salaries of Samuel Treat and Martin Welker, $3,500; of all the other rctired Judges, $5,000.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

*Alaska—Judge—Charles S. Johnson, Sitka.

*Arizona—Chief Justice—Webster Street. Associates—George R. Davis, Fletcher M. Doan, Richard E. Sloan.

*New-Mexico—Chief Justice—Wm. J. Mills. Associates—John R. McFee, Jonathan W. Crumpacker, Frank W. Parker, Charles A. Leland.

†Indian Territory—Judge U. S. Court—John R. Thomas; (N.D.), William M. Springer; (S.D.), Hosea Townsend; (C.D.), William H. H. Clayton.

*Oklahoma—Chief Justice—J. H. Burford. Associates—B. F. Burwell, John L. McAtee, Bayard T. Hainer, John C. Tarsney.

*Annual salary, $3,000. †Annual salary, $5,000.

COURT OF CLAIMS, 1,509 PENNSYLVANIA-AVE., WASHINGTON.

*Chief Justice—Charles C. Nott, New-York.

*Judges—Lawrence Weldon, Illinois; John Davis, Massachusetts; Stanton J. Peelle, Indiana; Charles B. Howry, Mississippi.

*Annual salary, $4,500 eacn.

COURT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

*Chief Justice—Joseph R. Reed, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

*Associate Justices—Henry C. Sluss, Wichita, Kan.; Wilbur F. Stone, Denver, Col.; William W. Murray, Huntingdon, Tenn.; Thomas C. Fuller, Raleigh, N. C.

Attorney—Matthew G. Reynolds, St. Louis, Mo., $3,500.

*Annual salary, $5,000 each.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Chief Justice—Edward F. Bingham, Ohio.

*Associate Justices—Alexander B. Hagner, Maryland; Walter S. Cox, Andrew C.

Bradley, Louis E. McComas and Charles C. Cole, all of District of Columbia.
*Annual salary, $5,000 each.
Retired Associate Justices—Andrew Wylie and Charles P. James. Salary, $4,000 each.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Justice—Richard H. Alvey, Maryland, $6,500.
Associate Justices—Martin F. Morris and Seth Shepard, $6,000.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

District.	Name.	Address.
Alabama, N. D.	Vaughan, William	Birmingham, Ala.
Alabama, M. D.	Reese, Warren S., jr.	Montgomery, Ala.
Alabama, S. D.	Wickersham, Morris D.	Mobile, Ala.
Arkansas, E. D.	Trieber, Jacob	Little Rock, Ark.
Arkansas, W. D.	Barnes, James K.	Fort Smith, Ark.
Alaska	Friedrich, Robert A.	Sitka, Alaska.
Arizona	Morrison, Robert E.	Prescott, Ariz.
California, N. D.	Foote, Henry S.	San Francisco, Cal.
California, S. D.	Flint, Frank P.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Colorado	Whitford, Greeley W.	Denver, Col.
Connecticut	Comstock, Charles W.	Hartford, Conn.
Delaware	Vandegrift, Lewis C.	Wilmington, Del.
District of Columbia	Davis, Henry E. (ad int.)	Washington, D. C.
Florida, N. D.	Eagan, John	Pensacola, Fla.
Florida, S. D.	Stripling, Joseph N.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Georgia, N. D.	Angier, Edgar A.	Atlanta, Ga.
Georgia, S. D.	Erwin, Marion	Macon, Ga.
Idaho	Cozier, Robert V.	Boise, Idaho.
Illinois, N. D.	Black, John C.	Chicago, Ill.
Illinois, S. D.	Humphrey, J. Otis	Springfield, Ill.
Indiana	Wishard, Albert W.	Indianapolis, Ind.
Indian Territory, N. D.	Soper, Pliny L.	Vinita, I. T.
Indian Territory, C. D.	Wilkins, John H.	S. McAlester, I. T.
Indian Territory, S. D.	Johnson, Wm. B.	Ardmore, I. T.
Iowa, N. D.	McMillan, Horace G.	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Iowa, S. D.	Miles, Lewis	Corydon, Iowa.
Kansas	Lambert, Isaac E.	Topeka, Kan.
Kentucky	Hill, Reuben D.	Louisville, Ky.
Louisiana, E. D.	Gurley, J. Ward, jr.	New-Orleans, La.
Louisiana, W. D.	Elstner, Milton C.	Shreveport, La.
Maine	Dyer, Isaac W.	Portland, Me.
Maryland	Rose, John C.	Baltimore, Md.
Massachusetts	Jones, Boyd B.	Boston, Mass.
Michigan, E. D.	Gordon, William D.	Detroit, Mich.
Michigan, W. D.	Covell, George G.	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Minnesota	Evans, Robert G.	St. Paul, Minn.
Mississippi, N. D.	Montgomery, Mack A.	Oxford, Miss.
Mississippi, S. D.	Lea, Albert M.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Missouri, E. D.	Rozier, Edward A.	St. Louis, Mo.
Missouri, W. D.	Warner, William	Kansas City.
Montana	Rodgers, William B.	Helena, Mont.
Nebraska	Sawyer, Andrew J.	Lincoln, Neb.
Nevada	Sardis, Summerfield	Carson City, Nev.
New-Hampshire	Hamblett, Charles J.	Concord, N. H.
New-Jersey	Rice, J. Kearney	New-Brunswick, N. J.
New-Mexico	Childers, William B.	Albuquerque, N. M.
New-York, N. D.	Close, Emory P.	Buffalo, N. Y.
New-York, S. D.	Burnett, Henry L.	New-York City.
New-York, E. D.	Pettit, George H.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
North Carolina, E. D.	Bernard, Claude M.	Raleigh, N. C.
North Carolina, W. D.	Holton, Alfred E.	Winston, N. C.
North Dakota	Rourke, Patrick H.	Fargo, N. D.
Ohio, N. D.	Dodge, Samuel D.	Cleveland, Ohio.
Ohio, S. D.	Bundy, William E.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Oklahoma	Overstreet, Samuel L.	Guthrie, Okla.
Oregon	Hall, John H.	Portland, Ore.
Pennsylvania, E. D.	Beck, James M.	Philadelphia, Penn.
Pennsylvania, W. D.	Heiner, Daniel B.	Pittsburg, Penn.
Rhode Island	Wilson, Charles A.	Providence, R. I.
South Carolina	Lathrop, Abial	Charleston, S. C.
South Dakota	Elliott, James D.	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Tennessee, E. D.	Wright, William D.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Tennessee, M. D.	Tillman, Abram M.	Nashville, Tenn.
Tennessee, W. D.	Randolph, George	Memphis, Tenn.
Texas, E. D.	Taliaferro, Sinclair	Galveston, Texas.
Texas, N. D.	Atwell, William H.	Dallas, Texas.
Texas, W. D.	Terrell, Henry	San Antonio, Texas.
Utah	Whittemore, Charles O.	Salt Lake City, Utah.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS—(Continued).

District.	Name.	Address.
Vermont	Martin, James L.	Brattleboro, Vt.
Virginia, E. D.	White, William H.	Norfolk, Va.
Virginia, W. D.	Alderson, Thomas M.	Abingdon, Va.
Washington	Gay, Wilson R.	Seattle, Wash.
West Virginia	Gains, Joseph H.	Charleston, W. Va.
Wisconsin, E. D.	Phillips, Milton C.	Oshkosh, Wis.
Wisconsin, W. D.	Jones, David F.	Madison, Wis.
Wyoming	Burke, Timothy F.	Cheyenne, Wyo.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(Elections in 1898.)

MARYLAND.

The first ballot for United States Senator to succeed Arthur P. Gorman (Dem.) for the six-year term beginning March 4, 1899, was taken on January 18, resulting as follows: Louis E. McComas (Rep.), 34; Shaw (Rep.), 11; Parran (Rep.), 6; Barber (Rep.), 6; Shryock (Rep.), 2; Mulliken (Rep.), 2; Lowndes (Rep.), 1; Urner (Rep.), 1; Gorman (Dem.), 46; Findlay (Dem.), 2. There was no material change in the vote until the third day, when Barber dropped out of the race, and his six votes went to Shaw. On the fourth day Mulliken dropped out of the race, as did also Urner. On the eighth ballot, on January 22, the result was as follows: McComas, 46; Shaw, 16; Findlay, 3; Gorman, 46. The final ballot was taken on January 25, resulting in the election of McComas, the vote being: McComas, 62; Gorman, 47; Shaw, 5.

OHIO.

The contest for the Senatorship for the long term ending March 4, 1905, and for the unexpired term of John Sherman, chosen Secretary of State under President McKinley, was one of the closest and bitterest political contests Ohio had ever seen. The two branches of the Legislature voted separately on January 11, 1898, resulting as follows: Senate—Marcus A. Hanna (Rep.), 17; McKisson (Coalition), 19. House: Hanna, 56; McKisson, 49; A. J. Warner (Dem.), 1; John J. Lentz (Dem.), 1; A. Wiley (Dem.), 1. On the next day, at the joint session, Mr. Hanna was elected for both terms by the following vote: Hanna, 73; McKisson, 70; Lentz, 1. Mr. Hanna had been appointed Senator by Governor Bushnell on March 5, 1897, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Sherman's resignation, until the Legislature should meet.

OREGON.

The vacancy which had existed in the United States Senate from March 4, 1897, was filled on October 8, 1898, by the election of Joseph Simon (Rep.), of Portland, for the term ending March 4, 1903. The Legislature of 1897 failed to elect because of a split known as the "Davis" and "Benson" houses, which prevented an organization of the lower house. John H. Mitchell (Rep.) was the choice of the Republican caucus, held on January 15, 1897, to succeed himself, and at which 44 of the 63 Republican members were present. The Benson House took a vote on February 2, 1897, with this result: Mitchell, 29; G. H. Williams, 1. On the same day, in the Senate, the presiding officer declared a motion to proceed to ballot for a United States Senator out of order, and the decision was sustained by a vote of 16 to 12, the twelve being conceded as Mitchell supporters. The voting was resumed at intervals until February 21, when the seats of 27 members of the House were declared vacant. The Legislature subsequently adjourned without electing a Senator, and on March 6, 1897, Governor Lord appointed Henry W. Corbett (Rep.) as Senator ad interim, or until the next regular session of the Legislature, beginning on the second Monday in January, 1899. When Mr. Corbett presented his credentials in Washington the legality of his appointment was questioned, and the case was hung up for a long time. Finally, on February 28, 1898, the Senate declared, by resolution, that he was not entitled to the seat, the vote being: Ayes, 19; noes, 50; not voting, 20.

Then the Governor called an extra session of the Legislature, which convened on October 4, 1898, it being composed of 64 Republicans and 26 Fusionists. The caucus of the latter (Democrats and Populists) held on October 3, nominated H. R. Kincaid, who was elected Secretary of State on the Republican ticket four years before, but deserted the ranks to accept the nomination for Secretary of State on the Fusion ticket in 1898, and was defeated of election. The first ballot was taken on October 4, with this result: Senate—Corbett (Rep.), 13; M. C. George (Rep.), 6; Cotton (Rep.), 1; G. H. Williams (Rep.), 1; E. S. Eaken (Rep.), 1; Bennett (Dem.), 6. House—Corbett, 23; George, 10; Williams, 4; Eaken, 3; Bennett, 18. The final ballot was taken on October 8, resulting in the election of Joseph Simon (Rep.), the vote being: Simon, 64; Kincaid, 23; Bennett, 2; absent, 1.

RHODE ISLAND.

Only one ballot was necessary to elect a successor to Nelson W. Aldrich for the six-year term beginning March 4, 1899. The ballot was taken by the Legislature on June 14, resulting as follows: Senate—Nelson W. Aldrich (Rep.), 35; E. Benjamin Andrews (Dem.), 1. House—Aldrich, 61; Andrews, 2; L. F. Garvin (Dem.), 1.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Both houses of the General Assembly voted on January 25, 1898, to elect a Senator to fill out the unexpired tehrm ending March 4, 1903. John L. McLaurin (Dem.), who had been appointed by the Governor to succeed Joseph H. Earle, deceased, received all the votes (excepting one, which

was cast by the lone colored member of the House for George W. Murray), and was declared elected.

TENNESSEE.

The Democrats of the Legislature met in caucus on January 19, 1898, to nominate a successor to Thomas B. Turley (Dem.), who had been appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Isham G. Harris, until the Legislature should meet. Seven ballots were taken on the first day, the last one being B. McMillin (Dem.), 39; Turley, 30; Robert L. Taylor, 19. The caucus continued from day to-day until January 25, when the eighty-sixth ballot showed McMillin, 37; Taylor, 26; Turley, 27. Under the Constitution, the two branches of the Legislature took the first ballot on January 25, with this result: E. J. Sanford (Rep.), 37; McMillin, 26; Taylor, 22; Turley, 5. The other votes were scattered, no one receiving more than one. The deadlock continued until February 1, when the Democratic caucus determined upon Turley, the vote being: Turley, 46; McMillin, 43; Taylor, 1. On the following day the joint convention of the Legislature elected Turley, he receiving 91 votes. The Republicans (40) voted for J. W. Baker. The term will end March 4, 1901.

VERMONT.

The election for United States Senator to succeed Redfield Proctor, and for the six-year term beginning March 4, 1899, was held in the joint session of the Legislature on October 19, 1898, and resulted in the re-election of Senator Proctor. The vote was: House—Proctor (Rep.), 180; Thomas W. Moloney (Dem.), 40. Senate—Proctor, 30; Moloney, 0. Total: Proctor, 210; Moloney, 40.

THE SENATE.

GARRET A. HOBART, of New-Jersey, Vice-President and President of the Senate.
WILLIAM R. COX, of North Carolina, Secretary.
Republicans (R.), 45; Silver Republicans (Sil. R.), 4; Democrats (D.), 34; Silverites (Sil.), 2; Populists (P.), 5; Independent, 1; total, 90.

Term exp.	ALABAMA.	Home P. O.
1903	E. W. Pettus (D.)	Selma.
1901	John T. Morgan (D.)	Selma.
	ARKANSAS.	
1903	James K. Jones (D.)	Washington.
1901	James H. Berry (D.)	Bentonville.
	CALIFORNIA.	
1903	George C. Perkins (R.)	Oakland.
1899	Stephen M. White D.)	Los Angeles.
	COLORADO.	
1901	Edward O. Wolcott (R.)	Denver.
1903	Henry M. Teller (S. R.)	Central City.
	CONNECTICUT.	
1903	Orville H. Platt (R.)	Meriden.
1899	Jos. R. Hawley (R.)	Hartford.
	DELAWARE.	
1899	George Gray (D.)	Wilmington.
1901	Rich'd R. Kenney (D.)	Dover.
	FLORIDA.	
1903	S. R. Mallory (D.)	Pensacola.
1899	Samuel Pasco (D.)	Monticello.
	GEORGIA.	
1901	A. O. Bacon (D.)	Macon.
1903	A. S. Clay (D.)	Marietta.
	IDAHO.	
1903	Henry Heitfeld (P.)	Lewiston.
1901	George L. Shoup (R.)	Salmon City.
	ILLINOIS.	
1903	Wm. E. Mason (R.)	Chicago.
1901	Shelby M. Cullom (R.)	Springfield.
	INDIANA.	
1903	C. W. Fairbanks (R.)	Indianapolis.
1899	David Turpie (D.)	Indianapolis.
	IOWA.	
1903	Wm. B. Allison (R.)	Dubuque.
1901	John H. Gear (R.)	Burlington.
	KANSAS.	
1903	Wm. A. Harris (P.)	Linwood.
1901	Lucien Baker (R.)	Leavenworth.
	KENTUCKY.	
1903	Wm. J. Deboe (R.)	Marion.
1901	William Lindsay (D.)	Frankfort.
	LOUISIANA.	
1901	Donelson Caffery (D.)	Franklin.
1903	S. D. McEnery (D.)	New-Orleans.

Term exp.	MAINE.	Home P. .O
1899	Eugene Hale (R.)	Ellsworth.
1901	William P. Frye (R.)	Lewiston.
	MARYLAND.	
1899	A. P. Gorman (D.)	Laurel.
1903	G. L. Wellington (R.)	Cumberland.
	MASSACHUSETTS.	
1899	Henry C. Lodge (R.)	Nahant.
1901	George F. Hoar (R.)	Worcester.
	MICHIGAN.	
1899	Julius C. Burrows (R.)	Kalamazoo.
1901	James McMillan (R.)	Detroit.
	MINNESOTA.	
1899	Cushman K. Davis (R.)	St. Paul.
1901	Knute Nelson (R.)	Alexandria.
	MISSISSIPPI.	
1899	H. de S. Money (D.)	Carrollton.
——	*W. V. A. Sullivan (D.)	Oxford.
	MISSOURI.	
1903	George G. Vest (D.)	Kansas City.
1899	F. M. Cockrell (D.)	Warrensburg.
	MONTANA.	
1899	Lee Mantle (Sil. R.)	Butte.
1901	Thos. H. Carter (R.)	Helena.
	NEBRASKA.	
1899	William V. Allen (P.)	Madison.
1901	John M. Thurston (R.)	Omaha.
	NEVADA.	
1903	John P. Jones (Sil.)	Gold Hill.
1899	W. M. Stewart (Sil.)	Virginia City.
	NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
1903	J. H. Gallinger (R.)	Concord.
1901	Wm. E. Chandler (R.)	Concord.
	NEW-JERSEY.	
1899	James Smith, jr. (D.)	Newark.
1901	Wm. J. Sewell (R.)	Camden.
	NEW-YORK.	
1903	Thos. C. Platt (R.)	Ow'ego.
1899	Edw'd Murphy, jr. (D.)	Troy.
	NORTH CAROLINA.	
1903	Jeter C. Pritchard (R.)	Marshall.
1901	Marion Butler (P.)	Raleigh.
	NORTH DAKOTA.	
1903	H. C. Hansbrough (R.)	Devil's Lake.
1899	Wm. N. Roach (D.)	Larimore.

Term exp. OHIO. Home P. O.
1903 Jos. B. Foraker (R.)....Cincinnati.
1899 Marcus A. Hanna (R.)..Cleveland.

OREGON.
1903 †Joseph Simon (R.).....Portland.
1901 G. W. McBride (R.).....St. Helens.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1903 Boies Penrose (R.).....Philadelphia.
1899 Matthew S. Quay (R.)..Beaver.

RHODE ISLAND.
1899 ¹Nelson W. Aldrich (R.).Providence.
1901 Geo. P. Wetmore (R.)...Newport.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1903 J. L. McLaurin (D.)....Bennettsville.
1901 B. R. Tillman (D.).....Trenton.

SOUTH DAKOTA.
1903 Jas. H. Kyle (Ind.).....Aberdeen.
1901 R. F. Pettigrew (Sil. R.)Sioux Falls.

TENNESSEE.
1899 William B. Bate (D.)...Nashville.
1901 Thos. B. Turley (D.)....Memphis.

TEXAS.
1899 Roger Q. Mills (D.).....Corsicana.
1901 Horace Chilton (D.).....Tyler.

UTAH.
1903 Jos. L. Rawlins (D.)....Salt Lake.
1899 Frank J. Cannon (S. R.).Ogden.

Term exp. VERMONT. Home P. O.
1899 ¹Redfield Proctor (R.)...Proctor.
1903 Justin S. Morrill (R.)...Strafford.

VIRGINIA.
1899 John W. Daniel (D.)....Lynchburg.
1901 Thos. S. Martin (D.)....Scottsville.

WASHINGTON.
1903 Geo. Turner (P.).....Spokane.
1899 John L. Wilson (R.)....Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA.
1899 Chas. J. Faulkner (D.)..Martinsburg.
1901 Stephen B. Elkins (R.)..Elkins.

WISCONSIN.
1903 John C. Spooner (R.)....Madison.
1899 John L. Mitchell (D.)...Milwaukee.

WYOMING.
1899 Clarence D. Clark (R.)..Evanston.
1901 Francis E. Warren (R.).Cheyenne.

*Appointed (temporary), vice Edward C. Walthall (D.) died April 21, 1898.

†Henry W. Corbett (R.), appointed by Governor, was rejected on ground of irregularity, February 28, 1898.

¹Re-elected for another term.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, Speaker.
Alexander McDowell, of Pennsylvania, Clerk.

(R.), Republicans (207); (D.), Democrats (122); (Pop.), Populists (21); (Silver), Silverites (3); (Fus.), Fusion (3); vacancy, 1; total, 357.

LVTH CONGRESS.

ALABAMA.
1. Geo. W. Taylor(F.S.D.) Demopolis.
2. Jesse F. Stallings (D.). Greenville.
3. Henry D. Clayton (D.). Eufaula.
4. ‡W. F. Aldrich (R.)....Aldrich.
5. Willis Brewer (D.).....Hayneville.
6. John H. Bankhead (D.). Fayette.
7. M. W. Howard (Pop.)... Fort Payne.
8. (b)Joseph Wheeler (D.). Wheeler.
9. O. W. Underwood (D.).. Birmingham.

ARKANSAS.
1. P. D. McCulloch, jr.(D.).Marianna.
2. John S. Little (D.).... Greenwood.
3. Thos. C. McRae (D.)....Prescott.
4. Wm. L. Terry (D.).....Little Rock.
5. Hugh A. Dinsmore (D.). Fayetteville.
6. S. Brundidge, jr. (D.)..Searcy.

CALIFORNIA.
1. John A. Barham (R.)... Santa Rosa.
2. Marion de Vries (D.)....Stockton.
3. Samuel G. Hilborn (R.). Oakland.
4. Jas. G. Maguire (D.....San Francisco.
5. Eugene F. Loud (R.)....San Francisco.
6. C. A. Barlow (Pop.).....San Luis Obisp.
7. Curtis H. Castle (Pop.).Merced.

COLORADO.
1. J. F. Shafroth (R.)....Denver.
2. John C. Bell (Pop.)..... Montrose.

CONNECTICUT.
1. E. Stevens Henry (R.).. Rookville.
2. N. D. Sperry (R.)..... New-Haven.
3. Chas. A. Russell (R.)... Killingly.
4. Ebenezer J. Hill (R.)....Norwalk.

DELAWARE.
1. L. Irving Handy (D.)... Newark.

FLORIDA.
1. S. M. Sparkman (D.)....Tampa.
2. R. W. Davis (D.)..... Palatka.

LVITH CONGRESS.

ALABAMA.
1. Geo. W. Taylor (D.)... Demopolis.
2 Jesse F. Stallings (D.). Greenville.
3. Henry D. Clayton (D.). Eufaula.
4. G. H. Robbins (D.).... Selma.
5. Willis Brewer (D.).....Hayneville.
6. John H. Bankhead (D.). Fayette.
7. John L. Burnett (D.)... Gadsden.
8. Joseph Wheeler (D.).... Wheeler.
9. O. W. Underwood (D.). Birmingham.

ARKANSAS.
1. P. D. McCulloch, jr.(D.) Marianna.
2. John S. Little (D.).... Greenwood.
3. Thos. C. McRae (D.)... Prescott.
4. Wm. L. Terry (D.)..... Little Rock.
5. Hugh A. Dinsmore (D.) Fayetteville.
6. S. Brundidge, jr. (D.).. Searcy.

CALIFORNIA.
1. John A. Barham (R.).. Santa Rosa.
2. Marion de Vries (D.)... Stockton.
3. Victor Metcalf (R.).....Oakland.
4. Julius Kahn (R.).....San Francisco.
5. Eugene F. Loud (R.)...San Francisco.
6. B. J. Waters (R.)..... Los Angeles.
7. James Carren (R.)..... Modesto.

COLORADO.
1. J. F. Shafroth (S.)..... Denver.
2. John C. Bell (Pop.)..... Montrose.

CONNECTICUT.
1. E. Stevens Henry (R.). Rockville.
2. N. D. Sperry (R.)..... New-Haven.
3. Chas. A. Russell (R.).. Killingly.
4. Ebenezer J. Hill (R.).. Norwalk.

DELAWARE.
1. J. H. Hoffecker (R.)... Smyrna.

FLORIDA.
1. S. M. Sparkman (D.)...Tampa.
2. R. W. Davis (D.)..... Palatka.

LVTH CONGRESS.

GEORGIA.

1. Rufus E. Lester (D.)....Savannah.
2. James M. Griggs (D.)...Dawson.
3. E. B. Lewis (D.).....Montezuma.
4. W. C. Adamson (D.)..Carrollton.
5. L. F. Livingston (D.)...Kings.
6. Chas. L. Bartlett (D.)...Macon.
7. John W. Maddox (D.)...Rome.
8. Wm. M. Howard (D.)..Lexington.
9. Farish C. Tate (D.).....Jasper.
10. W. H. Fleming (D.).....Augusta.
11. W. G. Brantley (D.).... Brunswick.

IDAHO.

1. James Gunn (Pop.).....Boise City.

ILLINOIS.

1. James R. Mann (R.).... Chicago.
2. Wm. Lorimer (R.)..... Chicago.
3. Hugh R. Belknap (R.).. Chicago.
4. Dan'l W. Mills (R.)..... Chicago.
5. Geo. E. White (R.)..... Chicago.
6. Henry S. Boutell (R.)...Chicago.
7. George E. Foss (R.)..... Chicago.
8. Albert J. Hopkins (R.).. Aurora.
9. Rob't R. Hitt (R.)..... Mt. Morris.
10. Geo. W. Prince (R.).....Galesburg.
11. Walter Reeves (R.)..... Streator.
12. Jos. G. Cannon (R.).....Danville.
13. Vespasian Warner (R.)..Clinton.
14. Joseph V. Graff (R.).... Pekin.
15. Benj. F. Marsh (R.).....Warsaw.
16. W. H. Hinrichsen (D.)..Jacksonville.
17. Jas. A. Connolly (R.)....Springfield.
18. Thos. M. Jett (F.S.D.).. Hillsboro.
19. An'w J. Hunter (F.S.D.) Paris.
20. J. R. Campbell (F.S.D.).McLeansboro.
21. Jehu Baker (Fus.)..... Belleville.
22. Geo. W. Smith (R.).....Murphysboro.

INDIANA.

1. Jas. A. Hemenway (R.). Boonville.
2. Robert W. Miers (D.)..Bloomington.
3. W. T. Zenor (D.)..... Corydon.
4. F. M. Griffith (D.)..... Vevay.
5. Geo. W. Faris (R.).....Terre Haute.
6. Henry U. Johnson (R.)..Richmond.
7. Jesse Overstreet (R.)....Indianapolis.
8. Chas. L. Henry (R.).... Anderson.
9. Chas. B. Landis (R.)....Delphi.
10. E. D. Crumpacker (R.)..Valparaiso.
11. Geo. W. Steele (R.)..... Marion.
12. J. M. Robinson (D.).....Fort Wayne.
13. Lemuel W. Royse (R.)... Warsaw.

IOWA.

1. Sam'l M. Clark (R.).....Keokuk.
2. Geo. M. Curtis (R.)..... Clinton.
3. D. B. Henderson (R.)... Dubuque.
4. Thos. Updegraff (R.)....McGregor.
5. Rob't G. Cousins (R.)... Tipton.
6. John F. Lacey (R.)..... Oskaloosa.
7. John A. T. Hull (R.)....Des Moines.
8. Wm. P. Hepburn (R.)...Clarinda.
9. Alva L. Hager (R.)..... Greenfield.
10. J. P. Dolliver (R.) ..... Fort Dodge.
11. Geo. D. Perkins (R.)....Sioux City.

KANSAS.

At Large—J.D.Botkin(Pop.)Winfield.
1. Case Broderick (R.)..... Holton.
2. M. S. Peters (Pop.)..... Kansas City.
3. E. R. Ridgely (Pop.).. Pittsburg.
4. Charles Curtis (R.)..... Topeka.
5. W. D. Vincent (Pop.)... Clay Center.
6. N. B. McCormick (Pop.).Phillipsburg.
7. Jerry Simpson (Pop.)... Medicine L'ge.

KENTUCKY.

1. Chas. K. Wheeler (D.).. Paducah.
2. John D. Clardy (D.)..... Newstead.
3. John S. Rhea (D. Fus.)..Russellville.

LVITH CONGRESS.

GEORGIA.

1. Rufus E. Lester (D.).. Savannah.
2. James M. Griggs (D.)..Dawson.
3. E. B. Lewis (D.)..... Montezuma.
4. W. C. Adamson (D.)...Carrollton.
5. L. F. Livingston (D.)..Kings.
6. Chas. L. Bartlett (D.)..Macon.
7. John W. Maddox (D.)..Rome.
8. Wm. M. Howard (D.)..Lexington.
9. Farish C. Tate (D.)....Jasper.
10. W. H. Fleming (D.)....Augusta.
11. W. G. Brantley (D.)...Brunswick.

IDAHO.

1. James Gunn (Pop.)....Boise.

ILLINOIS.

1. James R. Mann (R.)...Chicago.
2. Wm. Lorimer (R.)..... Chicago.
3. Geo. P. Foster (D.).... Chicago.
4. Thos. Cusick (D.)..... Chicago.
5. E. T. Noonan (D.).... Chicago.
6. Henry S. Boutell (R.).. Chicago.
7. George E. Foss (R.)... Chicago.
8. Albert J. Hopkins (R.).Aurora.
9. Rob't R. Hitt (R.)....Mt. Morris.
10. Geo. W. Prince (R.)... Galesburg.
11. Walter Reeves (R.).... Streator.
12. Jos. G. Cannon (R.)... Danville.
13. Vespasian Warner (R.).Clinton.
14. Joseph V. Graff (R.).. Pekin.
15. Benj. F. Marsh (R.)....Warsaw.
16. W. E. Williams (D.)...Pittsfield.
17. B. F. Caldwell (D.)....Chatham.
18. Thomas M. Jett (D.)..Hillsboro.
19. J. B. Crowley (D.)..... Robinson.
20. J. R. Williams (D.)....Carmi.
21. W. A. Rodenberg (R.)..East St. Louis.
22. Geo. W. Smith (R.)...Murphysboro.

INDIANA.

1. Jas. A. Hemenway (R.) Boonville.
2. Robert W. Miers (D.)..Bloomington.
3. W. T. Zenor (D.)..... Corydon.
4. F. S. Griffith (D.)..... Greensburg.
5. Geo. W. Faris (R.).....Terre Haute.
6. James E. Watson (R.). Rushville.
7. Jesse Overstreet (R.)...Franklin.
8. Geo. W. Cromer (R.)..Muncie.
9. Chas. B. Landis (R.)...Delphi.
10. E. D. Crumpacker (R.). Valparaiso.
11. Geo. W. Steele (R.)....Marion.
12. J. M. Robinson (D.)... Fort Wayne.
13. Abram L. Brick (R.)...South Bend.

IOWA.

1. Thos. Hedge (R.)..... Burlington.
2. J. R. Lane (R.)..... Davenport.
3. D. B. Henderson (R.)..Dubuque.
4. G. N. Haugen (R.).....Northwood.
5. Rob't G. Cousins (R.)..Tipton.
6. John F. Lacey (R.)....Oskaloosa.
7. John A. T. Hull (R.)...Des Moines.
8. Wm. P. Hepburn (R.)..Clarinda.
9. Smith McPherson (R.). Red Oak.
10. J. P. Dolliver (R.)..... Fort Dodge.
11. Lott Thomas (R.)..... Storm Lake.

KANSAS.

At Large—W.J. Bailey (R.) Baileyville.
1. Chas. Curtis (R.)..... Topeka.
2. J. D. Bowersock (R.)..Lawrence.
3. E. R. Ridgely (Pop.)..Pittsburg.
4. J. M. Miller (R.)..... Council Grove.
5. W. A. Calderhead (R.). Marysville.
6. W. A. Reeder (R.).... Logan.
7. Chester J. Long (R.)... Hutchinson.

KENTUCKY.

1. Chas. K. Wheeler (D.). Paducah.
2. H. D. Allen (D.)..... Morganfield.
3. John S. Rhea (D. Fus.) Russellville.

LVTH CONGRESS.

KENTUCKY—(Continued).

4. David H. Smith (D.)..Hodgenville.
5. Walter Evans (R.).....Louisville.
6. Albert S. Berry (D.)..Newport.
7. Evan E. Settle (D.).....Owenton
8. Geo. M. Davison (R.)...Stanford.
9. Samuel J. Pugh (R.)....Vanceburg.
10. T. Y. Fitzpatrick (D.).Prestonburg.
11. David G. Colson (R.)....Middleboro'.

LOUISIANA.

1. Adolph Meyer (D.).....New-Orleans.
2. Robert C. Davey (D.)..New-Orleans.
3. Rob't F. Broussard (D.)New-Iberia.
4. H. W. Ogden (F.S.D.).Benton.
5. S. T. Baird (D.).....Bastrop.
6. S. M. Robertson (D.)....Baton Rouge.

MAINE.

1. Thomas B. Reed (R.)... Portland.
2. Nelson Dingley (R.)....Lewiston.
3. E. C. Burleigh (R.)....Augusta.
4. Chas. A. Boutelle (R.)...Bangor.

MARYLAND.

1. Isaac A. Barber (R.)....Easton.
2. Wm. B. Baker (R.).....Aberdeen.
3. Wm. S. Booze (R.).....Baltimore.
4. Wm. W. McIntire (R.)..Baltimore.
5. Sydney E. Mudd (R.)... La Plata.
6. John McDonald (R.).....Rockville.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Geo. P. Lawrence (R.).North Adams.
2. Fred'k H. Gillett (R.)...Springfield.
3. Joseph H. Walker (R.)..Worcester.
4. G. W. Weymouth (R.). Fitchburg.
5. Wm. S. Knox (R.)..... Lawrence.
6. Wm. H. Moody (R.).....Haverhill.
7. Wm. E. Barrett (R.)....Melrose.
8. Sam'l W. McCall (R.)....Winchester.
9. John F. Fitzgerald (D.). Boston.
10. S. J. Barrows (R.)..... Dorchester.
11. Chas. F. Sprague (R.)...Boston.
12. Wm. C. Lovering (R.).. Taunton.
13. *Wm. S. Greene (R.).. Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

1. John B. Corliss (R.).....Detroit.
2. Geo. Spalding (R.)..... Monroe.
3. Albert M. Todd (Fus.)..Kalamazoo.
4. E. L. Hamilton (R.).... Niles.
5. Wm. A. Smith (R.)..... Grand Rapids.
6. Samuel W. Smith (R.).. Pontiac.
7. Horace G. Snover (R.).. Port Austin.
8. Ferd. Brucker (D.)..... Saginaw.
9. Roswell P. Bishop (R.)..Ludington.
10. Rosseau O. Crump (R.) Bay City.
11. Wm. S. Mesick (R.)..... Mancelona.
12. Carlos D. Shelden (R.).Houghton.

MINNESOTA.

1. James A. Tawney (R.).. Winona.
2. Jas. T. McCleary (R.)... Mankato.
3. Joel P. Heatwole (R.)... Northfield.
4. F. C. Stevens (R.)..... St. Paul.
5. Loren Fletcher (R.)..... Minneapolis.
6. Page Morris (R.)..... Duluth.
7. Frank M. Eddy (R.).... Glenwood.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. John M. Allen (D.)..... Tupelo.
2. Thomas Speight (D.)... Ripley.
3. T. C. Catchings (D.).... Vicksburg.
4. Andrew F. Fox (D.)... West Point.
5. John S. Williams (D.)...Yazoo City.
6. (d)F. A. McLain (D.).. Gloster.
7. Patrick Henry (F.S.D.). Brandon.

MISSOURI.

1. James T. Lloyd (D.)... Shelbyville.
2. Rob't N. Bodine (D.)....Paris.
3. Alex. M. Dockery (D.)...Gallatin.

LVITH CONGRESS.

KENTUCKY—(Continued).

4. D. H. Smith (D.)..... Hodgenville.
5. Oscar Turner (D.)..... Louisville.
6. Albert S. Berry (D.)... Newport.
7. Evan E. Settle (D.).... Owensville.
8. G. G. Gilbert (D.)..... Shelbyville.
9. Samuel J. Pugh (R.).. Vanceburg.
10. T. Y. Fitzpatrick (D.).. Prestonburg.
11. Vincent Boering (R.)... London.

LOUISIANA.

1. Adolph Meyer (D.)..... New-Orleans.
2. Robert C. Davey (D.).. New-Orleans.
2. Rob't F. Broussard (D.) New-Orleans.
4. T. Brazeale (D.)..... Natchetoches.
5. S. T. Baird (D.)..... Bastrop.
6. S. M. Robertson (D.).. Baton Rouge.

MAINE.

1. Thomas B. Reed (R.).. Portland.
2. Nelson Dingley (R.).... Lewiston.
3. E. C. Burleigh (R.).... Augusta.
4. Chas. A. Boutelle (R.). Bangor.

MARYLAND.

1. John W. Smith (D.)... Snow Hill.
2. Wm. B. Baker (R.)..... Aberdeen.
3. F. C. Wachter (R.).... Baltimore.
4. J. W. Denny (D.)..... Baltimore.
5. Sydney E. Mudd (R.).. La Plata.
6. G. A. Pearee (R.)..... Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Geo. P. Lawrence (R.) North Adams.
2. Fred'k H. Gillett (R.)..Springfield.
3. J. R. Thayer (D.)..... Worcester.
4. G. W. Weymouth (R.).Fitchburg.
5. Wm. S. Knox (R.).... Lawrence.
6. Wm. H. Moody (R.)... Haverhill.
7. E. W. Roberts (R.).... Chelsea.
8. Sam'l W. McCall (R.). Winchester.
9. John F. Fitzgerald (D.)Boston.
10. Henry F. Naphen (D.). Boston.
11. Chas. F. Sprague (R.). Boston.
12. Wm. C. Lovering (R.)..Taunton.
13. Wm. S. Greene (R.)... Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

1. John B. Corliss (R.)... Detroit.
2. H. C. Smith (R.)..... Adrian.
3. W. Gardner (R.)..... Albion.
4. E. L. Hamilton (R.)... Niles.
5. Wm. A. Smith (R.).... Grand Rapids.
6. Samuel W. Smith (R.). Pontiac.
7. Edgar Weeks (R.)..... Mount Clemens
8. J. W. Fordney (R.)..... Saginaw.
9. Roswell P. Bishop (R.) Ludington.
10. Rosseau O. Crump (R.). Bay City.
11. Wm. S. Mesick (R.)... Mancelona.
12. Carlos D. Shelden (R.). Houghton.

MINNESOTA.

1. James A. Tawney (R.) Winona.
2. Jas. T. McCleary (R.). Mankato.
3. Joel P. Heatwole (R.)..Northfield.
4. F. C. Stevens (R.)..... St. Paul.
5. Loren Fletcher (R.).... Minneapolis.
6. Page Morris (R.)..... Duluth.
7. Frank M. Eddy (R.)... Glenwood.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. John M. Allen (D.).... Tupelo.
2. Thomas Speight (D.)... Ripley.
3. T. C. Catchings (D.).. Vicksburg.
4. A. F. Fox (D.)..... West Point.
5. John S. Williams (D.)..Yazoo City.
6. F. A. McLain (D.).... Gloster.
7. Patrick Henry (D.).... Brandon.

MISSOURI.

1. James T. Lloyd (D.)... Shelbyville.
2. W. W. Rucker (D.).... Keytesville.
3. J. T. Dougherty (D.).. Liberty.

LVTH CONGRESS.

MISSOURI—(Continued).

4. C. F. Cochran (D.).... St. Joseph.
5. Wm. S. Cowherd (D.)... Kansas City.
6. D. A. De Armond (D.).. Butler.
7. James Cooney (D.)..... Marshall.
8. Richard P. Bland (D.)...Lebanon.
9. Champ Clark (D.)..... Bowling Green
10. Rich'd Bartholdt (R.)...St. Louis.
11. Charles F. Joy (R.)..... St. Louis.
12. Chas. E. Pearce (R.)....St. Louis.
13. Edward Robb (D.)..... Perryville.
14. W. D. Vandiver (D.)... Cape Girardeau.
15. M. E. Benton (D.)..... Neosho.

MONTANA.

1. C. S. Hartman (Silver) Bozeman.

NEBRASKA.

1. Jesse B. Strode (R.).....Lincoln.
2. David H. Mercer (R.)... Omaha.
3. Samuel Maxwell (Fus.) Fremont.
4. Wm. L. Stark (Pop.).. Aurora.
5. R. D. Sutherland (Pop) Nelson.
6. Wm. L. Greene (Pop.).Kearney.

NEVADA.

1. F. G. Newlands (Silver)Reno.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1. Cyrus A. Sulloway (R.). Manchester.
2. Frank G. Clarke (R.)..Peterboro.

NEW-JERSEY.

1. H. C. Loudenslager (R.) Paulsboro.
2. John J. Gardner (R.)....Atlantic City.
3. Benj. F. Howell (R.)....N. Brunswick.
4. Mahlon Pitney (R.)..... Morristown.
5. James F. Stewart (R.).. Paterson.
6. Rich'd W. Parker (R.).. Newark.
7. Thos. McEwan, jr. (R.). Jersey City.
8. Chas. N. Fowler (R.)... Elizabeth.

NEW-YORK.

1. Jos. M. Belford (R.).....Riverhead.
2. Denis M. Hurley (R.)... Brooklyn.
3. Edmund H. Driggs (D.) Brooklyn.
4. Israel F. Fischer (R.)..... Brooklyn.
5. Chas. G. Bennett (R.)... Brooklyn.
6. James R. Howe (R.)..... Brooklyn.
7. J. H. G. Vehslage (D.)..New-York.
8. J. Murray Mitchell (R.). New-York.
9. Thos. J. Bradley (D.)... New-York.
10. Amos J. Cummings (D.) New-York.
11. William Sulzer (D.)..... New-York.
12. Geo. B. McClellan (D.)..New-York.
13. R. C. Shannon (R.)..... New-York.
14. Lemuel E. Quigg (R.)... New-York.
15. Philip B. Low (R.)..... New-York.
16. Wm. L. Ward (R.)..... Port Chester.
17. Benj. B. Odell, jr. (R.).. Newburg.
18. John H. Ketcham (R.) Dover Plains.
19. A. V. S. Cochrane (R.).. Hudson.
20. Geo. N. Southwick (R.). Albany.
21. David F. Wilber (R.).... Oneonta.
22. L. N. Littauer (R.)..... Gloversville.
23. Will'ce T. Foote, jr. (R.) Port Henry.
24. Chas. A. Chickering (R.) Copenhagen.
25. James S. Sherman (R.).. Utica.
26. George W. Ray (R.)..... Norwich.
27. James J. Belden (R.)....Syracuse.
28. Sereno E. Payne (R.)... Auburn.
29. Chas. W. Gillet (R.)..... Addison.
30. Jas. W. Wadsworth (R.) Geneseo.
31. Henry C. Brewster (R.). Rochester.
32. R. B. Mahany (R.)..... Buffalo.
33. D. S. Alexander (R.)....Buffalo.
34. Warren B. Hooker (R.). Fredonia.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Harry Skinner (Pop.)... Greenville.
2. George H. White (R.)... Tarboro.
3. John E. Fowler (Pop.).Clinton.

LVITH CONGRESS.

MISSOURI—(Continued).

4. C. F. Cochran (D.).... St. Joseph.
5. Wm. S. Cowherd (D.). Kansas City.
6. D. A. De Armond (D.). Butler.
7. James Cooney (D.).... Marshall.
8. Richard P. Bland D.).. Lebanon.
9. Champ Clark D.)..... Bowling Green
10. Rich'd Bartholdt (R.).. St. Louis.
11. Charles F. Joy (R.).... St. Louis.
12. Chas. E. Pearce (R.).. St. Louis.
13. Edward Robb (D.)..... Perryville.
14. W. D. Vandiver (D.).. Cape Girardeau
15. M. E. Benton (D.)..... Neosho.

MONTANA.

1. A. J. Campbell (D.).... Butte.

NEBRASKA.

1. E. J. Burkett (R.)..... Lincoln.
2. David H. Mercer (R.). Omaha.
3. John S. Robinson (D.). Madison.
4. Wm. L. Stark (Pop.)... Aurora.
5. C. E. Adams (Pop.)... Nelson.
6. Wm. L. Greene (Pop.). Kearney.

NEVADA.

1. F. G. Newlands (S.)... Reno.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1. Cyrus A. Sulloway (R.) Manchester.
2. Frank G. Clarke (R.).. Peterboro.

NEW-JERSEY.

1. H. C. Loudenslager (R.) Paulsboro.
2. John J. Gardner (R.).. Atlantic City.
3. Benj. F. Howell (R.).. N. Brunswick.
4. J. S. Solomon, jr. (D.).. Boonton.
5. James F. Stewart (R.). Paterson.
6. Rich'd W. Parker (R.). Newark.
7. Wm. D. Daly (D.)..... Hoboken.
8. Chas. N. Fowler (R.).. Elizabeth.

NEW-YORK.

1. T. B. Scudder (D.).... Glenhead.
2. John J. Fitzgerald (D.) Brooklyn.
3. Edmund H. Driggs (D.) Brooklyn.
4. B. F. Clayton (D.)..... Brooklyn.
5. Frank E. Wilson (D.).. Brooklyn.
6. Mitchell May (D.)..... Brooklyn.
7. Nicholas Muller (D.)... New-York.
8. D. J. Riordan..... New-York.
9. Thos. J. Bradley (D.)..New-York.
10. Amos J. Cummings (D.)New-York.
11. William Sulzer (D.).... New-York.
12. Geo. B. McClellan (D.) New-York.
13. Jefferson M. Levy (D.). New-York.
14. Wm. Astor Chanler (D. New-York.
15. Jacob Ruppert, jr. (D.) New-York.
16. John Q. Underhill (D.) New-Rochelle.
17. A. S. Tompkins (R.).. Nyack.
18. John H. Ketcham (R.) Dover Plains.
19. A. V. S. Cochrane (R.) Hudson.
20. Martin H. Glynn (D.). Albany.
21. J. K. Stewart (R.)..... Amsterdam.
22. L. N. Littauer (R.)..... Gloversville.
23. L. W. Emerson (R.)... Warrensburg.
24. Chas. A. Chickering (R.) Copenhagen.
25. James S. Sherman (R.) Utica.
26. George W. Ray (R.)... Norwich.
27. M. J. Driscoll (R.).... Syracuse.
28. Sereno E. Payne (R.).. Auburn.
29. Chas. W. Gillet (R.)... Addison.
30. Jas. W. Wadsworth (R. Geneseo.
31. J. M. E. O'Grady (R.). Rochester.
32. W. H. Ryan (D.)..... Buffalo.
33. D. S. Alexander (R.).. Buffalo.
34. Warren B. Hooker (R.) Fredonia.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. John H. Small (D.).... Elizabeth City.
2. Geo. H. White (R.).... Tarboro.
3. C. R. Thomas (D.)..... Newbern.

LVTH CONGRESS.

NORTH CAROLINA—(Continued).

4. Wm. F. Strowd (Pop.). Pittsboro.
5. W. W. Kitchin (D.)... Rocksboro.
6. Chas. H. Martin (Pop.) Polktown.
7. A. C. Shuford (Pop.)... Hickory.
8. R. Z. Linney (R)..... Taylorsville.
9. Richmond Pearson (R.). Asheville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Martin N. Johnson (R.) Petersburg.

OHIO.

1. Wm. B. Shattuc (R.).. Madisonville.
2. Jacob H. Bromwell (R.). Cincinnati.
3. John L. Brenner (D.).. Dayton.
4. G. A. Marshall (D. P.). Sidney.
5. D. Meekison (D. Pop.)... Napoleon.
6. Seth W. Brown (R.)... Lebanon.
7. Walter L. Weaver (R.). Springfield.
8. Archibald Lybrand (R.). Delaware.
9. James H. Southard (R.). Toledo.
10. Lucien J. Fenton (R.)... Winchester.
11. Chas. H. Grosvenor (R.) Athens.
12. John J. Lentz (D.)..... Columbus.
13. James A. Norton (D.)... Tiffin.
14. Winfield S. Kerr (R.)... Mansfield.
15. H. C. Van Voorhis (R.). Zanesville.
16. Lorenzo Danford (R.)... St. Clairsville.
17. J. A. McDowell (D. Pop). Millersburg.
18. Robert W. Tayler (R.).. New-Lisbon.
19. (c) Charles Dick (R.).. Akron.
20. Clifton B. Beach (R.)... Cleveland.
21. Theodore E. Burton (R.) Cleveland.

OREGON.

1. Thomas H. Tongue (R.). Hillsboro.
2. Wm. R. Ellis (R.).... Heppner.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At Large—G. A. Grow (R.). Glenwood.
S. A. Davenport (R).... Erie.
1. Henry H. Bingham (R.). Philadelphia.
2. Robert Adams, jr. (R.). Philadelphia.
3. Wm. McAleer (S. M. D.) Philadelphia.
4. James R. Young (R.)... Philadelphia.
5. Alfred C. Harmer (R.).. Philadelphia.
6. Thomas S. Butler (R.).. West Chester.
7. Irving P. Wanger (R.).. Norristown.
8. Wm. S. Kirkpatrick (R.) Easton.
9. Dan'l Ermentrout (D.).. Reading.
10. Marriott Brosius (R.)... Lancaster.
11. William Connell (R.).... Scranton.
12. Morgan B. Williams (R.) Wilkesbarre.
13. Charles N. Brumm (R.). Minersville.
14. Marlin E. Olmsted (R.) Harrisburg.
15. James H. Codding (R.).. Towanda.
16. Horace B. Packer (R.).. Wellsboro.
17. Monroe H. Kulp (R.)... Shamokin.
18. Thaddeus M. Mahon (R.) Chambersburg.
19. Geo. J. Benner (F. S. D.) Gettysburg.
20. Josiah D. Hicks (R.).... Altoona.
21. E. E. Robbins (R.)..... Greensburg.
22. John Dalzell (R.)..... Pittsburg.
23. Wm. H. Graham (R.).. Allegheny.
24. Ernest F. Acheson (R.).. Washington.
25. J. B. Showalter (R.)... Chicora.
26. J. C. Sturtevant (R.).... Conneautville.
27. Charles W. Stone (R.)... Warren.
28. William C. Arnold (R.). Dubois.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Melville Bull (R.)..... Middletown.
2. Adin P. Capron (R.)..... Stillwater.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. William Elliott (D.).... Beaufort.
2. W. Jasper Talbert (D.).. Parksville.
3. Asbury C. Latimer (D.). Belton.
4. Stanyarne Wilson (D.).. Spartanburg.
5. Thomas J. Strait (D.)... Lancaster.
6. James Norton (D.)..... Mullins.
7. J. William Stokes (D.).. Orangeburg.

LVITH CONGRESS.

NORTH CAROLINA—(Continued).

4. Joseph J. Jenkins (Pop.) Pittsboro.
5. W. W. Kitchin (D.)... Roxboro.
6. J. D. Bellamy (D.).... Wilmington.
7. T. F. Klutz (D.)..... Salisbury.
8. R. Z. Linney (R)..... Taylorsville.
9. Wm. T. Crawford (D.). Asheville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

B. F. Spalding (R.).... Fargo.

OHIO.

1. Wm. B. Shattuc (R.).. Cincinnati.
2. Jacob H. Bromwell (R.) Cincinnati.
3. John L. Brenner (D.).. Dayton.
4. R. B. Gordon (D.)..... St. Marys.
5. D. Meekison (D.)..... Napoleon.
6. Seth W. Brown (R.)... Lebanon.
7. Walter L. Weaver (R.) Springfield.
8. Archibald Lybrand (R.) Delaware.
9. James H. Southard (R.) Toledo.
10. S. R. Morgan (R.)..... Oak Hill.
11. Chas. H. Grosvenor (R.) Athens.
12. John J. Lentz (D.)..... Columbus.
13. James A. Norton (D.). Seneca Co.
14. Winfield S. Kerr (R.)... Mansfield.
15. H. C. Van Voorhis (R.) Zanesville.
16. Lorenzo Danford (R.)... St. Clairsville.
17. J. A. McDowell (D. Pop.) Millersburg.
18. Robert W. Tayler (R.). New-Lisbon.
19. Charles Dick (R.)..... Akron.
20. F. O. Phillips (R.)..... Medina.
21. Theodore E. Burton (R.) Cleveland.

OREGON.

1. Thomas H. Tongue (R.) Hillsboro.
2. Malcolm A. Moody (R.) Dalles.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At Large—G. A. Grow (R.) Glenwood.
S. R. Davenport (R).. Erie.
1. H. H. Bingham (R).. Philadelphia.
2. Robert Adams, jr. (R.) Philadelphia.
3. Wm. McAleer (S.M.D.). Philadelphia.
4. James R. Young (R).. Philadelphia.
5. Alfred C. Harmer (R.). Philadelphia.
6. Thos. S. Butler (R.)... West Chester.
7. Irving P. Wanger (R.). Norristown.
8. L. H. Barber (D.)..... Mauch Chunk.
9. D. Ermentrout (D.)..... Reading.
10. Marriott Brosius (R.).. Lancaster.
11. Wm. Connell (R.)..... Scranton.
12. S. W. Davenport (D.).. Plymouth.
13. J. W. Ryan (D.)..... Pottsville.
14. Marlin E. Olmsted (R.) Harrisburg.
15. F. C. Wright (R.)..... Susquehanna.
16. Horace B. Packer (R.). Wellsboro.
17. R. K. Polk (D.)..... Danville.
18. Thaddeus M. Mahon (R.) Chambersburg.
19. Edw. Zeigler (D.)..... York.
20. Jos. E. Thropp (R.).... Bedford.
21. S. N. Jack (R.)..... Indiana.
22. John Dalzell (R.)..... Pittsburg.
23. W. H. Graham (R.)... Allegheny.
24. Ernest F. Acheson (R.) Washington.
25. J. B. Showalter (R.).. Chicora.
26. A. Gaston (D.)..... Meadville.
27. J. C. Sibley (D.)..... Franklin.
28. J. K. P. Hall (D.).... Ridgway.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Melville Bull (R.)..... Newport.
2. Adin P. Capron (R.)... Stillwater.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. William Elliott (D.).... Beaufort.
2. W. Jasper Talbert (D.) Parksville.
3. Asbury C. Latimer (D.) Belton.
4. Stanyarne Wilson (D.). Spartanburg.
5. D. E. Fenley (D.)..... Lancaster.
6. James Norton (D.)..... Mullins.
7. J. William Stokes (D.). Orangeburg.

LVTH CONGRESS.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

At Large—J. E. Kelly (Pop.) Flandreau.
F. Knowles (Pop.)... Deadwood.

TENNESSEE.

1. Walter P. Brownlow (R.) Jonesboro.
2. Henry R. Gibson (R.)... Knoxville.
3. John A. Moon (D.)..... Chattanooga.
4. Benton McMillin (D.)... Carthage.
5. Jas. D. Richardson (D.). Murfreesboro.
6. J. W. Galines (D.)..... Nashville.
7. Nicholas N. Cox (D.).... Franklin.
8. T. W. Sims (D.)..... Linden.
9. Rice A. Pierce (D.).... Union City.
10. E. W. Carmack (D.)... Memphis.

TEXAS.

1. Thos. H. Ball (D.)..... Huntsville.
2. Sam. B. Cooper (F.S.D.) Woodville.
3. R. C. de Graffenreid (D.) Longview.
4. J. W. Cranford (F.S.D. Gainesville.
5. Joseph W. Bailey (D.). Sulphur Spgs.
6. R. E. Burke (D.)..... Dallas.
7. R. L. Henry (D.)..... Waco.
8. S. W. T. Lanham (D.). Weatherford.
9. Joseph D. Sayers (D.)... Bastrop.
10. R. B. Hawley (R.)..... Galveston.
11. Rudolph Kleberg (D.)... Cuero.
12. J. L. Slayden (D.)..... San Antonio.
13. John H. Stephens (D.). Vernon.

UTAH.

William H. King (D.)... Salt Lake City

VERMONT.

1. H. Henry Powers (R.).. Morrisville.
2. William W. Grout (R.).. Barton.

VIRGINIA.

1. William A. Jones (D.)... Warsaw.
2. (a) Richard A. Wise (R.) Norfolk.
3. John Lamb (D.)..... Richmond.
4. †R. T. Thorpe (R.).... Boydton.
5. Claude A. Swanson (D.). Chatham.
6. Peter J. Otey (D.)..... Lynchburg.
7. James Hay (D.)..... Madison.
8. J. F. Rixey (D.)..... Brandy.
9. James A. Walker (R.)... Wytheville.
10. Jacob Yost (R.)..... Staunton.

WASHINGTON.

At Large—J. H. Lewis (D.) Seattle.
W. Z. Jones (Fus.).. Yakima.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. B. B. Dovener (R.)..... Wheeling.
2. Alston G. Dayton (R.)... Phillippi.
3. Charles P. Dorr (R.).... Addison.
4. Warren Miller (R.)..... Jackson.

WISCONSIN.

1. Henry A. Cooper (R.)... Racine.
2. Edw'd Sauerhering (R.). Maysville.
3. Joseph W. Babcock (R.). Necedah.
4. Theobald Otjen (R.)..... Milwaukee.
5. Sam'l S. Barney (R.).... West Bend.
6. J. H. Davidson (R.)..... Oshkosh.
7. Michael Griffin (R.)..... Eau Claire.
8. Edw'd S. Minor (R.).. Sturgeons Bay
9. Alexander Stewart (R.). Wausau.
10. John J. Jenkins (R.).... Chippewa Falls

WYOMING.

At Large—J. E. Osborne (D.) Rawlins.

Territorial Delegates.

ARIZONA.

Marcus A. Smith (D.)... Tucson.

NEW-MEXICO.

H. B. Fergusson (D. P.). Albuquerque.

OKLAHOMA.

James Y. Callahan (Fus.) Kingfisher.

LVITH CONGRESS.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

At Large—R. J. Gamble (R.) Yankton.
C. H. Burke (R.).... Pierre.

TENNESSEE.

1. Walter P. Brownlow (R.) Jonesboro.
2. Henry R. Gibson (R.).. Knoxville.
3. John A. Moon (D.).... Chattanooga.
4. C. E. Snodgrass (D.).. Crossville.
5. Jas. D. Richardson (D.) Murfreesboro.
6. J. W. Galines (D.).... Nashville.
7. Nicholas N. Cox (D.).. Franklin.
8. T. W. Sims (D.)..... Linden.
9. Rice A. Pierce (D.)... Union City.
10. E. W. Carmack (D.).. Memphis.

TEXAS.

1. Thomas H. Ball (D.).. Huntsville.
2. Sam. B. Cooper (F.S.D.) Woodville.
3. R. C. de Graffenreid (D.) Longview.
4. J. L. Sheppard (D.).... Pittsburg.
5. Joseph W. Bailey (D.). Gainesville.
6. R. E. Burke (D.)..... Dallas.
7. R. L. Henry (D.)..... Waco.
8. S. W. T. Lanham (D.). Weatherford.
9. A. S. Burleson (D.).... Austin.
10. R. B. Hawley (R.).... Galveston.
11. Rudolph Kleberg (D.).. Cuero.
12. J. L. Slayden (D.)..... San Antonio.
13. John H. Stephens (D.). Vernon.

UTAH.

At Large—B. H. Roberts (D.) Salt Lake City

VERMONT.

1. H. Henry Powers (R.). Morrisville.
2. William W. Grout (R.) Barton.

VIRGINIA.

1. William A. Jones (D.). Warsaw.
2. William A. Young (D.). Norfolk.
3. John Lamb (D.)..... Richmond.
4. Sydney P. Epes (D.)... Nottoway.
5. Claude A. Swanson (D.) Chatham.
6. Peter J. Otey (D.)..... Lynchburg.
7. James Hay (D.)..... Madison.
8. J. F. Rixey (D.)..... Brandy.
9. Wm. F. Rhea (D.).... Bristol.
10. J. M. Quarles (D.).... Staunton.

WASHINGTON.

At Large—W. L. Jones (R.) Yakima.
F. W. Cushman (R.). Tacoma.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. B. B. Dovener (R.).... Wheeling.
2. Alston G. Dayton (R.). Phillippi.
3. David A. Johnson (D.) Bluefield.
4. R. H. Freer (R.)..... Harrisville.

WISCONSIN.

1. Henry A. Cooper (R.).. Racine.
2. H. P. Dahle (R.)..... Mount Horab.
3. Joseph W. Babcock (R.) Necedah.
4. Theobald Otjen (R.).... Milwaukee.
5. Sam'l S. Barney (R.).. West Bend.
6. J. H. Davidson (R.)... Oshkosh.
7. J. J. Esch (R.)..... La Crosse.
8. Edw'd S. Minor (R.).. Sturgeons Bay.
9. Alexander Stewart (R.) Wausau.
10. John J. Jenkins (R.)... Chippewa Falls

WYOMING.

At Large—F. W. Mondell (R.) Newcastle.

Territorial Delegates.

ARIZONA.

J. F. Wilson (D.)..... Tucson.

NEW-MEXICO.

Pedro Perea (R.)..... Santa Fe.

OKLAHOMA.

Dennis T. Flynn (R.).. Guthrie.

NOTES.

The LVth Congress had 207 Republicans, designated by "(R.)"; 122 Democrats, "(D.)"; 21 Populists, "(P.)"; 3 Silverites, "(Sil.)"; 3 Fusionists, "(Fus.)"; 1 vacancy; total, 357.

The LVIth Congress has 186 Republicans; 162 Democrats; 7 Populists; 2 Silverites; total, 357.

*Vice John Simpkins (R.), deceased, March 26, 1898.

†Vice Sydney P. Epes (D.), unseated March 23, 1898.

‡Vice T. S. Plowman (F. S. D.), unseated February 9, 1898.

(a) Vice William A. Young (D.), unseated April 26, 1898.

(b) Joseph Wheeler (D.), was made a major-general of volunteers in May, and on June 25 the Attorney-General of Alabama declared his seat in Congress vacant.

(c) Vice Stephen A. Northway (R.), died September 8, 1898.

(d) William F. Love (F. S. D.), died October 16, 1898.

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT COMMITTEES LVTH CONGRESS.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

APPROPRIATIONS. — Messrs. Allison, Hale, Cullum, Quay, Perkins and Sewell (Reps.); Cockrell, Gorham, Faulkner, Berry and Murphy (Dems.); Pettigrew and Teller (Silver Reps.).

CENSUS.—Messrs. Carter, Hale, T. C. Platt and Fairbanks (Reps.); Turple, White and McElroy (Dems.); Cannon and Pettigrew (Silver Reps.).

CIVIL SERVICE.—Messrs. Pritchard, Lodge, Morrill, Elkins and Wolcott (Reps.); Chilton, Kenney and Sullivan (Dems.); Harris (Pop.).

COMMERCE.—Messrs. Frye, Penrose, McMillan, Elkins, Nelson, McBride and Gallinger (Reps.); Vest, White, Murphy, Berry, Pasco, Caffrey and Mills (Dems.); John P. Jones (Silverite).

FINANCE.—Messrs. Morrill, Allison, Aldrich, O. H. Platt, Wolcott and Burrows (Reps.); Vest, James K. Jones, White, Turple and Daniel (Dems.); John P. Jones (Silverite).

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Messrs. Davis, Frye, Cullom, Lodge, Clark and Foraker (Reps.); Morgan, Gray, Turple, Daniel and Mills (Dems.).

IMMIGRATION. — Messrs. Fairbanks, Lodge, Chandler, Nelson, Mason and Penrose (Reps.); Rawlins, Clay, McLaurin and Sullivan (Dems.); Turner (Pop.).

INTERSTATE COMMERCE. — Messrs. Cullom, Chandler, Wolcott, Aldrich, Gear and Elkins (Reps.); Gorman, Lindsay, Smith, Chilton and Tillman (Dems.).

JUDICIARY.—Messrs. Hoar, O. H. Platt, Davis, Clark, Thurston and Spooner (Reps.); Lindsay, Gray, Chilton, Bacon, Faulkner and Pettus (Dems.); Teller (Silver Rep.).

MILITARY AFFAIRS.—Messrs. Hawley, Proctor, Shoup, Sewell, Warren and Carter (Reps.); Bate, Cockrell, Mitchell and Pettus (Dems.).

NAVAL AFFAIRS.—Messrs. Hale, Perkins, McMillan, Chandler, T. C. Platt and Hanna (Reps.); Smith, Tillman, Martin and McEnery (Dems.); Butler (Pop.).

PATENTS.—Messrs. O. H. Platt, Pritchard, Wetmore and Thurston (Reps.); Mills, Mallory and Turley (Dems.).

PENSIONS.—Messrs. Gallinger, Shoup, Hansbrough, Baker, Pritchard and Hanna (Reps.); Mitchell, Lindsay, Roach and Kenney (Dems.); Kyle (Ind.); Cannon (Silver Rep.); Turner (Pop.).

POSTOFFICES AND POST ROADS.—Messrs. Wolcott, Chandler, Carter, Gear, Mason and Penrose (Reps.); Mitchell, Clay, Kenney and Money (Dems.); Butler (Pop.).

RAILROADS.—Messrs. Clark, Elkins, Nelson, Thurston, Lodge, Hanna and Deboe (Reps.); Murphy, Bacon, Pettus and Money (Dems.).

TERRITORIES.—Messrs. Shoup, Sewell, Carter, Baker, Thurston and T. C. Platt (Reps.); Kyle (Ind.); Bate, White and Mallory (Dems.); Heitfeld (Pop.).

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

AGRICULTURE. — Messrs. Wadsworth, Warner, Henry, Sauerhering, Wm. B. Baker, Wilber, Snover, Lorimer, Tongue, Connell and G. H. White (Reps.); J. S. Williams, Clardy, Stokes and Lamb (Dems.); Callahan, Simpson and Shuford (Pops.).

APPROPRIATIONS. — Messrs. Cannon, Bingham, Grout, Pitney, Hemenway, Belden, Barney, Moody and Pugh (Reps.); Sayers, Dockery, Livingston, McRae and Allen (Dems.); Bell (Pop.).

BANKING AND CURRENCY.—Messrs. Joseph H. Walker, Brosius, H. U. Johnson, Van Voorhis, McCleary, C. N. Fowler, Spalding, Hill, Southwick, Prince, Mitchell, Capron and Cox (Reps.); Stallings, Ermentrout and Maddox (Dems.); Newlands (Silver).

CIVIL SERVICE.—Messrs. Brosius, Tawney, Pearson, Pitney, Sprague, Alexander and Landis (Reps.); Dockery, Robertson and Pierce (Dems.); Maxwell (Fus.); Barlow (Pop.).

COINAGE, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Messrs. Chas. W. Stone, Southard, Minor, Hill, Updegraff, Yost, Lovering, Littauer, Mills and McIntire (Reps.); Bland, S. B. Cooper, Pierce, C. F. Cochrane and Fergusson (Dems.); Hartman (Silver); Maxwell (Fus.); Ridgely (Pop.).

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Messrs. Hitt, Adams, Quigg, Cousins, Wm. Alden Smith, Heatwole, Pearson, F. H. Gillett and Chas. L. Henry (Reps.); Dinsmore, Champ Clark, John S. Williams, Berry and W. M. Howard (Dems.); Newlands (Silver).

IMMIGRATION.—Messrs. Danford, C. N. Fowler, Mahany, McCall, M. N. Johnson, Robbins and Graff (Reps.); Wilson and Otey (Dems.); Greene (Pop.).

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE.—Messrs. Hepburn, Fletcher, Sherman, Wanger, Joy, Corliss, Bennett, J. F. Stewart, Barham, Hawley and Mann (Reps.); McAleer, Davey, Hinrichsen, Adamson and Davis (Dems.).

JUDICIARY.—Messrs. Henderson, Ray, Broderick, Updegraff, Connolly, McCall, Jenkins, Parker, Overstreet, Miller and Alexander (Reps.); Terry, De Armond, Lanham, Elliott, Underwood and David H. Smith (Dems.).

LABOR.—Messrs. Gardner, J. H. Walker, McCleary, Lorimer, Showalter, A. V. S. Cochrane and Barber (Reps.); Talbert, Rhea, Brucker and Sims (Dems.); Strowd (Pop.).

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES.—Messrs. Payne, Perkins, Hopkins, Low, James R. Young, Lybrand and Booze (Reps.); Fitzgerald, Talbert, Clayton, Baird and Handy (Dems.).

MILITARY AFFAIRS.—Messrs. Hull, Marsh, Griffin, Ketcham, Fenton, Mahany, Belknap, McDonald and Brownlow (Reps.); Sulzer, Cox, Lentz, Hay, Jett and M. A. Smith (Dems.); Martin (Pop.).

NAVAL AFFAIRS.—Messrs. C. A. Boutelle, Hilborn, Bull, Foss, Dayton, Southard, Loudenslager, Hurley, Hawley and Butler (Reps.); Cummings, A. Meyer, Tate and Bodine (Dems.).

PATENTS.—Messrs. Hicks, Sauerhering, Keri, Mitchell, Reeves, Lovering, J. H. Davidson and Ward (Reps.); Sulzer, Champ Clark, Fitzpatrick, Campbell and Stephens (Dems.).

PENSIONS.—Messrs. Loudenslager, Colson, Howe, Strode, Bromwell, Weymouth, Shelden and Stevens (Reps.); Stallings, Sims, De Graffenreid and Fitzpatrick (Dems.); Knowles (Pop.).

POSTOFFICES AND POST ROADS.—Messrs. Loud, Ketcham, Geo. W. Smith, Gardner, Sperry, Lorimer, Bromwell, Foote, Bingham S. M. Clark and Strode (Reps.); Swanson, Ogden, Ermentrout, Moon, Griggs and Fergusson (Dems.).

RIVERS AND HARBORS. — Messrs. Hooker, H. A. Cooper, Burton, Barrett, Reeves, Dovener, Bishop, Acheson and Morris (Reps.); Catchings, Lester, Bankhead, McCulloch, Berry, Sparkman and Ball (Dems.).

TERRITORIES.—Messrs. Knox, Low, Broderick, Fletcher, Griffin, Foote, Hemenway and Mesick (Reps.); McAleer, Hunter, Moon, Cranford, Robert L. Henry, Smith and Fergusson (Dems.).

WAYS AND MEANS.—Messrs. Dingley, Payne, Dalzell, Hopkins, Grosvenor, Russell, Dolliver, Steele, M. N. Johnson, Evans and Tawney (Reps.); Bailey, McMillin, Joseph Wheeler, Robertson, Swanson and McClellan (Dems.).

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN 1856.

		Senate.				House.			
Congress.	Years.	Rep.	Dem.	Amer.	Ind.	Rep.	Dem.	Amer.	Ind.
XXXV	1857–9	20	39	5	—	92	131	14	—
XXXVI	1859–61	26	38	2	—	113	101	23	—
XXXVII*	1861–3	31	10	[12]	—	106	42	[12]8	—
XXXVIII*	1863–5	36	9	[15]	—	102	75	—	9
XXXIX	1865–7	41	11	—	—	145	40	—	—
XL	1867–9	42	11	—	—	143	49	—	—
XLI	1869–71	58	11	—	—	151	78	—	—
XLII	1871–3	57	17	—	—	138	103	—	[25]
XLIII	1873–5	47	20	—	[27]	194	92	—	14
XLIV	1875–7	43	29	—	[22]	107	168	—	—
XLV	1877–9	36	39	—	[21]	142	151	—	—
XLVI	1879–81	32	44	—	—	129	148	—	[6]16
XLVII	1881–3	37	38	—	1	146	138	—	[6]10
XLVIII	1883–5	†40	36	—	—	124	198	—	[6]1
XLIX	1885–7	42	34	—	—	120	204	—	[6]1
L	1887–9	39	37	—	—	153	168	—	4
LI	1889–91	39	37	—	—	166	159	—	—
LII	1891–3	47	39	—	[32]	88	236	—	[38]
LIII	1893–5	[437]	44	—	[34]	126	220	—	[38]
LIV	1895–7	43	39	—	‡6	244	[7]104	—	[37]
LV	1897–9	48	[10]34	—	[38]	[11]199	[12]131	—	[13]26

*During Civil War some Southern States were unrepresented. †Two Virginia Senators were Readjusters and voted with Republicans. ‡Four Populists and two Silver, the latter of Nevada. [1]Union party. [2]Liberal Republicans. [3]Populists. [4]Three vacancies. [6]Greenbackers. [7]One vacancy. [8]Five Populists, two Silver Republicans, one Independent. [9]Nine are Silver Republicans. [10]Twenty-nine are Silver Democrats. [11]Ten are Silver Republicans; also one vacancy. [12]One hundred and twenty-nine are Silver Democrats. [13]Fifteen Populists; eleven Democratic Populists.

RATIO OF REPRESENTATION SINCE 1789.

How determined.	Year.	Ratio.	No. of Representatives.	Population.
Constitution	1789	30,000	65	—
First census	1793	30,000	105	3,929,214
Second census	1803	33,000	141	5,308,483
Third census	1813	35,000	181	7,239,881
Fourth census	1823	40,000	213	9,633,822
Fifth census	1833	47,700	240	12,866,020
Sixth census	1843	70,680	223	17,069,453
Seventh census	1853	93,423	233	23,191,876
Eighth census	1863	127,381	243	31,443,321
Ninth census	1873	131,425	293	38,558,371
Tenth census	1883	151,911	325	50,155,873
Eleventh census	1893	173,901	356	62,831,900

Note.—For representation of each State at present see "States and Territories, General Information."

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

(Dates in parentheses are years when terms expire.)

ALABAMA—CAPITAL, MONTGOMERY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Jos. F. Johnston	2 years	Dec. 1, 1898	Dec. 1, 1900	$3,000
Secretary of State	Robert P. McDavid	2 years	Dec. 1, 1898	Dec. 1, 1900	1,800
Auditor	Walter S. White	2 years	Dec. 1, 1898	Dec. 1, 1900	1,800
Treasurer	Geo. W. Ellis	2 years	Dec. 1, 1898	Dec. 1, 1900	2,000
Attorney-General	Chas. G. Brown	2 years	Dec. 1, 1898	Dec. 1, 1900	2,500
Chief Justice	T. M. McClellan	6 years	Nov. 3, 1898	Nov., 1904	3,600
Supt. of Education	J. W. Abercrombie	2 years	Dec. 1, 1898	Dec. 1, 1900	2,250
Comm'r Agriculture	I. F. Culver	2 years	Dec. 1, 1898	Dec. 1, 1900	2,100

ALASKA TERRITORY—CAPITAL, SITKA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	John G. Brady	4 years	June 21, 1897	June 20, 1901	$3,000
Clerk Dist. C't and ex-officio sec'y	Albert D. Elliot	4 years	July 26, 1897	July 25, 1901	2,500
Gen'l Agt Educat'n	Sheldon Jackson	Unl't'd	Apl. 11, 1895		2,000

ARIZONA—CAPITAL, PHŒNIX.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	N. O. Murphy	4 years	July 22, 1897	July, 1901	$3,500
Secretary of Terr'y	Chas. H. Akers	4 years	June, 1897	June, 1901	1,800
Auditor	Geo. W. Vickers	2 years	Oct., 1897	Oct., 1899	1,800
Treasurer	T. W. Pemberton	2 years	1898	1900	1,000
Attorney-General	Chas. F. Ainsworth	2 years	1898	1900	3,500
Chief Justice	Webster Street	4 years	Nov., 1897	Nov., 1901	——
Supt. Public Inst'n	A. P. Shewman	2 years	July 30, 1897	July, 1901	1,200

ARKANSAS—CAPITAL, LITTLE ROCK.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Daniel W. Jones	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	*$6,000
Secretary of State	Alexander C. Hull.	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,800
†Auditor	Clay Sloan	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,250
Treasurer	T. E. Little	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,250
Attorney-General	Jefferson Davis	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,500
Chief Justice	Henry G. Bunn	8 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1905	3,000
Land Commissioner	J. C. Colquitt	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,800
Supt. Public inst'n	J. J. Doyne	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,800
Comm'r Agriculture	Frank Hill	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	——

*Five hundred dollars for rent of house. †Also Insurance Commissioner.

CALIFORNIA—CAPITAL, SACRAMENTO.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Henry T. Gage	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	$6,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Jacob H. Neff	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	*——
Secretary of State	Charles F. Curry	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	3,000
Controller	Edward P. Colgan	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	3,000
Treasurer	Truman Reeves	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	3,000
Chief Justice	T. B. McFarland	12 yrs.	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1911	6,000
Attorney-General	Tirey L. Ford	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	3,000
Surveyor-General	M. J. Wright	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	3,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	Thomas J. Kirk	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	3,000

Ten dollars per diem as President of Senate during session of Legislature.

COLORADO—CAPITAL, DENVER.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Chas. S. Thomas	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Francis Carney	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,000
Secretary of State	Elmer Beckwith	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	3,000
Auditor	Geo. W. Temple	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,500
Treasurer	John H. Fesler	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	6,000
Chief Justice	Chas. D. Hayt	9 years	Jan., 1898	Jan., 1907	5,000
Attorney-General	D. N. Campbell	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	3,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	Mrs. H. L. Greenfell	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	3,000

CONNECTICUT—CAPITAL, HARTFORD.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Geo. E. Lounsbury	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Lyman A. Mills	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,000
Secretary of State	Huber Clark	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,500
Controller	Thompson S. Grant	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,500
Treasurer	C. S. Mersick	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,500
Attorney-General	Charles Phelps	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,000
Chief Justice	Chas. B. Andrews	8 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1905	5,000
Insurance Comm'r	F. A. Betts	4 years	July, 1895	July, 1899	3,500

DELAWARE—CAPITAL, DOVER.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Ebe W. Tunnell	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	$2,000
Secretary of State	James H. Hughes.	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	*1,000
Auditor	John A. Lingo	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,200
Treasurer	L. Heisler Ball	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,950
Adjutant-General	Garrett J. Hart	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	500
Chief Justice	Chas. B. Lore	12 yrs.	June, 1897	June, 1909	†3,000
Attorney-General	Robt. C. White	5 years	Nov., 1895	Nov., 1900	2,000
Insurance Comm'r	Edward Fowler	4 years	Mar., 1897	Jan., 1901	1,500
Sec'y Public Inst'n	Thos. W. Jefferson	2 years	April 9, 1897	April 9, 1899	550

*And fees. †And $5 extra per day.

FLORIDA—CAPITAL, TALLAHASSEE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Wm. D. Bloxham	4 years	Jan. 5, 1897	Jan., 1901	$3,500
Secretary of State	John L. Crawford	4 years	Jan. 5, 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000
Controller	W. H. Reynolds	4 years	Jan. 5, 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000
Treasurer	*Jas. B. Whitfield	4 years	June 9, 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000
Attorney-General	Wm. B. Lamar	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,000
Chief Justice	R. F. Taylor	6 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1905	3,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	Wm. N. Sheats	4 years	Jan. 5, 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000
Comm'r Agriculture	L. B. Wombwell	4 years	Jan. 5, 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000

*Ad interim; elected for remainder of term, November 8, 1898.

GEORGIA—CAPITAL, ATLANTA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Allen D. Candler	2 years	Nov., 1898	Nov., 1900	$3,000
Secretary of State	Philip Cook	2 years	Nov., 1898	Nov., 1900	2,000
Controller-General	Wm. A. Wright	2 years	Nov., 1898	Nov., 1900	*2,000
Treasurer	Wm. J. Speer	2 years	Nov., 1898	Nov., 1900	2,000
Chief Justice	Thos. J. Simmons.	6 years	Nov., 1898	Nov., 1904	3,000
Attorney-General	J. M. Terrell	2 years	Nov., 1898	Nov., 1900	2,000
Comm'r Agriculture	O. B. Stevens	2 years	Nov., 1898	Nov., 1900	2,000
School Commissioner	G. R. Glenn	2 years	Nov., 1898	Nov., 1900	2,000

*And fees.

IDAHO—CAPITAL, BOISE CITY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	F. Steunenberg	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	J. H. Hutchinson	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	*——
Secretary of State	Mart Patrie	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,800
Auditor	B. Sinclair	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,800
Treasurer	Louis C. Rice	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,000
Attorney-General	S. H. Hays	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	Miss P. French	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,500
Chief Justice	J. W. Houston	6 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1905	3,000

*Five dollars and fifty cents per diem during session of Legislature.

ILLINOIS—CAPITAL, SPRINGFIELD.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	John R. Tanner	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	$6,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Wm. A. Northcott.	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	1,000
Secretary of State	James A. Rose	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,500
Auditor	Jas. S. McCullough	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,500
Treasurer	F. K. Whittemore.	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	3,500
Attorney-General	Edward C. Akin	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,500
Chief Justice	Jesse J. Phillips	9 years	1897	1906	7,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	Alfred Bayliss	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	3,500
Insurance Comm'r	J. R. B. Van Cleave	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,500

INDIAN TERRITORY—CAPITAL, TAHLEQUAH.

Office.	Name.	Term	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Samuel H. Mayes	4 years	Nov., 1895	Nov., 1899	$1,500
Lieutenant-Governor	Wash Swinnerer	4 years	Nov., 1895	Nov., 1899	600
Secretary of Terr'y	C. J. Harris	4 years	Nov., 1895	Nov., 1899	1,000
Auditor	A. A. Taylor	2 years	Nov., 1897	Nov., 1899	300
Treasurer	D. W. Lipe	4 years	Nov., 1895	Nov., 1899	1,000
Adjutant-General	R. F. Wyley	4 years	Nov., 1895	Nov., 1899	1,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	Lee Paden	3 years	Nov., 1896	Nov., 1899	600

INDIANA—CAPITAL, INDIANAPOLIS.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	James A. Mount	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	W. S. Haggard	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	1,000
Secretary of State	Union B. Hunt	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	6,500
Auditor	Wm. H. Hart	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	7,500
Treasurer	Leopold Levy	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	6,500
Attorney-General	W. L. Taylor	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,500
Chief Justice	L. J. Hackney	6 years	1893	1899	4,500
Supt. Public Inst'n	F. L. Jones	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,500

IOWA—CAPITAL, DES MOINES.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
*Governor	Leslie M. Shaw	2 years	Jan., 1898	Jan., 1900	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	J. C. Milliman	2 years	Jan., 1898	Jan., 1900	†1,100
*Secretary of State	G. L. Dobson	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,700
*Auditor	Frank H. Merriam	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,700
*Treasurer	John A. Herriott	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,700
Attorney-General	Milton Remley	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	4,000
Chief Justice	Scott M. Ladd	6 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1903	4,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	Richard J. Barrett.	2 years	Jan., 1898	Jan., 1900	——

*Five hundred dollars a year extra as members of Executive Council.
†Allowance for session of Legislature.

KANSAS—CAPITAL, TOPEKA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	W. E. Stanley	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	H. E. Richter	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	*700
Secretary of State	Geo. A. Clark	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,500
Auditor	Geo. E. Cole	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,500
Treasurer	Frank E. Grimes	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,500
Attorney-General	A. A. Godard	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,500
Chief Justice	Frank Doster	6 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1902	3,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	Frank Nelson	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,000
Insurance Comm'r	Webb McNall	4 years	Feb., 1897	Feb., 1901	1,800

*Also $6 per day during session of Legislature.

KENTUCKY—CAPITAL, FRANKFORT.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	W. O. Bradley	4 years	Dec., 1895	Dec., 1899	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	W. S. Worthington	4 years	Dec., 1895	Dec., 1899	*
Secretary of State	Charles Finley	4 years	Dec., 1895	Dec., 1899	2,700
Auditor	S. H. Stone	4 years	Dec., 1895	Dec., 1899	3,400
Treasurer	Geo. W. Long	4 years	Dec., 1895	Dec., 1899	3,600
Attorney-General	W. S. Taylor	4 years	Dec., 1895	Dec., 1899	†500
Supt. Public Inst'n	W. J. Davidson	4 years	Dec., 1895	Dec., 1899	2,500

*Ten dollars per day while Legislature is in session. †And fees.

LOUISIANA—CAPITAL, BATON ROUGE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Murphy J. Foster	4 years	Apr. 21, 1896	April, 1900	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Rob't H. Snyder	4 years	Apr. 21, 1896	April, 1900	1,500
Secretary of State	John T. Michel	4 years	Apr. 21, 1896	April, 1900	*1,800
Auditor	W. W. Heard	4 years	Apr. 21, 1896	April, 1900	2,500
Treasurer	Alex. V. Fournet	4 years	Apr. 21, 1896	April, 1900	2,000
Attorney-General	M. J. Cunningham	4 years	Apr. 21, 1896	April, 1900	3,500
Chief Justice	F. T. Nicholls	12 yrs.	May 27, 1892	May, 1904	5,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	J. V. Calhoun	4 years	April, 1896	April, 1900	2,000
Land Commissioner	John S. Lanier	4 years	Apr. 21, 1896	April, 1900	*1,800

*And fees.

MAINE—CAPITAL, AUGUSTA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Llewellyn Powers.	2 years	Jan. 1, 1899	Jan. 1, 1901	$2,000
Secretary of State	Byron Boyd	2 years	Jan. 1, 1899	Jan. 1, 1901	1,500
Treasurer	F. M. Simpson	2 years	Jan. 1, 1899	Jan. 1, 1901	2,000
Adjutant-General	John T. Richards.		Pleasure of Governor.		1,500
Chief Justice	John A. Peters	7 years	———	Sept. 19, 1904	3,500
Attorney-General	Wm. T. Haines	2 years	Jan. 1, 1899	Jan. 1, 1901	1,000
Land Agent	Chas. E. Oak	4 years	———	Feb. 18, 1900	1,000
Supt. Public Schools	W. W. Stetson	3 years	———	Jan. 23, 1901	1,500
Insurance Comm'r	Stephen W. Carr	3 years	———	Dec. 30, 1899	1,500

MARYLAND—CAPITAL, ANNAPOLIS.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	Lloyd Lowndes	4 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1900	$4,500
Secretary of State	Richard Dallam	4 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1900	2,000
Controller	P. L. Goldsborough	2 years	Jan., 1898	Jan., 1900	2,500
Attorney-General	H. M. Clabaugh	4 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1900	3,000
Treasurer	Thos. J. Shyrock	2 years	Feb., 1898	Feb., 1900	2,500
Land Commissioner	W. O. Mitchell	4 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1900	1,500
Chief Justice	James McSherry	15 yrs.	———	1902	4,800
Insurance Comm'r	J. Albert Kurtz	4 years	Mar., 1896	Mar., 1900	2,500

MASSACHUSETTS—CAPITAL, BOSTON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Roger Wolcott	1 year.	1 Wed. Jan. '99	Jan., 1900	$8,000
Lieutenant-Governor	W. Murray Crane.	1 year.	1 Wed. Jan. '99	Jan., 1900	2,000
Secretary of State	William M. Olin	1 year.	1 Wed. Jan. '99	Jan., 1900	3,500
Attorney-General	H. M. Knowlton	1 year.	1 Wed. Jan. '99	Jan., 1900	5,000
Auditor	John W. Kimball.	1 year.	1 Wed. Jan. '99	Jan., 1900	3,500
Treasurer	Edward P. Shaw.	1 year.	1 Wed. Jan. '99	Jan., 1900	5,000
Chief Justice	W. A. Field	Life	———	———	7,500
Supt. Public Inst'n	F. A. Hill	1 year.	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1900	4,500

MICHIGAN—CAPITAL, LANSING.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Hazen S. Pingree	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	O. W. Robinson	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	*
Secretary of State	J. S. Stearns	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	800
Auditor-General	Roscoe D. Dix	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	3,000
Treasurer	George A. Steel	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	800
Attorney-General	Horace M. Oren	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	J. E. Hammand	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,000
Land Commissioner	Wm. A. French	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	———

*Three dollars per day during Legislature.

MINNESOTA—CAPITAL, ST. PAUL.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	John Lind	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Lyndon A. Smith	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	*
Secretary of State	Albert Berg	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	3,500
Auditor	Robert C. Dunn	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	3,600
Treasurer	August T. Koerner	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	3,500
Attorney-General	W. B. Douglas	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	3,500
Chief Justice	Chas. M. Start	6 years	Jan., 1895	Jan., 1901	5,000

*Ten dollars per day during session of Legislature.

MISSISSIPPI—CAPITAL, JACKSON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	A. J. McLaurin	4 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1900	$3,500
Lieutenant-Governor	J. H. Jones	4 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1900	*
Secretary of State	J. L. Power	4 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1900	2,000
Auditor	W. D. Holder	4 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1900	2,500
Treasurer	A. Q. May	4 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1900	2,500
Attorney-General	Wiley N. Nash	4 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1900	2,500
Chief Justice	Thos. H. Woods.	9 years	May, 1891	May, 1900	3,500
Supt. Public Inst'n	†H. L. Whitfield.	4 years	July, 1898	Jan., 1900	2,000
Land Commissioner	†E. H. Nall	4 years	Sept., 1898	Jan., 1900	1,800

*Six dollars per day while Legislature is in session.
†Appointed to fill vacancy.

MISSOURI—CAPITAL, JEFFERSON CITY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Lon V. Stephens	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	August H. Bolte	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	*1,000
Secretary of State	A. A. Lesueur	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,000
Treasurer	Frank L. Pitts	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,000
Auditor	James M. Seibert.	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,000
Chief Justice	James B. Gantt	10 yrs.	Jan. 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1900	4,500
Supt. Public Schools	W. T. Carrington.	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	3,000
Labor Comm'r.	Arthur Rozelle	2 years	Feb., 1897	Feb., 1899	2,000
Attorney-General	Ed. C. Crow	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,000
Insurance Supt	E. T. Orear	4 years	Mar., 1897	Mar., 1901	3,000

*Seven dollars additional per diem during the session of Legislature.

MONTANA—CAPITAL, HELENA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Robt. B. Smith	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	A. E. Spriggs	4 years	Jan, 1897	Jan., 1901	*
Secretary of State	T. S. Hogan	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,000
Auditor & Ins. Com.	T. W. Poindexter.	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,000
Treasurer	Timothy E. Collins	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,000
Attorney-General	C. B. Nolan	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,000
Chief Justice	W. Y. Pemberton	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	4,000
Supt. Pub. Inst'n	A. E. Carleton	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	2,500
Land Comm'r	J. M. Page	Appointed.			2,500

*Ten dollars per day during session of Legislature.

NEBRASKA—CAPITAL, LINCOLN.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	W. A. Poynter	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	$2,500
Lieutenant-Governor	E. A. Gilbert	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,000
Secretary of State	W. F. Porter	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,000
Auditor	John W. Cornell	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,000
Treasurer	John B. Meserve	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	4,000
Attorney-General	C. J. Smyth	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,500
Chief Justice	J. O. C. Harrison	4 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1900	3,500
Land Commissioner	Jacob Wolfe	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	Wm. R. Jackson	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,000

NEVADA—CAPITAL, CARSON CITY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Reinhold Sadler	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	James R Judge	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	*
Secretary of State	Eugene Howell	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	3,000
Controller	Sam. P. Davis	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	2,400
Treasurer	D. M. Ryan	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	2,400
Attorney-General	W. D. Jones	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	2,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	Orvis Ring	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	2,000
Chief Justice	M. S. Bonnifield	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	4,500

*Per diem and mileage.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—CAPITAL, CONCORD.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Frank W. Rollins.	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	$2,000
Chief Justice	Alonzo P. Carpenter	——	——	——	3,500
Attorney-General	E. G. Eastman	5 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1902	2,500
Insurance Comm'r.	J. C. Linehan	3 years	Oct., 1896	Oct. 28, 1899	1,500

*And fees.

NEW-JERSEY—CAPITAL, TRENTON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Foster M. Voorhees	3 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1902	$10,000
Secretary of State	George Wurts	5 years	April 1, 1897	April 1, 1902	6,000
Controller	Wm. S. Hancock	3 years	April 2, 1897	April 2, 1900	6,000
Treasurer	George B. Swain	3 years	April 2, 1897	April 2, 1900	6,000
Adjutant-General	Wm. S. Stryker	Life	——	——	1,200
Attorney-General	Samuel H. Grey	5 years	1897	1902	7,000
Chancellor	Alex. T. McGill	7 years	May 1, 1894	May 1, 1901	10,000
Chief Justice	Wm. J. Magie	7 years	Mar. 1, 1897	Mar. 1, 1904	10,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	Chas. J. Baxter	3 years	Mar. 1, 1896	Mar. 1, 1899	3,000
Insurance Comm'er.	William Bettle	3 years	1897	1900	4,000

NEW-MEXICO TERRITORY—CAPITAL, SANTA FE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Miguel A. Otero	4 years	June 7, 1897	June 6, 1901	$2,600
Secretary	George H. Wallace	4 years	June 7, 1897	June 6, 1901	*1,800
Auditor	Marcelino Garcia	2 years	Mar. 2, 1897	Mar., 1899	3,000
Treasurer	Samuel Eldodt	2 years	Mar. 2, 1897	Mar., 1899	2,500
Chief Justice	William J. Mills		At will of the President.		—
Solicitor-General	E. L. Bartlett	2 years	Mar., 1897	Mar., 1899	2,000
Supt. Public Inst'n.	M. C. de Baca	2 years	Mar. 2, 1897	Mar., 1899	2,500

*And fees.

NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, ALBANY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Theodore Roosevelt	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	$10,000
Lieutenant-Governor	T. L. Woodruff	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	5,000
Secretary of State	J. T. McDonough	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	5,000
Controller	William J. Morgan	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	6,000
Treasurer	John P. Jaeckel	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	5,000
Engineer & Surveyor	Edward A. Bond	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	5,000
Attorney-General	John C. Davies	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	5,000
Supt. Public Inst'n.	Chas. R. Skinner	3 years	April 7, 1895	April 7, 1898	5,000
Insurance Comm'r.	Louis F. Payn	3 years	Feb. 11, 1897	Feb. 11, 1900	7,000

Note—For other officials of New-York State see Index.

NORTH CAROLINA—CAPITAL, RALEIGH.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Daniel L. Russell	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Chas. A. Reynolds	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	*
Secretary of State	Cyrus Thompson	4 years	Sept., 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000
Auditor	Hal W. Ayer	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	1,500
Treasurer	W. H. Worth	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	3,000
Chief Justice	Wm. T. Faircloth	6 years	Jan., 1893	Jan., 1899	2,500
Attorney-General	C. V. Walser	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000
Supt. Pub. Inst'n.	Chas. H. Mebane	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000

*Eight dollars per day during session of Legislature.

NORTH DAKOTA—CAPITAL, BISMARCK.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	F. B. Fancher	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	J. M. Devine	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,000
Secretary of State	Fred'k Falley	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,000
Auditor	A. N. Carlblom	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,000
Treasurer	D. W. Driscoll	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,000
Attorney-General	John F. Cowan	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,000
Supt. Public Inst'n.	J. G. Halland	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,000
Insurance Comm'r.	G. W. Harrison	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,000
Chief Justice	J. M. Bartholomew	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	4,000

OHIO—CAPITAL, COLUMBUS.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Asa S. Bushnell	2 years	2 Mo. Jan., '98.	Jan., 1900	$8,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Asahel W. Jones	2 years	2 Mo. Jan., '98.	Jan., 1900	800
Secretary of State	Charles Kinney	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	4,000
Auditor	W. D. Guilbert	4 years	2 Mo. Jan., '96.	2 M. Jan., 1900.	4,500
Treasurer	S. B. Campbell	2 years	2 Mo. Jan., '98.	Jan., 1900	4,500
Attorney-General	F. S. Monett	2 years	2 Mo. Jan., '98.	Jan., 1900	4,500
School Commissioner	L. D. Bonebreak	2 years	July, 1898	July, 1900	2,000
Insurance Comm'r.	W. S. Matthews	3 years	June, 1896	June, 1899	4,000
Chief Justice	J. P. Bradbury	6 years	Feb., 1894	Feb., 1900	4,000

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—CAPITAL, GUTHRIE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	C. M. Barnes	4 years	May, 1897	May, 1901	$2,600
Secretary	Wm. M. Jenkins	4 years	June, 1897	June, 1901	1,800
Chief Justice	John H. Burford	4 years	1897	1901	—
A'dit'r & Sch'l C'm'r	S. N. Hopkins	2 years	Oct., 1897	Oct., 1899	3,000
Treasurer	F. M. Thompson	2 years	June 26, 1897	June, 1899	1,500
Attorney-General	H. S. Cunningham	2 years	May 27, 1897	May, 1899	1,500

OREGON—CAPITAL, SALEM.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	T. T. Geer	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	*$1,5
Secretary of State	Frank I. Dunbar.	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	†1,500
Treasurer	Chas. S. Moore	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	†800
Attorney-General	D. R. N. Blackburn	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	3,000
Chief Justice	F. A. Moore	6 years	July, 1898	July, 1904	3,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	J. H. Ackerman	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	1,800

*And specific sums for various duties, in all about $4,350 per annum. †And fees.

PENNSYLVANIA—CAPITAL, HARRISBURG.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	William A. Stone.	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	$10,000
Lieutenant-Governor	John P. S. Gobin.	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	5,500
Sec'y of Int. Affairs	James W. Latta	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	4,000
Auditor-General	Levi G. McCauley	3 years	May, 1898	May, 1901	5,000
Treasurer	James S. Beacon	2 years	May, 1898	May, 1900	5,000
Attorney-General	H. C. McCormick.	Pleasure of Governor.			*3,500
Supt. Public Inst'n	N. C. Schaeffer	4 years	May, 1897	May, 1901	4,000
Chief Justice	James P. Sterrett.	2 years	Jan., 1879	Jan., 1900	8,500

*And fees.

RHODE ISLAND—CAPITAL, PROVIDENCE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Elisha Dyer	1 year.	May, 1898	May, 1899	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	William Gregory	1 year.	May, 1898	May, 1899	300
Secretary of State	Chas. P. Bennett.	1 year.	May, 1898	May, 1899	3,500
Auditor	Albert C. Landers.	1 year.	May, 1898	May, 1899	1,500
Treasurer	Walter A. Read	1 year.	May, 1898	May, 1899	2,500
Attorney-General	Willard B. Tanner	1 year.	May, 1898	May, 1899	4,500
Supt. Public Schools	Thos. B. Stockwell.	1 year.	May, 1898	May, 1899	3,000
Chief Justice	Chas. Matteson	Life	April 17, 1891.		5,500

SOUTH CAROLINA—CAPITAL, COLUMBIA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	W. H. Ellerbe	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	M. B. McSweeney	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	*
Secretary of State	M. R. Cooper	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,900
Controller-General	J. P. Derham	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,900
Treasurer	W. H. Timmerman	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,400
Attorney-General	G. D. Bellinger	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,900
Supt. Public Inst'n	J. J. McMahan	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,900
Chief Justice	Henry McIver	8 years	July, 1898	July, 1906	2,850

*Eight dollars per day while Senate is in session.

SOUTH DAKOTA—CAPITAL, PIERRE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Andrew E. Lee	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	$2,500
Lieutenant-Governor	John T. Kean	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	*
Secretary of State	Wm. H. Roddle	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,800
Auditor	James D. Reeves	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,800
Treasurer	John Schamber	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,800
Supt. Public Inst'n	E. E. Collins	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,800

*Ten dollars per day during session of Legislature.

TENNESSEE—CAPITAL, NASHVILLE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	Benton McMillin	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	$4,000
Secretary of State	Wm. S. Morgan	4 years	Mar., 1897	Mar., 1901	3,000
Controller	James A. Harris	2 years	Mar., 1897	Mar., 1899	3,500
Treasurer	E. B. Craig	2 years	Mar., 1897	Mar., 1899	3,500
Attorney-General	Geo. W. Pickle	8 years	1894	1902	3,000
Chief Justice	D. L. Snodgrass	8 years	Sept., 1894	Sept., 1902	3,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	Price Thomas	2 years	1897	1899	1,800

TEXAS—CAPITAL, AUSTIN.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Joseph D. Sayers	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	J. N. Browning	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	*
Controller	R. W. Finlay	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,500
Treasurer	John U. Robbins	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,500
Attorney-General	Thos. S. Smith	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	4,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	J. S. Kendall	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	2,500
Chief Justice	R. R. Gaines	6 years	Jan., 1894	Jan., 1900	4,000

*Five dollars per day during session of Legislature.

UTAH—CAPITAL, SALT LAKE CITY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Heber M. Wells	5 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1901	$2,000
Secretary of State	J. T. Hammond	5 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1901	2,000
Auditor	M. Richards, jr.	5 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1901	1,500
Treasurer	James Chipman	5 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1901	1,000
Attorney-General	A. C. Bishop	5 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1901	1,500
Chief Justice	Geo. W. Bartch	3 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1902	3,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	Dr. John R. Park	5 years	Jan., 1896	Jan., 1901	1,500

VERMONT—CAPITAL, MONTPELIER.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Edward C. Smith	2 years	Oct., 1898	Oct., 1900	$1,500
Lieutenant-Governor	Henry C. Bates	2 years	Oct., 1898	Oct., 1900	*
Secretary of State	F. A. Howland	2 years	Oct., 1898	Oct., 1900	1,700
Auditor	O. M. Barber	2 years	Oct., 1898	Oct., 1900	2,000
Treasurer	J. L. Bacon	2 years	Oct., 1898	Oct., 1900	1,700
Chief Justice	Jonathan Ross	2 years	Oct., 1898	Oct., 1900	3,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	Mason S. Stone	2 years	Dec., 1898	Dec., 1900	2,000

*Six dollars per day during session of Legislature, and 60 per cent of fees as Insurance Commissioner.

VIRGINIA—CAPITAL, RICHMOND.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	J. Hoge Tyler	4 years	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1902	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Edward Echols	4 years	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1902	400
Secretary of State	J. T. Lawless	2 years	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1900	2,000
Attorney-General	A. J. Montague	4 years	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1902	2,500
Auditor	Morton Marye	2 years	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1900	2,750
Treasurer	A. W. Harman, jr.	2 years	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1900	1,800
Pres. Ct. of Appeals	James Keith	12 yrs.	Jan. 1, 1895	Jan. 1, 1907	3,500
Supt. Public Inst'n	J. W. Southall	4 years	Mar. 15, 1898	Mar. 15, 1902	2,000

WASHINGTON—CAPITAL, OLYMPIA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	John R. Rogers	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Thurston Daniels	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	1,500
Secretary of State	Will D. Jenkins	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	2,500
Auditor	Neal Cheatham	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000
Treasurer	C. W. Young	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000
Chief Justice	Elmon Scott	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	4,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	F. J. Browne	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000
Attorney-General	P. H. Winston	4 years	Jan., 1897	Jan., 1901	2,000

WEST VIRGINIA—CAPITAL, CHARLESTON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	G. W. Atkinson	4 years	Mar. 1897	Mar. 1901	$2,700
Secretary of State	Wm. M. O. Dawson	4 years	Mar. 1897	Mar. 1901	*1,000
Auditor	L. M. La Follette	4 years	Mar. 1897	Mar. 1901	*2,000
Treasurer	M. A. Kendall	4 years	Mar. 1897	Mar. 1901	1,400
Supt. Public Inst'n	J. R. Trotter	4 years	Mar. 1897	Mar. 1901	1,500
Attorney-General	Edgar P. Rucker	4 years	Mar. 1897	Mar. 1901	1,300
Pres't Supreme C't	John W. English	8 years	Mar. 1897	Mar. 1905	2,500

*And fees.

WISCONSIN—CAPITAL, MADISON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Edward Scofield	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Jesse Stone	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,000
Secretary of State	W. H. Froelich	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	5,000
Treasurer	J. O. Davidson	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	5,000
Attorney-General	E. R. Hicks	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	3,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	L. D. Harvey	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	1,200
Insurance Comm'r	Emil Giljohan	2 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1901	3,000
Chief Justice	John B. Cassoday	10 yrs.	———	Jan., 1900	5,000

WYOMING—CAPITAL, CHEYENNE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term began.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	De Forest Richards	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	$2,500
Secretary of State	F. Chatterton	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	2,000
Auditor	Le Roy Grant	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	2,000
Treasurer	Geo. E. Abbott	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	2,000
Supt. Public Inst'n	Thos. T. Tynon	4 years	Jan., 1899	Jan., 1903	2,000
Attorney-General	J. A. Van Orsdel	2 years	Appointed.		1,200
Chief Justice	Chas. N. Potter	8 years	Jan., 1895	Jan., 1903	3,000

ELECTIONS IN STATES.

"R." or "Rep." denotes Republican; "D." or "Dem.," Democrat; "Dem. (Sil.)," Silver Democrat; "Dem. (S. M.)," Sound Money Democrat; "Nat. Dem.," National Democrat; "Pop.," Populist; "M. of R.," Middle-of-the-Road Populists; "Sil.," Silver Party; "Nat. Pro.," National Prohibition; "Pro.," Prohibition; "Soc.-Lab.," Socialist-Labor; "Fus.," Fusion; "Ind.," Independent. Where appears "Pop.-Dem.," "Dem.-Pop.," or similar combinations, it means that the candidate is the nominee of the first organization designated, and was indorsed by the others. The numerals in tables of votes for Congress nominees indicate the districts.

ALABAMA.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. 1898.			GOV'NOR. 1896.	
	Col. Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Dem.	[2]Pop.
	Warner.	Johnston.	Deans.	Johnston.	Goodwyn.
Autauga ..	7	452	98	1125	536
Baldwin ..	85	1166	63	794	469
Barbour ...	148	2246	399	2971	1179
Bibb	9	1277	1021	1049	1522
Blount	18	1952	1646	1930	1739
Bullock ...	—	1122	5	2815	113
Butler	109	1536	1923	1536	1547
Calhoun ...	59	2646	1580	2536	2299
Chambers .	8	3670	1373	2626	1925
Cherokee ..	56	1184	1190	1170	1704
Chilton ...	36	917	1028	522	1005
Choctaw ...	20	836	1346	1010	1412
Clarke	12	1310	97	2284	1167
Clay	9	1428	1310	1351	1286
Cleburne ..	43	958	816	867	953
Coffee	102	1189	947	1041	1464
Colbert	21	2079	1014	1885	1688
Conecut ...	7	888	1072	649	1385
Coosa	—	1282	1371	1053	1484
Covington .	48	981	669	1376	1697
Crenshaw.	20	1387	1336	730	847
Cullman ..	5	1130	600	1040	1029
Dale	90	1636	1446	1465	1977
Dallas	56	2933	33	5596	110
De Kalb...	17	1902	1224	1506	1360
Elmore	23	1865	1786	1617	2518
Escambia .	10	991	373	954	703
Etowah ...	59	1685	1396	1498	1623
Fayette ...	13	960	827	706	1050
Franklin ..	25	991	848	816	1136
Geneva	38	776	1040	808	1307
Greene	13	1824	32	1906	445
Hale	10	1515	120	3002	809
Henry	36	2811	2118	2564	2594
Jackson ..	32	2117	504	2496	2076
Jefferson ..	109	5020	982	6946	5619
Lamar	5	1650	422	1273	985
Lauderdale	12	2045	532	2134	1195
Lawrence .	24	1270	1200	987	1832
Lee	24	2693	960	2481	1708
Limestone .	34	1653	242	1850	1654
Lowndes ..	521	3965	48	4126	591
Macon	15	803	15	1028	481
Madison ...	109	3408	162	4088	1824
Marengo ..	1	1735	90	3202	1311
Marion	4	1219	484	1165	553
Marshall ..	31	1447	1637	1249	1786
Mobile	123	1678	230	4490	1500
Monroe	2	1191	69	1411	549
Montgomery	11	2616	45	4856	983
Morgan	25	2124	1113	2031	1914
Perry	7	1453	45	3397	447
Pickens ...	75	2019	1131	2108	1717
Pike	75	1436	1131	1799	2222
Randolph ..	77	1594	685	1428	1358
Russell	1	904	21	2101	764

ALABAMA—(Continued).

Counties	[1]GOVERNOR. 1898.			GOV'NOR. 1896.	
	Col. Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Dem.	[2]Pop.
	Warner.	Johnston.	Deans.	Johnston.	Goodwyn.
Shelby	13	1284	1597	1289	1970
St. Clair...	28	701	1467	659	1660
Sumter	16	869	21	2006	372
Talladega .	47	2066	765	2157	2260
Tallapoosa	11	3050	1575	2201	2298
Tuscaloosa	—	2466	1636	2402	1950
Walker ...	72	1944	811	1866	818
Washington	80	1017	163	539	366
Wilcox	17	2159	34	3422	77
Winston ...	5	666	97	518	350
Total.....	2429	113113	57844	128541	89290
Per cent...	1.43	66.53	31.08	59.03	40.97
Plurality .		60269		39251	
Total vote.		169997		217831	

[1]W. B. Witherspoon (Pro.), 1,611.
[2]Nominated by Populists and indorsed by Democrats.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Secretary of State.—J. W. Braxdall (Col. Rep.), 1,170; Robert P. McDavid (D.), 112,644; Thomas H. Maxwell (Pop.), 51,648; O. P. Spiegel (Pro.), 1,642.

Auditor.—J. P. Lawrence (Col. Rep.), 1,322; Walter S. White (D.), 110,672; A. C. Dake (Pop.), 52,172; B. J. Lowman (Pro.), 2,046.

Treasurer.—H. C. Calhoun (Col. Rep.), 1,418; George W. Ellis (D.), 112,625; W. B. Killibras (Pop.), 51,623; D. C. Bachelor (Pro.), 1,784.

Attorney-General.—Thomas Walker (Col. Rep.), 1,476; Charles G. Brown (D.), 112,624; J. M. Whitehead (Pop.), 52,189; H. H. Blackman (Pro.), 1,642.

Superintendent of Education.—S. M. Murphy (Col. Rep.), 1,464; John W. Abercrombie (D.), 98,152; A. J. Hearn (Pop.), 42,255; L. H. Jackson (Pro.), 2,032.

Commissioner of Agriculture.—Dempsey Wimbs (Col. Rep.), 1,150; I. F. Culver (D.), 100,739; L. Reese (Pop.), 42,072; C. E. Crenshaw (Pro.), 1,759.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	—	1	1
Democrats	16	85	101
Populists	7	14	21

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Anthony Johnson (Col. R.), 1,061; George W. Taylor (D.), 5,986.

II. Frank Simmons (R.), 1,610; Jesse Stallings (D.), 9,345; J. A. Giddings (Pro.), 209.

ALABAMA—(Continued).

III. Ishmael Fitzpatrick (R.), 262; Henry D. Clayton (D.), 8,287.

IV. W. F. Aldrich (R.), 5,685; Gaston A. Robbins (D.), 6,915.

V. Douglas Smith (R.), 2,504; Willis M. Brewer (D.), 8,842.

VI. Daniel N. Cooper (R.), 2,948; William Turner (Col. R.), 94; John H. Bankhead (D.), 7,009.

VII. Frank H. Lathrop (R.), 3,592; John L. Burnett (D.), 6,949; O. D. Street (Pop.), 5,032; Alfred G. Lee (Ind.), 72.

VIII. Joseph Wheeler (D.), 6,368. No opponent.

IX. John T. McIniry (R.), 1,051; Oscar W. Underwood (D.), 7,155; L. F. Schwartz (Col. R.), 160.

ARKANSAS.

Counties.	1898. [1]GOVERNOR. Rep. Auter...	Dem. Jones....	Pop. Morgan..	1896. [2]GOV'N'R. Rep. Remmel	Dem. Jones....
Arkansas ...	539	974	41	637	1109
Ashley	214	532	12	210	1470
Baxter	182	539	18	272	829
Benton	646	1654	141	808	2391
Boone	360	865	36	561	1518
Bradley	13	525	17	63	801
Calhoun	33	410	6	100	610
Carroll	617	1056	75	850	1442
Chicot	48	656	—	157	651
Clark	566	1123	730	844	1180
Clay	382	1119	116	501	1155
Cleburne ...	103	803	228	141	757
Cleveland ..	82	554	35	167	898
Columbia ..	165	859	34	266	1444
Conway	506	1290	27	535	1790
Craighead ..	288	1513	134	333	1270
Crawford ...	1367	1782	103	1447	1841
Crittenden .	46	663	7	125	614
Cross	92	427	9	230	989
Dallas	248	555	58	355	711
Desha	28	269	3	263	455
Drew	398	891	117	656	1368
Faulkner ..	331	1421	379	552	1454
Franklin ...	348	1152	115	464	1423
Fulton	286	874	63	384	976
Garland	492	1197	48	694	1436
Grant	66	647	18	123	620
Green	243	1108	84	242	1174
Hempstead .	902	1560	50	1174	1613
Hot Spring..	131	707	120	217	1031
Howard	165	777	117	245	1029
Indep'dence.	513	1502	421	827	1665
Izard	264	1003	60	309	1204
Jackson	511	1191	33	732	1337
Jefferson ...	874	1766	65	698	1598
Johnson	394	1223	172	435	1331
Lafayette ..	341	578	34	339	576
Lawrence ..	299	1241	162	339	1415
Lee	679	1610	—	239	1153
Lincoln	143	1037	42	159	911
Little River.	260	820	52	286	742
Logan	825	1339	62	1001	1603
Lonoke	550	1686	162	433	2051
Madison ...	1189	1557	27	1481	1659
Marion	221	724	16	344	1056
Miller	258	703	98	561	1081
Mississippi .	172	1019	35	160	227

ARKANSAS—(Continued).

Counties.	1898. [1]GOVERNOR. Rep. Auter...	Dem. Jones....	Pop. Morgan..	1896. [2]GOV'N'R. Rep. Remmel.	Dem. Jones....
Monroe	152	615	12	275	1154
Montgomery.	136	551	87	182	709
Nevada	371	985	438	430	1235
Newton	661	488	29	916	661
Ouchita	702	1019	36	1068	1267
Perry	153	498	44	199	567
Phillips	62	960	—	156	1125
Pike	164	712	218	191	734
Poinsett	111	558	15	194	572
Polk	287	786	400	59	482
Pope	534	1430	77	646	1631
Prairie	430	851	34	497	866
Pulaski	769	1973	56	1432	3571
Randolph ..	346	1730	66	522	1634
Saline	133	1069	71	281	1453
Scott	187	767	119	265	1079
Searcy	715	620	13	857	602
Sebastian ..	675	1784	113	1051	2315
Sevier	191	814	267	123	701
Sharp	198	769	104	206	984
St. Francis..	147	512	20	566	1155
Stone	143	478	111	168	528
Union	68	984	51	115	1363
Van Buren..	406	805	145	507	665
Washington	962	1840	297	1237	2406
White	496	1901	1081	648	1814
Woodruff ..	306	1011	15	378	1859
Yell	659	1553	31	914	1934
Totals	27524	75362	8832	35836	91124
Per cent....	24.59	67.35	7.44	25.27	64.26
Plurality ..		47838			55288
Total vote...		111897			141801

[1]McKnight (Pro.), 679. [2]Files (Pop.), 13,990; Miller (Pro.), 851.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Secretary of State.—H. H. Myers (R.), 30,942; Alexander C. Hull (D.), 78,810.

Treasurer.—A. L. Krewson (R.), 30,722; T. E. Little (D.), 80,226.

Auditor.—Andrew I. Roland (R.), 30,269; Clay Sloan (D.), 78,840.

Attorney-General.—J. F. Henley (R.), 30,119; Jefferson Davis (D.), 78,103.

Land Commissioner.—Geo. M. French (R.), 31,167; J. C. Colquitt (D.), 79,763.

Comm'r of Agriculture.—Chas. W. Cox (R.), 30,471; Frank Hill (D.), 80,114.

Sup't of Public Instruction.—J. B. Willifford (R.), 30,483; J. J. Doyne (D.), 78,498.

Associate Justice.—J. Brizzalorn (R.), 30,348; J. E. Riddier (D.), 80,335.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

*I. P. D. McCulloch (D.), 4,103.

*II. John S. Little (D.), 3,415.

*III. Thomas C. McRae (D.), 3,866.

*IV. W. L. Terry (D.), 3,665.

V. J. T. Hopper (R.), 2,706; H. A. Dinsmore (D.), 6,423.

*VI. S. Brundridge, jr. (D.), 2,732.

*No Republican candidate.

ARKANSAS—(Continued).

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Democrats	32	98	130
Republicans	—	2	2

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Vote on tax for improvement—For, 63,733; against, 16,940.

Vote on Railroad Commission—For, 57,209; against, 24,079.

CALIFORNIA.

Counties.	[1]GOVERN'R. 1898. Rep. Gage	[1]GOVERN'R. 1898. Fus. Maguire	[2]PRESID'T. 1896. Rep. McKinley	[2]PRESID'T. 1896. Dem. Bryan
Alameda	12080	8308	13429	8394
Alpine	64	28	40	39
Amador	1351	1304	1144	1398
Butte	2245	2012	2075	2120
Calaveras	1609	1432	1541	1518
Colusa	634	1070	581	1250
Contra Costa	1893	1472	1834	1381
Del Norte	354	305	345	334
El Dorado	1340	1428	1130	1674
Fresno	2783	3400	2686	3790
Glenn	828	561	479	825
Humboldt	3171	2207	3142	2465
Inyo	478	508	286	532
Kern	1723	1886	1430	1763
Kings	918	898	673	862
Lake	627	757	546	854
Lassen	558	438	420	528
Los Angeles	14983	12052	16891	16043
Madera	558	565	452	739
Marin	1345	945	1448	874
Mariposa	521	747	563	829
Mendocino	2004	2188	2093	2120
Merced	801	1074	653	1117
Modoc	375	549	300	588
Mono	335	241	259	315
Monterey	1995	2050	1878	2149
Napa	1947	1578	2032	1472
Nevada	2577	1971	1985	1360
Orange	1992	1781	1932	1712
Placer	2216	1808	1890	1721
Plumas	660	544	678	575
Riverside	2118	1518	2063	1684
Sacramento	5689	3414	4600	4831
San Benito	738	984	729	956
San Ber'dino	2688	2506	2818	2740
San Diego	3496	3253	3631	3908
San Francisco	26719	25098	31041	30649
San Joaquin	3894	3018	3500	3500
S. L. Obispo	1657	1828	1671	2056
San Mateo	1587	1098	1617	987
S'ta Barbara	2072	1736	2004	1916
Santa Clara	6821	4883	6315	5191
Santa Cruz	3149	2081	1969	1960
Shasta	1598	2018	1210	1936
Sierra	757	480	707	527
Siskiyou	1737	1722	1473	1724
Solano	3304	2262	2702	2284
Sonoma	4063	3587	4053	3595
Stanislaus	1127	1356	1007	1398
Sutter	880	704	796	713
Tehama	1088	1170	969	1135
Trinity	687	584	502	545
Tulare	1725	2245	1410	2673
Tuolumne	1219	1598	834	1308
Ventura	1644	1369	1553	1465
Yolo	1695	1651	1485	1753
Yuba	1237	1011	1204	991
Totals	148354	129261	146688	144766
Per cent	51.68	45.03	46.15	45.57
Plurality	19093		1822	
Total vote	287055		317663	

[1]Democrats and Populists formed a fusion. J. E. McComas (Pro.), 4,297; J. Harriman (Soc. Lab.), 5,143.

[2]Total vote for Palmer (N. D.), 2,006; Levering (Pro.), 2,573; Bryan and Watson (Pop.), 21,730; Matchett (Soc. Lab.), 1,611. As J. W. Martin, on the Bryan ticket, gets 144,766 votes and Thomas Flint, a Republican elector, gets only 144,618, McKinley got eight electors and Bryan one. Bidwell (Pro.), 8,096.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Jacob H. Neff (R.), 146,323; Edward I. Hutchinson (Fus.), 118,921; James Andres (Soc. Lab.), 8,784; Robert Summers (Pro.), 6,307.

Secretary of State.—Charles F. Curry (R.), 131,447; R. A. Thompson (Fus.), 129,510; Emil Liess (Soc. Lab.), 8,386; J. W. Webb (Pro.), 7,770.

Controller.—E. P. Colgan (R.), 149,128; T. W. Maples (Fus.), 110,889; T. L. Hierlihy (Pro.), 7,017; John Robertson (Soc. Lab.), 7,585.

Treasurer.—Truman Reeves (R.), 141,545; William S. Green (Fus.), 118,108; C. B. Williams (Pro.), 6,926.

Attorney-General.—Tirey L. Ford (R.), 127,703; H. P. Andrews (Fus.), 117,107; J. H. Blanchard (Pro.), 10,636; A. F. Strawn-Hamilton (Soc. Lab.), 7,144.

Surveyor-General.—M. J. Wright (R.), 138,014; I. H. Mulholland (Fus.), 116,479; G. Spurrier (Pro.), 8,886; J. G. Smith (Soc. Lab.), 8,753.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Thomas J. Kirk (R.), 142,120; C. Runckle (Fus.), 109,071; Fanny M. Pugh (Pro.), 9,619; P. B. Gallagher (Soc. Lab.), 5,710.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. John A. Barham (R.), 19,598; Emmet Seawell (Fus.), 18,244.

II. Frank D. Ryan (R.), 20,400; Marion De Vries (Fus.), 25,196.

III. Victor H. Metcalf (R.), 20,592; John A. Jones (Fus.), 14,651; Thomas F. Burns (Pro.), 1,809.

IV. Julius Kahn (R.), 13,696; James H. Barry (Fus.), 12,084; Joseph P. Kelly (Ind. D.), 594; W. J. Martin (Soc. Lab.), 1,006.

V. Eugene F. Loud (R.), 20,254; William M. Craig (Fus.), 17,352; E. T. Kingsley (Soc. Lab.), 1,532.

VI. Russell A. Waters (R.), 24,050; C.

CALIFORNIA—(Continued).

A. Barlow (Fus.), 20,499; J. T. Van Rensselaer (Pro.), 1,132.

VII. J. C. Needham (R.), 20,793; C. H. Castle (Fus.), 20,680.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	26	62	88
Democrats	14	18	32

COLORADO.

Counties.	[1]GOV'N'R. —1898.— Rep. and S. R. Wolcott.	[1]GOV'N'R. —1898.— [3]Fus. Thomas (D.).	[2]CHIEF JUSTICE. —1897.— Rep. Hayt.	[2]CHIEF JUSTICE. —1897.— Dem. Pop. Gabbert.
Arapahoe	13038	23858	16879	10397
Archuleta	170	318	253	212
Baca	127	90	110	105
Bent.	325	387	407	411
Boulder	1866	4069	1926	3654
Chaffee	474	1614	698	1317
Cheyenne	99	79	121	61
Clear Creek	341	1851	663	1779
Conejos	1390	659	1730	179
Costilla	1127	468	989	297
Custer	250	711	372	611
Delta	345	952	406	1221
Dolores	39	436	64	408
Douglas	486	684	553	354
Eagle	198	705	299	631
Elbert	410	650	418	398
El Paso	5745	10596	7112	5220
Fremont	1646	2393	2026	1846
Garfield	412	1447	969	990
Gilpin	952	1776	1292	1037
Grand	51	211	101	63
Gunnison	631	1287	502	1544
Hinsdale	95	483	61	570
Huerfano	1930	800	1578	997
Jefferson	1252	2130	1585	1335
Kiowa	100	145	129	147
Kit Carson	263	176	250	192
Lake	1837	3763	3194	3011
La Plata	394	1567	694	1257
Larimer	1337	1917	1683	1735
Las Animas	1860	3759	2593	3762
Lincoln	127	121	174	115
Logan	372	412	374	432
Mesa	715	1422	721	1610
Mineral	130	635	167	604
Montezuma	69	433	154	499
Montrose	325	759	314	891
Morgan	404	460	350	371
Otero	760	1326	1107	1424
Ouray	135	1930	225	2005
Park	360	923	599	947
Phillips	188	180	277	175
Pitkin	455	1567	312	1896
Prowers	482	423	476	351
Pueblo	3447	4275	4334	4010
Rio Blanco	92	335	179	246
Rio Grande	391	992	792	801
Routt	209	1005	395	521
Saguache	550	857	559	722

COLORADO—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOV'N'R. —1898.— Rep. and S. R. Wolcott.	[1]GOV'N'R. —1898.— [3]Fus. Thomas (D.).	[2]CHIEF JUSTICE. —1897.— Rep. Hayt.	[2]CHIEF JUSTICE. —1897.— Dem. Pop. Gabbert.
San Juan	211	1012	242	1087
San Miguel	517	1232	384	1103
Sedgwick	139	74	206	90
Summit	127	730	320	557
Washington	218	159	224	123
Weld	1319	2594	2162	1753
Yuma	153	248	243	274
Totals	50880	94274	64947	68888
Per cent.	34.83	64.53	48.01	50.92
Plurality		43394		3941
Total vote	146077		135279	

[1]Robert H. Rhodes, 505; N. Elliott, 418.
[2]Griest (Soc. Lab.), 1,444.
[3]Fusion includes Dem., Pop., Nat. Pop., Teller-Silver Rep. and Liberty Union.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Charles Hartzell (R.), 18,580; John F. Shafroth (Sil. R. Fus.), 40,109.

II. B. C. Wheeler (R.), 27,335; John C. Bell (Fus. Pop.), 52,728.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	2	6	8
Democrats	9	21	30
Silver Republicans	14	18	32
Populists	9	20	29
National Silver	1	—	1

CONNECTICUT.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. —1898.— Rep. Lounsbury.	[1]GOVERNOR. —1898.— Dem. Morgan.	[1]GOVERNOR. —1898.— Pro. Steele.	[2]GOV'NOR. —1897.— Rep. Cooke.	[2]GOV'NOR. —1897.— Dem. Sargent.
Fairfield	16934	13573	132	22230	12610
Hartford	16537	11705	342	24166	9739
Litchfield	6508	4505	173	8390	3286
Middlesex	4398	3010	127	5565	2263
New-Haven	22050	21070	278	29650	19865
New-London	7895	6637	250	9875	5753
Tolland	2600	1612	76	3539	1062
Windham	4093	2115	82	5392	1945
Totals	81015	64227	1460	108809	56523
Per cent.	54.28	43.05	1.01	62.52	32.48
Plurality	16788			52286	
Total vote	149576			174017	

[1]Stodel (Pop.), 2,074; scattering, 4.
[2]Manchester (Pro.), 1,846; Morton (S. L.), 1,254; Sperry (N. D.), 5,579.

CONNECTICUT—(Continued).

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Lyman A. Mills (R.), 81,254; Samuel Bassett (D.), 64,082; F. L. Wooster (Pro.), 1,517; C. Patrick (S. L.), 2,817.

Secretary of State.—Huber Clark (R.), 81,251; Joseph T. Fanning (D.), 64,085; R. N. Stanley (Pro.), 1,452; F. Serrer (S. L.), 2,866.

Controller.—Thompson S. Grant (R.), 81,313; Edward S. Roberts (D.), 63,981; William Ingalls (Pro.), 1,467; T. Steigerwald (S. L.), 2,873.

Treasurer.—C. S. Mersick (R.), 81,570; Asa M. Ross (D.), 65,791; O. G. Beard (Pro.), 1,467; T. Sullivan (S. L.), 2,866.

Attorney-General.—Charles Phelps (R.), 81,797; Levi N. Blydenburg (D.), 63,464; John J. Copp (Pro.), 1,465; W. E. White (S. L.), 2,865.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. E. Stevens Henry (R.), 18,818; Robert J. Vance (D.), 13,520; E. L G. Hohenthal (Pro.), 413.

II. N. D. Sperry (R.), 27,004; James H. Webb (D.), 23,556; M. L. Kerr (Pro.), 380.

III. Charles A. Russell (R.), 12,218; Charles F. Thayer (D.), 8,517; S. Crane (Pro.), 315.

IV. E. J. Hill (R.), 23,707; Charles P. Lyman (D.), 17,754; C. G. Beach (Pro.), 301.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	20	180	200
Democrats	4	72	76

DELAWARE.

	TREASURER.			¹PR'SID'T.	
	—1898.—			—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
	Ball....	Ross....	Hutton..	McKinley.	Bryan...
Kent	3557	3221	85	3567	3157
Newcastle	9749	8260	236	12344	9632
Sussex	4243	3330	145	4541	3826
Totals	17549	14811	466	20452	16615
Per cent	53.46	44.12	2.42	52.94	43.00
Plurality	2738			3837	
Total vote	32826			38635	

¹Palmer (N. D.), 966; Levering (Pro.), 602.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Auditor.—John A. Lings (R.), 17,476; L. A. H. Bishop (D.), 14,843; George F. Jones (Pro.), 457.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1898.

John H. Hoffecker (R.), 17,566; L. Irving Handy (D.), 15,053; L. W. Brosius (Pro.), 398.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	8	23	31
Democrats	9	12	21

FLORIDA.

Counties.	¹TRE'S'R. —1898.— Rep. Gay.....	¹TRE'S'R. —1898.— Dem. Whitfield...	²PRES'T. —1896.— Rep. McKinley	²PRES'T. —1896.— Dem. Bryan...
Alachua	273	1020	645	1517
Baker	61	149	34	182
Bradford	102	405	177	753
Brevard	132	436	348	495
Calhoun	37	121	52	182
Citrus	7	214	35	331
Clay	101	221	230	335
Columbia	61	545	228	752
Dade	186	408	368	380
De Soto	174	378	198	501
Duval	164	1067	1464	1852
Escambia	76	964	225	1254
Franklin	61	211	146	288
Gadsden	4	663	66	577
Hamilton	26	315	74	500
Hernando	2	139	37	208
Hillsboro	150	1932	584	2115
Holmes	35	277	53	309
Jackson	99	749	296	1259
Jefferson	55	683	244	1894
La Fayette	19	202	13	354
Lake	149	466	302	330
Lee	36	227	74	212
Leon	23	1239	251	1334
Levy	28	274	114	434
Liberty	13	142	42	108
Madison	39	325	159	872
Manatee	24	226	135	405
Marion	287	770	480	1115
Monroe	70	285	369	397
Nassau	35	347	359	542
Orange	170	479	565	1045
Osceola	21	202	118	242
Pasco	27	311	70	456
Polk	108	704	279	962
Putnam	507	681	816	954
Santa Rosa	45	367	50	527
St. John's	141	456	437	742
Sumter	40	216	89	441
Suwanee	47	371	196	881
Taylor	15	115	31	179
Volusia	210	674	635	682
Wakulla	4	273	35	650
Walton	53	338	129	541
Washington	82	201	143	303
Totals	3999	20788	11257	29981
Per cent	16.14	83.86	24.67	70.03
Plurality		16789		20701
Total vote	24787		45631	

¹Elected to fill unexpired term of C. B. Collins, resigned.

²Total vote for Bryan and Watson (Pop.), 1,977; Palmer (N. D.), 1,772; Levering (Pro,), 644.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Justice Supreme Court (6 years' term).—M. G. Gibbons (R.), 4,316; R. F. Taylor (D.), 20,508. (Ad interim to fill unexpired term of B. S. Liddon, resigned). E. P. Axtell (R.), 3,982; F. B. Carter (D.), 19,-519.

Railroad Commissioners (4 years' term).—V. J. Shipman (R.), 5,105; J. N. Combs

FLORIDA—(Continued).

(R.), 4,202; H. E. Day (D.), 20,116; J. M. Bryan (D.), 20,242. (Two years' term).—A. C. Richards (R.), 3,844; J. L. Morgan (D.), 19,756.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. E. R. Gunby (R.), 2,543; S. M. Sparkman (D.), 13,496.

II. H. L. Anderson (R.), 4,773; R. W. Davis (D.), 12,150.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.—Senate, 32 members; House, 68 members; all Democrats.

GEORGIA.

Counties.	[1]GOV'NOR. — 1898. — Dem. Candler.	[1]GOV'NOR. — 1898. — Pop. Hogan.	GOV'NOR. — 1896. — Dem. Atkinson	GOV'NOR. — 1896. — Pop. Wright.
Appling	606	652	831	724
Baker	418	21	618	171
Baldwin	1041	601	623	707
Banks	746	754	834	764
Bartow	1263	433	1295	1197
Berrien	502	131	813	309
Bibb	418	12	1340	788
Brooks	430	84	669	315
*Bryan	533	15	478	107
Bullock	1604	1144	1345	1261
Burke	758	24	1070	356
Butts	361	72	804	582
Calhoun	218	87	282	238
Camden	250	94	312	276
Campbell	774	426	730	572
Carroll	1525	893	1704	1363
Catoosa	681	124	488	405
Charlton	330	21	203	154
Chatham	2082	17	5165	423
Chattah'chee.	438	330	492	450
Chattooga	1520	236	1087	769
Cherokee	1318	909	1136	1181
Clarke	760	223	671	451
Clay	647	337	598	418
Clayton	949	548	779	671
Clinch	481	310	481	198
Cobb	1538	565	1618	1128
Coffee	[2]		504	838
Colquitt	312	211	461	377
Columbia	502	662	293	771
Coweta	1052	120	1321	323
Crawford	265	23	610	241
Dade	449	80	549	199
Dawson	461	215	420	335
Decatur	1425	584	1318	809
De Kalb	1255	433	900	832
Dodge	986	99	999	539
Dooly	421	52	1037	688
Dougherty	226	3	362	61
Douglas	762	594	945	729
Early	935	550	851	666
Echols	310	23	404	26
Effingham	371	134	499	386
Elbert	1968	303	1571	1032
Emanuel	1655	1177	1435	1375
Fannin	653	63	612	424
Fayette	844	255	942	695
Floyd	1434	172	1747	2015
Forsyth	772	884	414	827
Franklin	1005	1104	1008	1350
Fulton	4020	236	3829	2607

GEORGIA—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOV'NOR. — 1898. — Dem. Candler.	[1]GOV'NOR. — 1898. — Pop. Hogan.	GOV'NOR. — 1896. — Dem. Atkinson	GOV'NOR. — 1896. — Pop. Wright.
Gilmer	1198	15	955	146
Glascock	318	395	163	407
Glynn	1468	475	612	227
Gordon	1091	483	929	980
Greene	1245	1047	449	1318
Gwinnett	1721	1280	1839	1517
Habersham	681	243	915	415
Hall	1692	768	1420	1290
Hancock	332	62	682	372
Haralson	758	748	661	788
Harris	951	463	1019	731
Hart	1062	856	985	1154
Heard	620	113	946	350
Henry	12851	913	1228	949
Houston	370	6	785	124
Irwin	2509	62	1055	401
Jackson	2232	1960	1946	2088
Jasper	1041	610	529	171
Jefferson	820	849	1137	1259
Johnson	814	903	661	836
Jones	308	29	961	325
Laurens	1660	1141	1165	1245
Lee	155	6	277	38
Liberty	353	335	697	721
Lincoln	246	631	211	689
Lowndes	778	535	788	689
Lumpkin	691	170	500	502
Macon	355	64	718	394
Madison	1061	295	918	657
Marion	751	554	657	724
McDuffie	294	491	190	690
McIntosh	236	61	543	80
Meriwether	1454	789	1674	1082
Miller	530	218	520	227
Milton	735	474	589	570
Mitchell	1063	218	790	435
Monroe	813	287	993	750
Montgomery	1139	475	869	612
Morgan	1096	295	1654	673
Murray	750	423	779	483
Muscogee	866	15	1176	428
Newton	903	182	829	271
Oconee	448	513	548	756
Oglethorpe	2227	141	1352	391
Paulding	1080	971	1111	1056
Pickens	449	108	583	305
Pierce	385	263	487	378
Pike	1029	564	1050	963
Polk	1294	628	880	914
Pulaski	948	76	651	248
Putnam	260	5	372	53
Quitman	348	79	283	100
Rabun	669	59	751	100
Randolph	710	151	622	312
Richmond	1117	173	4618	1127
Rookdale	641	377	635	482
Schley	409	255	561	266
Screven	1341	1245	1057	1256
Spalding	439	15	784	208
Stewart	573	90	712	376
Sumter	672	116	868	418
Talbot	397	55	531	277
Taliafero	484	418	234	501
Tatnall	1459	1248	1147	1116
Taylor	208	278	361	546
Telfair	1271	43	1269	242
Terrell	555	93	960	393

GEORGIA—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOV'NOR. — 1898. — Dem. Candler.	Pop. Hogan..	GOV'NOR. — 1896. — Dem. Atkinson	Pop. Wright..
Thomas	919	423	828	796
Towns	297	27	419	162
Troup	514	91	781	863
Twiggs	1556	80	702	139
Union	592	185	687	374
Upson	450	168	843	732
Walker	882	168	1052	796
Walton	1610	843	1757	994
Ware	694	110	538	355
Warren	334	415	227	937
Washington..	1786	1296	1514	1375
Wayne	471	338	500	560
Webster	447	75	855	246
White	490	358	373	504
Whitfield	930	484	790	731
Wilcox	1265	90	363	28
Wilkes	934	378	1222	533
Wilkinson ...	735	475	934	656
Worth	990	244	784	892
Totals.....	117455	50841	120827	85832
Per cent.....	69.79	30.21	58.47	41.53
Plurality	66614		34995	
Total vote....	168296		206659	

[1]No Republican candidate.

[2]Owing to the burning of the Court-house before the vote was consolidated, and by which fire all the records were destroyed, there is no vote credited to Coffee County.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Secretary of State.—Philip Cook (Dem), 118,818; L. O. Jackson (Pop.), 49,080.

Controller - General. — W. A. Wright (Dem.), 118,902; B. Milliken (Pop.), 48,900.

Treasurer.—William J. Speer (Dem.), 118,999; J. H. Taylor (Pop.), 49,112.

Attorney-General.—J. M. Terrell (Dem.), 119,078; F. N. Cobb (Pop.), 49,056.

Commissioner of Agriculture.—O. B. Stevens (Dem.), 118,846; A. H. Talley (Pop.), 48,861.

School Commissioner. — G. R. Glenn (Dem.), 117,854; B. M. Zettler (Pop.), 49,360.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. J. E. Myrick (Pop.), 873; Rufus E. Lester (Dem.), 5,344.

II. J. H. Smith (Rep.), 2,071; James M. Griggs (Dem.), 8,298.

III. F. W. Gano (Rep.), 141; E. B. Lewis (Dem.), 3,539.

IV. M. L. Covington (Rep.), 19; William C. Adamson (Dem.), 3,218.

V. A. R. Bryan (Rep.), 64; L. F. Livingston (Dem.), 3,027.

VI. (No Republican candidate). Charles L. Bartlett (Dem.), 3,008.

VII. S. B. Austin (Rep.), 1,252; J. W. Maddox (Dem.), 5,296.

VIII. J. N. Neese (Pop.), 861; W. M. Howard (Dem.), 4,399.

IX. J. P. Brooker (Pop.), 3,403; Farish C. Tate (Dem.), 8,749.

GEORGIA—(Continued).

X. (No Republican candidate). W. H. Fleming (Dem.) 2,290.

XI. J. M. Wilkinson (Rep.), 4,132; William G. Brantley (Dem.), 9,256.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	—	2	2
Democrats	43	166	209
Populists	1	7	8

IDAHO.

Counties.	GOVERNOR. — 1898. — Rep. Moss....	Fus. Dem. Sil. Rep. Steunenberg...	Pop. Andrews..	GOV'NOR. — 1896. — Rep. Budlong..	Dem. Pop. Sil. Rep. Steunenberg...
Ada	1682	1503	341	869	1509
Bannock	729	1288	64	231	1306
Bear Lake..	675	1341	15	220	852
Bingham ...	676	1366	207	183	1212
Blaine	187	794	483	62	1157
Boise	359	704	145	241	822
Canyon	607	959	297	322	1085
Cassia	427	525	122	124	559
Custer	54	393	49	42	538
Elmore	275	406	87	136	503
Fremont ...	556	1731	188	117	1503
Idaho	615	1025	175	385	1057
Kootenai ...	710	972	198	303	1356
Latah	1696	869	565	1007	1820
Lemhi	323	685	153	223	990
Lincoln	280	236	63	85	276
Nez Perces..	1324	942	297	674	1064
Oneida	1213	1084	39	323	1080
Owyhee	166	976	38	108	1062
Shoshonee ..	733	978	1518	552	1533
Washington	507	630	297	204	812
Totals	13794	19407	5371	6441	22096
Per cent....	35.75	50.32	13.93	22.57	77.43
Plurality ...		5613			15655
Total vote..	38572			28357	

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—J. F. Hunt (R.), 13,551; J. H. Hutchinson (Sil. R. and Dem.), 18,352; T. E. Miller (Pop.), 5,145.

Secretary of State.—R. S. Bragan (R.), 13,515; Mart Patrie (Sil. R. and Dem.), 17,648; J. S. Bonham (Pop.), 5,554.

Treasurer.—Geo. W. Fletcher (R.), 14,-019; Louis C. Rice (Fus.), 22,804.

Auditor.—J. H. Van Camp (R.), 13,405; B. Sinclair (Sil. R. and Dem.), 17,975; A. G. Whittier (Pop.), 5,231.

Attorney-General.—Frank Wyman (R.), 13,621; S. H. Hays (Dem. and Sil. R.), 18,211; T. L. Glenn (Pop.), 5,136.

Supt. of Public Instruction.—Lucy Dean (R.), 14,643; Miss P. French (Fus.), 22,170.

Supreme Court Judge.—D. W. Stanford (R.), 14,393; I. N. Sullivan (Sil. R. and Dem.), 19,715.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1898.

W. B. Heyburn (R.), 13,056; James Gunn

IDAHO—(Continued).

(Pop.), 7,428; Ed. Wilson (Sil. R. and D.), 17,693.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	9	12	21
Democrats	5	21	26
Populists	2	6	8
Silver Republicans	5	10	15

ILLINOIS.

Counties.	[1]TREASURER. 1898. Rep. Whittemore.	Dem. Dunlop.	Pop. Hess.	[2]GOV'N'R. 1896. Rep. Tanner.	Dem. Altgeld.
Adams	5969	6870	139	8341	7997
Alexander	1937	1674	13	2774	1788
Bond	1900	1434	14	1969	1632
Boone	2336	323	17	3070	641
Brown	898	1606	67	1034	2035
Bureau	3998	3084	99	5386	3813
Calhoun	707	1019	12	792	1153
Carroll	2450	854	22	3313	1417
Cass	1694	2276	19	1913	2420
Champaign	5036	3722	130	6624	4601
Christian	3463	4110	88	3855	4605
Clark	2679	2635	182	2908	3116
Clay	1961	1993	68	2167	2221
Clinton	1644	2233	58	1868	2532
Coles	3936	3596	37	4449	3938
Cook	148558	147956	2545	205960	164078
Crawford	2094	2019	71	2175	2323
Cumberland	1715	1873	30	1864	2062
De Kalb	3406	979	10	5522	1870
De Witt	2452	1986	25	2554	2349
Douglas	2283	1776	10	2669	2097
Du Page	2405	1218	14	4013	1571
Edgar	3473	3536	60	3810	3674
Edwards	1381	592	28	1565	824
Effingham	1321	2101	11	1882	2945
Fayette	2821	2717	269	2728	3573
Ford	2209	1151	8	2786	1465
Franklin	1864	1975	39	2062	2180
Fulton	5285	5000	180	6183	5867
Gallatin	961	1517	25	1474	2047
Greene	1581	2869	29	2372	3936
Grundy	2955	1504	26	3227	2038
Hamilton	1421	1963	39	1766	2389
Hancock	3695	4202	78	4277	4499
Hardin	677	729	35	779	899
Henderson	1547	847	12	1753	931
Henry	4416	2261	49	6080	2969
Iroquois	4258	2993	33	5223	3562
Jackson	3459	3133	27	3915	3542
Jasper	1602	2265	65	1884	2692
Jefferson	2264	2764	124	2599	3543
Jersey	1478	2027	24	1644	2345
Jo Daviess	2690	2282	28	3593	2362
Johnson	1617	1011	62	2029	1408
Kane	6360	2855	28	11656	5069
Kankakee	3847	2795	31	5414	2368
Kendall	1377	506	7	2122	743
Knox	5602	2141	72	7642	3441
Lake	2879	1350	48	4882	1757
La Salle	9214	7290	127	11344	8124
Lawrence	1739	1775	21	1989	1924
Lee	3227	1675	15	4717	2468
Livingston	4768	3850	41	5411	3974
Logan	3230	3528	17	3430	3337
Macon	5115	4510	45	6171	4692
Macoupin	4305	4680	62	4976	5511

ILLINOIS—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]TREASURER. 1898. Rep. Whittemore.	Dem. Dunlop.	Pop. Hess.	[2]GOV'N'R. 1896. Rep. Tanner.	Dem. Altgeld.
Madison	6115	5033	46	7374	6295
Marion	2660	3157	196	2890	3781
Marshall	1929	1904	14	2189	1864
Mason	1787	2270	13	2128	2304
Massac	1405	607	19	2035	864
McDonough	3759	3315	51	4025	3598
McHenry	2932	1048	19	4992	1916
McLean	6398	4672	45	9824	6271
Menard	1555	1882	3	1645	2002
Mercer	2618	1482	73	3100	2269
Monroe	1506	1503	30	1479	1618
Montgomery	3172	3504	50	3592	4077
Morgan	3432	4641	46	4371	4188
Moultrie	1491	1823	39	1731	2049
Ogle	3003	1083	20	5198	2046
Peoria	7989	6772	47	9886	9459
Perry	2121	2066	33	2363	2330
Piatt	2322	1721	30	2566	1931
Pike	2233	3519	303	3147	5236
Pope	1187	341	33	1864	1047
Pulaski	1410	754	8	2074	1155
Putnam	599	392	6	698	465
Randolph	2720	2861	45	3043	3011
Richland	1510	1755	172	1700	2037
Rock Island	5932	3931	63	7081	4839
Saline	2203	1970	36	2610	2268
Sangamon	8278	8474	48	8836	8563
Schuyler	1567	2059	37	1855	2288
Scott	1066	1497	40	1289	1550
Shelby	2866	3877	119	3084	4609
Stark	1390	793	63	1621	980
St. Clair	7002	6497	85	8881	8374
Stephenson	3735	3762	17	4723	3621
Tazewell	3250	3539	27	3660	3717
Union	1331	2292	19	1840	2976
Vermillion	5896	3834	98	8732	5672
Wabash	1117	1485	31	1312	1726
Warren	3090	2455	26	3395	2506
Washington	2134	1836	22	2329	1973
Wayne	2677	2469	98	2905	3073
White	2075	2664	61	2781	3385
Whiteside	3679	1901	39	5537	2711
Will	7224	4685	62	9042	6916
Williamson	2674	2200	25	3045	2536
Winnebago	3837	1100	59	8010	2504
Woodford	1905	2444	26	2440	2354
Totals	448940	405490	7893	587587	474270
Per cent.	51.19	46.23	0.90	54.09	43.66
Plurality	43450			113317	
Total vote	887012			1086245	

[1]Boles (Pro.), 11,792; Lichtsin (Soc. Lab.), 2,897.

[2]William S. Forman (N. D.), 8,100; Geo. W. Gere (Pro.), 14,582; Isaac M. Higgs (Nat. Pro.), 723; Baustian (Soc. Lab.), 983.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Alfred Bayliss (R.), 457,818; Perry O. Stiver (D.), 388,819; Haskins (Pop.), 6,752; Regan (Pro.), 12,561; Peppin (Soc. Lab.), 3,686.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. James R. Mann (R.), 37,506; R. B. Organ (D.), 20,424.

ILLINOIS—(Continued).

II. William Lorimer (R.), 27,151; C. Porter Johnson (D.), 23,354.

III. Hugh R. Belknap (R.), 15,659; George P. Foster (D.), 18,463.

IV. Daniel W. Mills (R.), 16,566; Thomas Cusack (D.), 18,876.

V. George E. White (R.), 16,018; E. T. Noonan (D.), 19,186.

VI. Henry S. Boutell (R.), 18,286; Emil Hoechester (D.), 17,167.

VII. George E. Foss (R.), 30,903; Frank C. Rodgers (D.), 18,592.

VIII. Albert J. Hopkins (R.), 19,592; J. W. Leonard (D.), 8,000.

IX. Robert R. Hitt (R.), 22,165; William H. Wagner (D.), 11,020.

X. George W. Prince (R.), 24,469; F. E. Andrews (D.), 12,042.

XI. Walter Reeves (R.), 20,600; M. T. Moloney (D.), 16,564.

XII. Joseph G. Cannon (R.), 21,484; John M. Thompson (D.), 14,178.

XIII. Vespasian Warner (R.), 20,635; J. G. Quiesenberry (D.), 14,977.

XIV. Joseph V. Graff (R.), 21,417; Charles N. Barnes (D.), 19,431.

XV. B. I. Marsh (R.), 21,143; Joseph A. Roy (D.), 20,901.

XVI. J. H. Danshin (R.), 17,021; W. E. Williams (D.), 21,682.

XVII. Isaac R. Mills (R.), 21,053; Benjamin F. Caldwell (D.), 23,293.

XVIII. Benjamin F. Johnson (R.), 18,-109; Thomas M. Jett (F. S. D.), 18,834.

XIX. W. W. Jacobs (R.), 20,006; J. B. Crowley (D.), 21,526.

XX. Theodore G. Risley (R.), 16,307; J. H. Williams (D.), 18,321.

XXI. W. A. Rodenberg (R.), 20,461; F. J. Kern (D.), 19,956.

XXII. G. W. Smith (R.), 17,200; A. B. Garret (D.), 14,131.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	34	81	115
Democrats	16	71	87
Populists	1	—	1
Prohibition	—	1	1

INDIANA.

Counties.	SEC. STATE.		GOVERNOR	
	— 1898. —		— 1896. —	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Hunt....	Ralston..	Mount...	Shively..
Adams	1241	2654	1595	3261
Allen	6285	8479	8347	9852
Bartholomew	3125	3043	3234	3180
Benton	1774	1286	1977	1499
Blackford	1719	1898	2134	2199
Boone	3106	8630	3439	3668
Brown	615	1207	714	1390
Carroll	2501	2593	2538	2679
Cass	3813	4044	4358	4745
Clark	3147	3618	3846	3763
Clay	3194	3550	3778	4069
Clinton	3474	3365	3582	3533
Crawford	1324	1622	1479	1575
Daviess	2864	1718	3101	3349

INDIANA—(Continued).

Counties.	SEC. STATE.		GOVERNOR	
	— 1898. —		— 1896. —	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Hunt....	Ralston..	Mount...	Shively..
Dearborn	2139	2875	2681	3283
Decatur	2711	2368	2839	2476
De Kalb	2714	2845	3116	3572
Delaware	5993	3545	7254	4136
Dubois	986	2214	1206	2907
Elkhart	5308	4340	6099	4911
Fayette	1943	1430	2133	1587
Floyd	2981	3413	3797	3504
Fountain	2755	2858	2799	2870
Franklin	1488	2428	1744	2808
Fulton	2158	2284	2330	2380
Gibson	3289	3043	3456	3238
Grant	6727	3754	7648	4914
Greene	3282	2891	3411	2848
Hamilton	4249	2437	4574	2832
Hancock	2086	2639	2228	2798
Harrison	2236	2434	2468	2724
Hendricks	3032	2049	3367	2311
Henry	3590	2228	3997	2824
Howard	3543	2440	4174	2988
Huntington	3631	3486	4096	3654
Jackson	2226	3293	2626	3449
Jasper	1732	1257	2016	1377
Jay	3260	3111	3434	3450
Jefferson	3041	2362	3598	2539
Jennings	1892	1693	2023	1782
Johnson	2158	2794	2277	2922
Knox	2940	3521	3450	3973
Kosciusko	3911	2796	4307	3321
La Grange	1973	1165	2442	1619
Lake	3807	3005	4794	3352
La Porte	4016	4424	4617	4475
Lawrence	2672	2026	3095	2292
Madison	7642	7209	8349	7334
Marion	23191	20812	27167	20740
Marshall	2678	2986	2937	3472
Martin	1433	1380	1386	1494
Miami	3195	3443	3383	3504
Monroe	2333	2179	2483	2302
Montgomery	4203	3959	4338	4146
Morgan	2620	2340	2680	2373
Newton	1448	868	1531	1117
Noble	3084	2749	3354	3041
Ohio	705	597	696	626
Orange	1963	1625	2033	1728
Owen	1639	1939	1749	1892
Parke	2772	2362	2829	2583
Perry	1944	2169	2113	2053
Pike	2276	2171	2307	2491
Porter	2487	1721	2796	1986
Posey	2318	2705	2497	2906
Pulaski	1311	1567	1345	1849
Putnam	2399	3037	2611	3131
Randolph	4253	1925	4647	2590
Ripley	2512	2402	2682	2637
Rush	2770	2502	2874	2570
Scott	730	1119	835	1220
Shelby	2798	3668	3195	3779
Spencer	2744	2543	3014	2697
Starke	1166	1227	1272	1190
Steuben	2359	1315	2652	1591
St. Joseph	6881	5636	7011	6167
Sullivan	1877	3019	2290	3580
Switzerland	1535	1677	1628	1719
Tippecanoe	5555	4170	6172	4603
Tipton	2202	2346	2268	2487

INDIANA—(Continued).

Counties.	SEC. STATE.—1898.— Rep. Hunt....	SEC. STATE.—1898.— Dem. Ralston..	[1]GOVERNOR—1896.— Rep. Mount...	[1]GOVERNOR—1896.— Dem. Shively..
Union	1023	781	1112	907
Vanderburg	7209	6140	7945	6967
Vermillion	1933	1675	2131	1776
Vigo	7099	6909	7917	7389
Wabash	3748	2652	4275	2805
Warren	1798	838	2010	1066
Warwick	2447	2547	2460	2655
Wallington	1953	2327	2193	2491
Wayne	5389	3090	6757	3968
Wells	1980	3020	2199	3537
White	2292	2284	2361	2423
Whitney	2008	2241	2230	2465
Totals	286641	269125	321242	296075
Per cent	51.58	48.42	50.86	46.88
Plurality	17516		25197	
Total vote	555766		631569	

[1]Wadsworth (Pop.), 8,516; Crist (Pro.), 2,963; Kingsbury (Nat. Pro.), 12,476; Moore (S. L.), 297.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Auditor.—William H. Hart (R.), 283,565; John W. Minor (D.), 264,472.

Treasurer.—Leopold Levy (R.), 283,617; Hugh Dougherty (D.), 264,163.

Attorney-General.—W. L. Taylor (R.), 282,534; John C. McNutt (D.), 265,226.

Sup't of Public Instruction.—F. L. Jones (R.), 283,387; W. B. Sinclair (D.), 264,036.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. James A. Hemenway (R.), 20,383; Thomas Duncan (D.), 19,337.

II. W. R. Gardiner (R.), 18,656; R. W. Miers (D.), 20,245.

III. Isaac F. Whiteside (R.), 16,791; W. T. Zenor (D.), 21,111.

IV. Charles W. Lee (R.), 19,733; F. M. Griffith (D.), 21,751.

V. George W. Faris (R.), 22,557; Samuel M. Hammill (Dem. Pop.), 22,305.

VI. James E. Watson (R.), 21,048; C. A. Robinson (D.), 18,844.

VII. Jesse Overstreet (R.), 25,868; Leon O. Bailey (D.), 23,269.

VIII. George W. Cromer (R.), 25,388; O. J. Lotz (D.), 24,021.

IX. Charles B. Landis (R.), 22,447; Joseph B. Cheadle (D.), 21,357; George M. Thompson (M. of R.), 712.

X. E. D. Crumpacker (R.), 24,656; John Ross (F. S. D.), 20,206.

XI. George W. Steele (R.), 24,367; George W. Michael (D.), 20,281.

XII. C. B. Stevens (R.), 18,044; James M. Robinson (D.), 19,484.

XIII. Abraham L. Brick (R.), 23,368; M. M. Hathaway (D.), 20,886.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	30	57	87
Democrats	20	43	63

IOWA.

Counties.	[1]SEC'TARY OF STATE.—1898.— Rep. Dobson..	[1]SEC'TARY OF STATE.—1898.— Fus. Porter...	[2]GOVERN'R.—1897.— Rep. Shaw....	[2]GOVERN'R.—1897.— [3]Fus. White...
Adair	1891	1461	1760	1733
Adams	1627	1390	1504	1406
Allamakee	2287	1430	2174	1763
Appanoose	2577	2414	2789	2366
Audubon	1498	1211	1439	1321
Benton	3061	2667	2696	2557
Black Hawk.	3313	1631	3090	2015
Boone	2900	1813	2548	2362
Bremer	1796	1789	1751	1994
Buchanan	2363	1674	2498	2071
Buena Vista.	1891	715	1605	973
Butler	2196	915	2121	1200
Calhoun	1999	931	1749	1148
Carroll	1818	2039	1746	2395
Cass	2622	1591	2480	1865
Cedar	2425	2124	2283	2181
Cerro Gordo	2013	809	1948	1122
Cherokee	1660	937	1785	1286
Chickasaw	1715	1881	1659	2115
Clarke	1633	1196	1501	1363
Clay	1456	539	1400	764
Clayton	2730	2594	2499	2692
Clinton	3821	4089	3927	4459
Crawford	1740	2110	1778	2507
Dallas	2819	1588	2410	1840
Davis	1543	1881	1507	1919
Decatur	2167	1940	2169	1961
Delaware	2240	1273	2128	1383
Des Moines	3303	3271	3265	3460
Dickinson	962	336	875	432
Dubuque	3852	5681	3928	5815
Emmet	1103	341	831	398
Fayette	3150	2190	2804	2411
Floyd	2002	1015	1971	1451
Franklin	1780	466	1672	700
Fremont	1820	1967	1756	2306
Greene	2245	1110	2022	1440
Grundy	1501	1009	1492	1297
Guthrie	2216	1719	2071	1855
Hamilton	2311	951	2316	1167
Hancock	1501	684	1394	1062
Hardin	2715	965	2620	1338
Harrison	2582	2424	2469	2712
Henry	2278	1494	2277	1653
Howard	1622	1962	1495	1396
Humboldt	1449	517	1575	704
Ida	1335	1181	1221	1299
Iowa	2014	1749	1961	2062
Jackson	2439	2423	2252	2675
Jasper	3361	3124	3116	3250
Jefferson	2047	1302	2057	1420
Johnson	2647	2954	2581	2962
Jones	2580	2023	2585	2160
Keokuk	2920	2458	2746	2457
Kossuth	2046	1390	2189	1923
Lee	3575	4268	3531	4622
Linn	5892	3752	5409	3890
Louisa	1659	755	1677	999
Lucas	1655	1080	1484	1297
Lyon	1241	951	1173	1140
Madison	2143	1472	2117	1631
Mahaska	3837	3336	3440	3397
Marion	2511	2599	2354	2807
Marshall	3178	1735	3262	2171
Mills	1968	1704	1883	1750
Mitchell	1791	576	1940	805

IOWA—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]SEC'TARY OF STATE. —1898.—		[2]GOVERN'R. —1897.—	
	Rep.	Fus.	Rep.	[3]Fus.
	Dobson.	Porter.	Shaw.	White.
Monona	1606	1374	1356	1583
Monroe	1621	1745	1489	1763
Montgomery	2472	1276	2283	1323
Muscatine	2832	2537	2807	2556
O'Brien	1807	1207	1631	1496
Osceola	840	668	766	791
Page	2814	1597	2674	1778
Palo Alto	1471	1271	1278	1414
Plymouth	2131	1804	2035	2026
Pocahontas	1490	1085	1364	1401
Polk	7652	3588	7298	5755
Pottawat'mie	5069	4083	4889	4444
Poweshiek	2586	1774	2262	1760
Ringgold	1991	1132	1820	1169
Sac	1778	841	1775	1234
Scott	5105	3662	3824	3244
Shelby	1842	1809	1731	2080
Sioux	2118	1264	2340	1620
Story	2833	833	2747	1245
Tama	2743	2480	2587	2592
Taylor	2374	1786	2154	1766
Union	1878	1717	1880	2118
Van Buren	2297	1799	2226	1855
Wapello	3873	3384	3657	3372
Warren	2485	1678	2307	1969
Washington	2346	1879	2384	2121
Wayne	2027	1779	2009	1951
Webster	2924	1730	2698	2266
Winnebago	1440	383	1359	679
Winneshiek	2941	1598	3068	1817
Woodbury	4420	3214	3956	3202
Worth	1385	346	1348	504
Wright	2987	756	2078	908
Totals	236524	173000	224728	194843
Per cent	56.11	41.03	51.27	44.45
Plurality	63524		29885	
Total vote	421536		438317	

[1]Smith (Pro.), 7,559; Daniels (Pop.), 3,372; Swanholm (S. L.), 1,081.

[2]Leland (Pro.), 8,202; Lloyd (Mid. of Road Pop.), 5,285; Cliggett (Nat. Dem.), 4,288; Kremer (S. L.), 881.

[3]Dem. Free Silver and Pop.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Treasurer.—John Herriott (R.), 234,572; Nils Anderson (Fus. D.), 173,255; J. C. Reed (Pro.), 7,512; A. M. Hutchinson (Pop.), 3,418; A. Westphal (Soc. Lab.), 1,059.

Auditor.—Frank F. Merriam (R.), 235,955; E. H. Gillette (Fus. Pop.), 170,685; E. Brintnall (Pro.), 7,395; C. A. Wickes (Pop.), 3,408; C. Bronner (Soc. Lab.), 1,001.

Attorney-General.—Milton Remley (R.), 235,454; J. M. Parsons (Fus. D.), 169,014; S. Holmes (Pro.), 7,365; J. A. Lowenbery (Pop.), 3,673; M. J. Kremer (Soc. Lab.), 1,070.

Supreme Judge.—Horace E. Deemer (R.), 232,006; W. A. Spurrier (D.), 171,378; H. F. Johns (Pro.), 7,401; L. H. Weller (Pop.), 3,413; J. Wellendorf (Soc. Lab.), 1,067.

IOWA—(Continued).

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Thomas Hedge (R.), 17,817; D. J. O'Connell (D.), 14,568; Glasgow (Pro.), 456.

II. J. R. Lane (R.), 18,790; J. J. Ney (D.), 17,508; Elliott (Pro.), 260; Ricker (Pop.), 193; Welgenback (Soc. Lab.), 396.

III. D. B. Henderson (R.), 22,818; John H. Howell (D.), 15,778.

IV. G. N. Hangen (R.), 21,468; T. T. Blaise (D.), 13,849; Woodring (Pro.), 462; Tracy (Pop.), 117.

V. R. G. Cousins (R.), 21,335; L. J. Rowell (D.), 15,970; Van Ness (Pro.), 719; Witner (Pop.), 76.

VI. John F. Lacey (R.), 19,738; J. B. Weaver (D.), 18,267; Turner (Pro.), 518; Morris (Pop.), 294.

VII. John A. T. Hull (R.), 19,913; C. O. Holly (Fus.), 12,261; Orwig (Pro.), 892; Iams (Pop.), 501.

VIII. William P. Hepburn (R.), 22,327; G. L. Finn (Fus.), 18,503; Parsons (Pro.), 817; Cowles (Pop.), 402.

IX. Smith McPherson (R.), 21,976; J. H. Lyons (Fus.), 17,484; Blackman (Pro.), 378; McDowell (Pop.), 296.

X. Jonathan P. Dolliver (R.), 25,180; Edwin Anderson (D.), 17,777; Shaw (Pro.), 613; Novelius (Pop.), 155.

XI. Lot Thomas (R.), 22,400; A. S. Garretson (D.), 16,117; Hoffman (Pro.), 723; McElroy (Pop.), 353.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	39	62	101
Democrats (Fus.)	11	28	39

KANSAS.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. —1898.—			[2]GOV'N'R. —1896.—	
	Rep.	Fus.	Pro.	Rep.	Pop. Fus.
	Stanley.	Leedy.	Peffer.	Morrill	Leedy.
Allen	1812	1334	44	1805	1629
Anderson	1605	1568	43	1776	1849
Atchison	2259	2177	37	3460	2758
Barber	654	662	25	598	728
Barton	1248	1433	20	1248	1587
Bourbon	2538	2200	36	2866	3156
Brown	2557	2001	60	2939	2506
Butler	2352	2275	68	2382	2884
Chase	863	825	24	842	1138
Chautauqua	1350	1070	2	1359	1276
Cherokee	2935	3311	56	3518	4917
Cheyenne	284	299	4	334	313
Clark	181	187	—	182	186
Clay	1620	1613	83	1652	1914
Cloud	1824	1843	71	1729	2080
Coffey	1864	1733	34	2046	2128
Comanche	187	144	9	141	169
Cowley	3077	2805	128	2922	3275
Crawford	3113	3565	45	3883	4634
Decatur	620	801	25	599	1015
Dickinson	2270	1990	60	2323	2323
Doniphan	2304	1132	14	2548	1274
Douglas	2740	2117	102	3505	2467
Edwards	384	412	12	327	474

KANSAS—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. 1898. Rep. Stanley.	Fus. Leedy...	Pro. Peffer..	[2]GOV'N'R. 1896. Rep. Morrill	Pop. Fus. Leedy...
Elk	1384	1335	14	1346	1441
Ellis	541	919	20	475	1008
Ellsworth	1035	744	21	1098	958
Finney	470	290	9	514	329
Ford	552	538	13	563	616
Franklin	2360	2219	75	2601	3098
Geary	944	871	24	1068	1111
Gove	320	201	4	305	191
Graham	405	630	9	554	639
Grant	52	36	1	54	57
Gray	171	112	7	162	123
Greeley	99	33	—	127	61
Greenwood	1775	1737	17	1849	2017
Hamilton	204	157	1	190	602
Harper	958	1043	60	835	1643
Harvey	1945	1307	64	2092	1643
Haskell	72	38	—	88	48
Hodgeman	278	209	7	262	221
Jackson	2041	1450	52	2146	1887
Jefferson	2102	1773	97	2284	2199
Jewell	2072	1914	77	1922	2316
Johnson	2021	1914	46	2289	2419
Kearney	177	111	—	196	146
Klngman	1110	1015	59	1004	1365
Kiowa	266	214	10	247	244
Labette	3027	2979	69	3211	3648
Lane	232	172	9	242	187
Leavenw'h	3120	3389	46	4355	4081
Lincoln	845	990	29	846	1353
Linn	1909	1901	24	2173	2385
Logan	277	150	6	276	173
Lyon	2567	2199	105	2950	3130
Marion	2072	1232	35	2235	1675
Marshall	2871	2354	38	3072	2703
McPherson	2333	1860	54	2283	2269
Meade	198	142	5	207	188
Miami	2270	2046	24	2575	2738
Mitchell	1382	1504	62	1451	1850
M'tgomery	2688	2661	33	2789	3109
Morris	1425	1161	26	1467	1429
Morton	1059	966	47	958	1227
Nemaha	2316	2145	49	2549	2446
Neosho	2040	2007	21	2214	2539
Ness	413	455	26	366	521
Norton	1059	966	47	958	1227
Osage	2579	2592	135	2924	3404
Osborne	1340	1107	67	1325	1387
Ottawa	1312	1170	31	1263	1455
Pawnee	554	609	8	502	628
Phillips	1471	1349	28	1401	1463
P'watomie	2245	1902	34	2319	2229
Pratt	607	643	11	632	815
Rawlins	470	528	9	444	600
Reno	2993	2458	67	3344	3005
Republic	2142	1636	72	2019	1874
Rice	1705	1358	100	1113	1705
Riley	1728	1122	46	1865	1442
Rooks	841	820	24	840	945
Rush	609	561	10	514	632
Russell	960	686	12	919	788
Saline	1808	1904	43	1734	2261
Scott	121	138	3	85	157
Sedgwick	4203	4187	173	3868	5454
Seward	88	56	8	99	77
Shawnee	5937	3805	362	7049	5011
Sheridan	363	367	12	303	387

KANSAS—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. 1898. Rep. Stanley.	Fus. Leedy...	Pro. Peffer..	[2]GOV'N'R. 1896. Rep. Morrill	Pop. Fus. Leedy...
Sherman	333	339	8	321	405
Smith	1524	1740	69	1392	1967
Stafford	808	968	29	721	1241
Stanton	42	38	—	57	55
Stevens	48	75	3	50	96
Sumner	2801	2429	74	2514	2989
Thomas	376	460	9	308	480
Trego	294	305	13	266	326
Wabaunsee	1464	1174	50	1556	1421
Wallace	163	79	8	190	118
Washin'ton	2565	1983	64	2487	2363
Wichita	211	117	1	221	178
Wilson	1769	1599	20	1873	1929
Woodson	1209	1075	11	1299	1161
Wyandotte	4286	3960	81	6770	6436
Soldier vote	264	140	—		
Totals	149292	134158	4092	160530	168041
Per cent	51.80	46.90	1.42	48.29	50.56
Plurality	15134				7511
Total vote.		288177			332378

[1]C. Lipscombe (Soc. Lab.), 635.

[2]Douthart (Nat. Pro.), 757; Hurley (Pro.), 2,347; Kepford (Mid. of R. Pop.), 703.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—H. E. Richter (R.), 147,318; A. M. Harvey (Fus.), 130,494; B. T. Black (Pro.), 3,013; N. B. Arnold (Soc. Lab.), 683.

Secretary of State.—George A. Clark (R.), 148,723; W. E. Bush (Fus.), 130,840; J. B. Garton (Pro.), 2,616; D. O'Donnell (Soc. Lab.), 1,675.

Treasurer.—Frank E. Grimes (R.), 147,267; D. H. Heffeblower (Fus.), 130,673; William H. Wright (Soc. Lab.), 627; J. Biddison (Pro.), 2,585.

Auditor.—George E. Cole (R.), 147,504; W. H. Morris (Fus.), 130,766; E. A. Cain (Soc.), 651; H. Hurley (Pro.), 2,607.

Attorney-General.—A. A. Godard (R.), 144,592; L. C. Boyle (Fus.), 135,589; William L. Rose (Soc. Lab.), 600.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Frank Nelson (R.), 148,147; William Stricker (Fus.), 129,859; Mrs R. N. Buckner (Pro.), 2,285; Miss Etta Semple (Soc. Lab.), 658.

(Fusionists—Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans.)

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

At Large. W. J. Bailey (R.), 148,654; J. D. Botkin (Fus.), 130,417; F. E. Miller (Soc. Lab.), 630; M. Williams (Pro.), 2,022.

I. Charles Curtis (R.), 23,809; W. W. Price (Fus.), 16,183.

II. J. D. Bowersock (R.), 20,920; Mason S. Peters (Fus.), 19,014.

III. S. S. Kirkpatrick (R.), 20,556; E. R. Ridgely (Fus.), 21,737.

IV. J. M. Miller (R.), 20,307; H. S. Martin (Fus.), 17,409.

V. W. A. Calderhead (R.), 18,972; William D. Vincent (Fus.), 16,502.

KANSAS—(Continued).

VI. W. A. Reeder (R.), 16,831; W. S. Hoffer (D.), 2,333; N. B. McCormick (Pop.), 14,731.

VII. C. L. Long (R.), 26,985; Jerry Simpson (Pop. and Dem.), 24,865.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	12	93	105
Democrats	2	2	4
Fusion. (Dem. Pop.	—	19	19
Populists	26	10	36
Independents	—	1	1

KENTUCKY.

Counties.	[1]CLERK OF APPEALS. 1897. Rep. Bailey..	Dem. Gold. Hindman..	Dem. (Sil.) Shackelford..	[2]PRES'D'T. 1896. Rep. McKinley	Dem. Fus. Bryan..
Adair	1462	73	1473	1612	1345
Allen	1478	13	1344	1595	1460
Anderson	839	101	1171	1151	1286
Ballard	279	22	994	495	1670
Barren	1641	82	2267	2092	3006
Bath	1401	35	1830	1579	1791
Bell	1294	14	304	1900	615
Boone	382	15	1449	781	2317
Bourbon	1999	169	2126	2578	2210
Boyd	1890	35	1637	2087	1241
Boyle	1323	161	1446	1687	1206
Bracken	1055	8	1397	1226	1762
Breathitt	791	3	1242	776	1204
Breck'ridge	2006	78	1229	2274	2202
Bullitt	462	61	1029	799	1168
Butler	1684	11	1053	1907	1139
Caldwell	1319	42	1428	1544	1530
Calloway	474	23	1730	561	2572
Campbell	4855	35	4754	5821	4304
Carlisle	175	45	810	390	1624
Carroll	494	43	1262	685	1778
Carter	2075	30	1550	2440	1665
Casey	1437	24	1145	1643	1061
Christian	3367	161	2728	4525	3145
Clark	1697	143	2113	2032	2055
Clay	1686	17	245	1725	707
Clinton	727	16	245	1004	360
Crittenden	1499	18	1373	1574	1576
Cumberland	861	21	579	1154	621
Daviess	1404	183	3127	3105	4952
Edmondson.	913	1	875	952	863
Elliott	483	1	1173	577	1294
Estill	1145	12	989	1153	929
Fayette	2792	292	4049	5143	3938
Fleming	1893	60	1892	1935	2013
Floyd	1092	4	1397	1057	1410
Franklin	1350	168	2422	2175	2464
Fulton	197	66	719	603	1414
Gallatin	251	13	640	396	933
Gerrard	1246	76	1203	1595	1171
Grant	1174	39	1627	1417	1852
Graves	765	65	2495	1628	4699
Grayson	1685	55	854	1874	2002
Green	1240	32	1172	1389	1142
Greenup	1595	8	1432	1802	1369
Hancock	940	25	552	1026	1080
Hardin	927	90	1906	1885	2848
Harlan	1031	9	136	1189	216
Harrison	1260	70	1981	1705	2690
Hart	1674	88	1791	1999	1951
Henderson	1561	149	2365	2750	4000
Henry	1313	206	1946	1711	2115
Hickman	424	46	1131	727	1928
Hopkins	1924	85	2382	2490	3470
Jackson	1202	12	130	1517	189
Jefferson	20657	2793	21176	28895	16630
Jessamine	989	71	1461	1343	1428
Johnson	1617	8	967	1794	975
Kenton	4493	53	5958	6165	7008
Knott	396	1	646	404	795
Knox	1969	24	617	2237	833
Larue	809	11	1031	955	1324
Laurel	1407	34	742	1921	969
Lawrence	1943	8	1929	1966	1820
Lee	808	1	653	881	587
Leslie	735	—	58	913	81
Letcher	590	5	261	813	388
Lewis	2118	6	1379	2348	1433
Lincoln	1593	82	1715	1833	1628
Livingston	700	66	1081	872	1346
Logan	1978	169	2211	2484	3266
Lyon	681	36	813	763	969
Madison	2732	123	2859	3100	2756
Magoffin	1246	3	838	1148	833
Marion	1260	95	1497	1575	1873
Marshall	181	45	1049	568	926
Martin	705	—	247	730	227
Mason	2273	47	2529	2575	2698
McCracken	1504	88	2371	2284	2955
McLean	741	37	978	935	1389
Meade	553	45	1023	781	1519
Menifee	384	—	601	359	636
Mercer	1137	166	1448	1765	1745
Metcalfe	954	35	845	1153	908
Monroe	1137	20	560	1613	794
M'tgomery	1243	90	1579	1484	1624
Morgan	930	8	1328	910	1642
Muhlenb'g	1829	84	1471	2217	1700
Nelson	922	90	1722	1446	2223
Nicholas	1082	33	1521	1159	1878
Ohio	2409	74	2159	2653	2679
Oldham	402	101	815	691	946
Owen	716	53	2321	1086	3373
Owsley	924	16	149	983	197
Pendleton	1331	28	1530	1585	1939
Perry	785	3	425	824	340
Pike	2106	125	1988	2141	1900
Powell	579	14	672	625	688
Pulaski	2482	60	1471	3668	2099
Robertson	377	2	554	449	666
Rockcastle	1193	20	507	1480	846
Rowan	763	2	700	767	650
Russell	1001	16	742	1038	612
Scott	1012	156	2203	2111	2237
Shelby	1435	265	1941	2029	2524
Simpson	491	51	1207	888	1531
Spencer	317	32	738	596	969
Taylor	824	13	1014	1050	1166
Todd	1697	89	1832	1793	1797
Trigg	1082	39	1268	1295	1633
Trimble	237	36	874	418	1267
Union	600	148	1913	1249	3183
Warren	2194	154	3304	2866	3716

KENTUCKY—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]CLERK OF APPEALS. —1897.— Rep. Bailey..	Dem. Gold. Hindman..	Dem. (Sil.) Shackelford..	[2]PRES'D'T. —1896.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Fus. Bryan..
Wash'gton	1369	66	1538	1573	1536
Wayne	1115	31	1223	1413	1190
Webster ...	1321	53	1562	1484	2471
Whitley ...	2123	11	406	3130	862
Wolfe	643	25	856	533	981
Woodford .	1171	169	1467	1665	1546
Totals.....	169128	9438	187482	218171	217890
Per cent...	45.20	2.52	50.12	48.92	48.86
Plurality ..			18354	281	
Total vote.		374092		445956	

[1]Parker (Pop.), 6,574; Wallace (Pro.), 1,470.

[2]Palmer (Nat. Dem.), 5,114; Levering (Pro.), 4,781.

Note—The electoral vote of the State decided upon 12 McKinley and 1 Bryan electors. With the exception of one elector on the Bryan ticket the total vote of each was 215,091 or less, while the lowest total for any of the McKinley electors was 215,042.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Charles K. Wheeler (D.), 10,580; Reeves (Pop.), 5,036.

II. R. Fowler (R.), 4,463; H. D. Allen (D.), 8,939; Jolly (Ind.), 1,641; James (S. M. D.), 569.

III. E. A. Creel (R.), 11,748; John S. Rhea (D. Fus.), 14,771; Dorsey (Pop.), 394.

IV. Charles M. Blanford (R.), 12,826; D. H. Smith (D.), 16,696; McMullin (Pop.), 680.

V. Walter Evans (R.), 14,202; Oscar Turner (D.), 14,770; Hambrew (Ind. R.), 421; Schmutz (Soc. Lab.), 394.

VI. J. M. Donaldson (R.), 8,962; Albert S. Berry (D.), 13,136.

VII. T. J. Hardin (R.), 6,168; Evan E. Settle (D.), 12,904.

VIII. George M. Davidson (R.), 12,206; G. G. Gilbert (D.), 13,047; Zeigler (Pop.), 435.

IX. Samuel J. Pugh, 16,742; M. Williams (D.), 16,732.

X. W. J. Seitz (R.), 11,406; T. Y. Fitzpatrick (D.), 13,456.

XI. Vincent Boreing, 15,706; H. H. Tye (D.), 3,319; John D. White (Ind. R.), 11,244; Bowman (Pop.), 122.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	11	24	35
Democrats	26	76	102
Populists	1	—	1

LOUISIANA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT. —1896.— Rep. *McKinley	Dem. Bryan...	Nat. Dem. Palmer..	GOV'N'R. —1896.— R. & Pop. Pharr...	Dem. Foster..
Acadia	234	1082	11	2182	1162
Ascension .	722	737	43	1909	1946
Assumpt'n	1070	344	40	2699	1087
Avoyelle ..	214	1657	12	1609	2570
Bienville ..	51	1491	11	959	1547
Bossier ...	22	1146	10	58	3464
Caddo	285	1812	68	277	3210
Calcasieu .	891	2658	50	3531	2101
Caldwell ..	26	610	3	815	376
Cameron ..	37	254	6	259	349
Catahoula .	74	811	3	1239	518
Claiborne .	53	1757	24	1850	1495
Concordia .	80	1085	7	80	3013
De Soto....	153	1940	23	608	1994
E B. Rouge	595	1412	58	4859	1470
E. Carroll.	185	235	24	—	2635
E Feliciana	15	1548	9	239	2514
Franklin ..	28	871	19	658	1093
Grant	123	780	13	1430	440
Iberia	391	939	11	1284	1045
Iberville ..	600	358	18	251	3092
Jackson ...	18	705	2	984	447
Jefferson ..	352	1383	9	878	3211
Lafayette .	167	825	18	654	1509
Lafourche .	386	1129	12	1934	1817
Lincoln ...	40	1241	25	1286	878
Livingston	72	693	3	764	579
Madison ..	96	1248	12	—	1803
Morehouse	46	853	7	385	1032
Natchitoc's	23	1656	9	1186	1030
Orleans ...	8295	17487	787	21683	26330
Ouachita ..	93	2712	11	850	2337
Plaquemine	540	1502	11	1582	1832
P. Coupee..	410	773	24	1891	2123
Rapides ..	142	2600	37	1411	4373
Red River.	26	832	5	605	1140
Richland ..	61	706	11	1086	1069
Sabine	36	1469	6	1033	934
St. Bernard	66	569	1	331	945
St. Charles.	282	125	11	763	979
St. Helena.	59	522	8	713	512
St. James..	1417	210	43	1795	1801
St. J. Bap't	539	180	21	787	1592
St. Landry.	242	1786	24	2656	2557
St. Martin.	76	679	7	225	1339
St. Mary...	580	591	29	3483	1102
St. Tam'ny.	317	636	93	851	961
Tangipahoa	395	1429	32	1466	1501
Tensas	236	1108	5	—	1968
Terrebonne	348	597	16	2203	1286
Union	86	1586	25	1353	1279
Vermillion.	196	702	9	1906	760
Vernon	35	697	5	607	421
Wash'ton .	48	1168	12	738	694
Webster ...	97	774	5	530	1553
W B Rouge	279	237	26	956	1461
W. Carroll.	1	637	—	367	362
W Feliciana	44	919	19	1	3093
Winn	42	682	6	959	385
Totals.....	22037	77175	1834	90138	116216
Per cent...	21.81	76.37	1.82	43.64	56.27
Plurality ..		55138			26078
Total vote..		101,046		206,530	

*The "Regulars" cast 18,320; "Sugar Planters," 3,717.

LOUISIANA—(Continued).

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Lieut.-Governor.—John B. Kleinpeter, Rep. and Pop., 86,487; Robert H. Snyder, Dem., 118,447.

Secretary of State.—F. W. McFarland, Rep. and Pop., 88,144; John T. Michel, Dem., 118,806.

Treasurer.—John Pickett, Rep. and Pop., 87,090; Alex. V. Fournet, Dem., 118,671.

Attorney-General.—L. F. Suthon, Rep. and Pop., 87,211; M. J. Cunningham, Dem., 118,202.

Auditor.—H. P. Kernochan, Rep. and Pop., 88,098; W. W. Heard, Dem., 118,999.

Supt. of Education.—Dr. G. A. McCook, Rep. and Pop., 87,252; Joseph V. Calhoun, Dem., 118,525.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. W. C. Keeting (R.), 896; Adolph Meyer (D.), 5,422.

II. Frank N. Wickes (R.), 974; Robert C. Davy (D.), 6,802.

III. Charles Fontelieu (R.), 974; Robert F. Broussard (D.), 4,929.

IV. Phanor Brazeale (D.), 4,424; H. L. Brian (Pop.), 1,476.

V. H. B. Taliaferro (R.), 151; S. T Baird (D.), 3,558; J. G. Taliaferro (Pop.), 1,096.

VI. Samuel M. Robertson (D.), 2,494. No other candidates.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	6	22	28
Democrats	29	62	91
Populists	1	14	15

Several of the Democrats in the House were elected as Independents, but all entered the Democratic primaries.

MAINE.

Counties	[1]GOVERNOR. 1898. Rep. Powers.	Dem. Lord.	Pop. Gerry.	[2]GOV'NOR 1896. Rep. Powers.	Dem. Frank.
And'scogin	3890	2468	23	5635	2293
Aroostook	3254	1342	14	5823	2274
Cumberl'd	7922	4767	20	10621	5123
Franklin	1815	714	9	2581	795
Hancock	2696	1436	69	4242	1514
Kennebec	4647	1881	29	8056	2700
Knox	2915	2430	107	3525	1965
Lincoln	2041	1036	10	2815	969
Oxford	2805	1012	16	4835	1450
Penobscot	5067	2596	171	8149	3950
Piscataq's	1197	508	15	2352	891
Sagadahoc	1517	437	10	2751	815
Somerset	2901	1641	70	4873	2079
Waldo	2551	1606	38	3650	1862
Wash'ton	2572	1339	22	4759	1977
York	6476	4284	39	8097	3730
Totals	54266	29497	662	82764	34387
Per cent	62.32	33.87	0.76	66.87	27.78
Plurality	24769			48377	
Total vote.	87070			123768	

MAINE—(Continued).

[1]The Rev. A. S. Ladd (Pro.), 2,335; Erastus Lermond (N. D.), 310.

[2]Bateman (Pro.), 3,332; Clifford (N. D.), 604.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Thomas B. Reed (R.), 14,598; Luther F. McKinney (D.), 9,072; Daniel B. Parker (Pro.), 673; W. E. Moulton (Pop.), 55.

II. Nelson Dingley, jr. (R.), 15,149; John Scott (D.), 8,126; A. J. Wheeler (Pro.), 349; F. W. S. Blanchard (N. D.), 89.

III. E. C. Burleigh (R.), 12,854; Frederick W. Plaisted (D.), 6,634; O. S. Pillsbury (Pro.), 503.

IV. Charles A. Boutelle (R.), 12,480; A. J. Chase (D.), 5,534; George M. Park (Pro.), 451; W. D. Littlefield (Pop.), 244.

The vote on the Constitutional Amendment, providing that vacancies in the Senate shall be filled by an immediate election in the unrepresented district, had the following vote: Ayes, 15,080; Noes, 1,856.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	31	126	157
Democrats	—	25	25

MARYLAND.

Counties.	[1]CONTROLLER. 1897. Rep. Golds-borough.	Dem. Smith.	Pro. Frizzell.	[2]PRES'D'T 1896. Rep. Mc-Kinley.	Dem. (F'n) Bryan.
Alleghany	4515	3158	345	5464	3907
An. Arundel	3365	3473	189	4030	3145
Balt. City	54682	46929	1545	61965	40859
Balt. County	7280	7980	465	9211	7110
Calvert	1263	9457	31	1294	881
Caroline	1649	1793	147	1686	1651
Carroll	3815	3931	283	4047	3841
Cecil	2665	3258	99	3128	2908
Charles	1891	1615	—	2117	1372
Dorchester	2906	3154	174	3048	2638
Frederick	5648	4934	345	6352	5214
Garrett	1791	1255	39	2038	1277
Harford	2945	3303	324	3374	3360
Howard	1652	2056	78	1981	1786
Kent	2203	2300	70	2399	1980
Montgomery	2931	3133	220	3219	3456
P'ce Georges	2012	2896	29	3250	2505
Queen Annes	1786	2363	150	1917	2516
St. Mary's	1960	1641	19	2646	2084
Somerset	2479	2208	482	2044	1471
Talbot	2435	2457	153	2542	2189
Washington	4805	4810	224	5428	4382
Wicomico	1944	2363	326	2022	2253
Worcester	1651	2097	367	1756	1961
Totals	121173	114064	6096	136978	104746
Per cent	50.10	47.17	2.48	54.45	41.88
Plurality	7109			32232	
Total vote	241841			250977	

[1]Socialist-Labor, 508.

[2]Total for Levering (Pro), 5,922; Bentley (Nat., Pro.), 136; Matchett (S.-L.), 588.

MARYLAND—(Continued).

Vote for Clerk Court of Appeals, 1897—Alan Rutherford (Rep.), 120,581; Frank Ford (Dem.), 114,571; Turner (Pro.), 5,965.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Wilbur F. Jackson (R.), 15,823; John W. Smith (D.), 16,748; William Willis (F. S. D.), 574· Swann (Pro.), 1,823.

II. Wm. B. Baker (R.), 20,806; R. B. Tippett (D.), 20,436; Hollingsworth (Pro.), 1,772.

III. Frank C. Wachter (R.), 17,508; J. B. Schwatka (D.), 17,386; Hicks (Pro.), 718.

IV. William W. McIntire (R.), 16,664; James W. Denny (D.), 17,260; Creney (Pro.), 1,134; Meyer (S. L.), 289.

V. Sydney E. Mudd (R.), 17,748; John S. Cummings (D.), 14,672; Wetherald (Pro.), 913; C. T. Parker (Ind. R.), 277.

VI. Geo. A. Pearce (R.), 18,878; C. T. Poffenberger (D.), 14,372; Baker (Pro.), 1,167.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898–'99.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	18	49	67
Democrats	8	42	50

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	[1]GOV'N'R. —1898.— Rep. Wolcott	Dem. Bruce	[2]GOV'N'R. —1897.— Rep. Wolcott	Dem. (Sil.) Williams
Barnstable	2904	407	2239	285
Berkshire	7532	4577	6474	2955
Bristol	13779	6275	12015	4285
Dukes	565	96	441	73
Essex	26496	13721	22555	10884
Franklin	3485	1306	2736	897
Hampden	10777	7296	9075	5177
Hampshire	3431	1979	4142	1405
Middlesex	41725	19991	35465	15140
Nantucket	349	77	191	22
Norfolk	12407	5443	10001	3583
Plymouth	7749	2617	6355	1846
Suffolk	37830	33262	34057	26112
Worcester	22117	10922	19349	6888
Totals	191146	107960	165095	79552
Per cent	60.89	34.39	61.19	29.49
Plurality	83186		85543	
Total vote	313903		269795	

[1]Geo. R. Peare (Soc.–Lab.),10,063; S. B. Shapleigh (Pro.), 4,734.

[2]Everett (N. D.), 13,879; Bascom (Pro.), 4,948; Brophy (Soc.–Lab.), 6,301.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor—W. Murray Crane (R.), 183,683; E. J. Slattery (D.), 106,197; John D. Kilborn (Pro.), 5,582; M. F. Berry, (Soc.–Lab.), 12,170.

Secretary of Commonwealth—Wm. M. Olin (R.), 179,663; Harry Lloyd (D.), 99,–505; Henry A. Inman (Pro.), 5,458; J. T. Stevens (Soc.–Lab.), 11,831.

Treasurer—Edward P. Shaw (R.), 177,–539; N. P. Jaquith (D.), 100,125; H. M. Small (Pro.), 5,251; Martha M. Avery (Soc.–Lab.), 12,640.

Auditor—John W. Kimball (R.), 176,420; Chas. F. Parker (D.), 101,140; John Palma (Soc.–Lab.), 11,510.

Attorney-General—Hosea M. Knowlton (R.), 184,302; Pat'k F. Kilroy (D.), 107,–962; C. E. Spelman (Soc.–Lab.), 12,659.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Geo. P. Lawrence (R.), 14,315; Chas. P. Davis (D.), 8,760.

II. Fred'k H. Gillett (R.), 13,327; Rob't E. Bisbee (D.), 8,054.

III. Joseph H. Walker (R.), 11,008; John R. Thayer (D.), 11,167.

IV. Geo. W. Weymouth (R.), 14,441; I. Porter Morse (D.), 8,485.

V. Wm. S. Knox (R.), 14,737; Joseph J. Flynn (D.), 13,716.

VI. W. H. Moody (R.), 13,494; E. M. Boynton (D.), 6,035.

VII. E. W. Roberts (R.), 16,559; Ramsdell (D.), 12,338.

VIII. Sam'l W. McCall (R.), 14,935; George A. Perkins (D.), 5,846.

IX. Franz H. Krebs, jr., (R.), 5,450; John Fitzgerald (D.), 10,303.

X. Samuel J. Barrows (R.), 13,909; Henry F. Napheu (D.), 17,149.

XI. Chas. F. Sprague (R.), 17,001; William H. Baker (D.), 10,709.

XII. W. C. Lovering (R.), 13,653; Philip E. Brady (D.), 6,210.

XIII. Wm. S. Greene (R.), 13,463; Chas. T. Luce (D.), 4,868.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Joint bal.
Republicans	33	164	197
Democrats	7	65	72
Prohibitionist	—	1	1

MICHIGAN.

Counties.	[1]GOVERN'R. —1898.— Rep. Pingree	[3]Fus. Dem. Whiting	[2]GOVERN'R —1896.— Rep. Pingree	Dem. Sligh
Alcona	671	129	700	263
Alger	761	352	843	505
Allegan	3493	2890	5790	3970
Alpena	1766	1188	1871	1577
Antrim	1328	401	1972	1155
Arenac	748	637	640	970
Baraga	609	291	664	407
Barry	2887	2453	3300	3129
Bay	5617	3899	6307	6030
Benzie	866	459	1362	792
Berrien	6096	4172	6615	4808
Branch	3411	3200	3703	3882
Calhoun	5407	4606	6061	5967
Cass	2913	2374	3116	2930
Charlevoix	933	429	1675	954
Cheboygan	1384	1017	1666	1521
Chippewa	1731	914	2214	918
Clare	818	578	892	688
Clinton	3090	2821	3593	3320
Crawford	366	263	370	331
Delta	1299	461	2881	[3]1115
Dickinson	2001	302	2663	461

MICHIGAN—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOVERN'R. —1898.— Rep. Pingree.	[1]Fus. Dem. Whiting.	[2]GOVERN'R. —1896.— Rep. Pingree.	Dem. Sligh....
Eaton	4264	3726	4397	4486
Emmet	1515	1023	1702	1327
Genesee	4834	3156	5853	4682
Gladwin	685	306	781	303
Gogebic	1583	632	1993	843
Gr'd Traverse	1900	728	2570	1710
Gratiot	3097	2883	3507	3848
Hillsdale	3825	3420	4648	3900
Houghton	4468	1271	6386	1809
Huron	3113	1490	3600	[3]2627
Ingham	4523	4594	5024	5518
Ionia	4287	4138	4657	4676
Iosco	1096	556	1507	873
Iron	795	286	1064	234
Isabella	2387	1732	2467	2642
Jackson	4643	5468	6356	6312
Kalamazoo	5112	3747	5769	5435
Kalkaska	710	166	968	396
Kent	15246	7924	16973	13276
Keweenaw	324	24	408	43
Lake	709	383	901	534
Lapeer	2937	1915	4050	2819
Leelanau	827	318	1435	656
Lenawee	5529	5538	6914	6155
Livingston	2644	2513	2900	2887
Luce	357	258	395	207
Mackinac	673	542	863	760
Macomb	3727	3005	4332	3195
Manistee	2465	1972	2885	2319
Marquette	3214	1298	5323	1792
Mason	1741	943	2236	1536
Mecosta	2050	865	2896	1943
Menominee	1843	1045	3209	1432
Midland	1277	1000	1583	1457
Missaukee	957	500	906	680
Monroe	3238	3276	4234	4036
Montcalm	3243	2155	4494	3563
Montmorency.	510	223	520	307
Muskegon	4271	1764	4800	2985
Newaygo	2094	1097	2596	1954
Oakland	5442	4415	6147	5006
Oceana	2178	955	2573	1627
Ogemaw	893	478	913	452
Ontonagon	572	308	792	—
Osceola	1614	617	2339	1124
Oscoda	183	62	310	62
Otsego	898	402	941	489
Ottawa	3906	2456	5218	3466
Presque Isle.	850	328	784	360
Roscommon	285	101	293	129
Saginaw	7102	5306	8553	8271
Sanilac	3021	1800	3802	3004
Schoolcraft	818	412	1023	511
Shiawassee	4128	3035	4728	4231
St. Clair	6109	3750	7374	4848
St. Joseph	2443	2352	3184	3953
Tuscola	4130	2058	4529	3326
Van Buren	3944	2938	4618	3893
Washtenaw	4704	4572	5975	4876
Wayne	27689	19273	41068	21961
Wexford	1422	778	2061	1325
Totals	243239	168142	304431	224764
Per cent.	57.75	39.92	55.65	41.09
Plurality	75097		79667	
Total vote	421164		547041	

MICHIGAN—(Continued).

[1]S. Cook (M. of R. Pop.), 1,656; N. W. Cheever (Pro.), 7,006; George Hassler (Soc. Lab.), 1,101; scattering, 20.

[2]Sprague (N. D.), 10,403; Safford (Pro.), 5,499; Gibberson (N. Pro.), 1,944.

[3]Fusion—Silver Republicans, Democrats and Populists. The letters following "Fus." designate the party to which the candidate belongs.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—O. W. Robinson (R.), 236,837; M. F. McDonald (Fus. D.), 168,604.

Secretary of State.—J. S. Stearns (R.), 236,576; L. E. Lockwood (Fus. Pop.), 170,-119.

Treasurer.—George A. Steel (R.), 233,-668; Edgar B. Smith (Fus. D.), 173,114.

Auditor-General.—Roscoe D. Dix (R.), 236,018; R. A. Hawley (Fus. S. R.), 170,-568.

Attorney-General.—Horace M. Oren (R.), 236,018; R. A. Hawley (Fus. S. R.), 170,-421.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—J. E. Hammond (R.), 236,463; John F. Evert (Fus. D.), 170,173.

Land Commissioner.—William A. French (R.), 235,745; Carlton Peck (Fus. Pop.), 170,572.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. John B. Corliss (R.), 16,659; James H. Pound (D.), 15,401; Charles Erb (Soc. Lab.), 470.

II. Henry C. Smith (R.), 21,912; Orrin R. Pierce (D.), 19,999; Potter Beal (Pro.), 779; B. E. Niles (Pop.), 126.

III. Washington Gardner (R.), 21,182; A. M. Todd (Sil. D.), 19,864.

IV. E. L. Hamilton (R.), 21,740; Roman I. Jarvis (D.), 17,146; George F. Comings (Pro.), 474; G. F. Cunningham (Pop.), 321.

V. William A. Smith (R.), 22,021; George R. Perry (D.), 16,064; C. Oldfield (Pro.), 586; T. J. Haynes (Pop.), 97.

VI. Samuel W. Smith (R.), 22,981; Charles Fishbeck (D.), 17,171; M. Voorhies (Pro.), 892; J. M. Houghton (Pop.), 165.

VII. Edgar A. Weeks (R.), 18,623; F. E. Burton (D.), 12,888; J. Henderson (Pop.), 279.

VIII. Joseph W. Fordney (R.), 16,798; F. Brucker (D.), 15,089.

IX. Roswell P. Bishop (R.), 15,687; C. J. Chaddock (D.), 9,291; G. M. Sprout (Pro.), 505; N. B. Farnsworth (Pop.), 127.

X. R. O. Crump (R.), 16,482; Robert J. Kelly (Fus. D.), 13,230; J. J. Miller (Pro.), 117.

XI. W. S. Mesick (R.), 18,545; Fred B Burton (D.), 11,799; H. M. Lowell (Pro.), 610.

XII. Carlos D. Sheldon (R.), 19,985; S. S. Curry (D.), 8,921; H. B. Hatch (Pro.), 825.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	27	92	119
Democrats	5	8	13

The vote for a general revision of the Constitution was: Ayes, 162,123; noes, 137,147.

MINNESOTA.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. 1898. Rep. Eustis.	Fus. Lind.	Mid. of Road Pop. Long.	[2]GOV'N'R. 1896. Rep. Clough.	Dem. Lind.
Aitkin	398	406	8	744	441
Anoka	871	893	7	1546	852
Becker	1117	1000	49	1360	1136
Beltraini	441	417	8	193	218
Benton	634	836	10	745	904
Big Stone	623	887	20	909	871
Blue Earth	2428	2568	42	3428	3310
Brown	904	1550	6	1359	1986
Carlton	516	597	3	987	688
Carver	1143	1477	8	1647	1535
Cass	588	410	18	303	283
Chippewa	755	934	26	1064	1271
Chisago	1103	784	1	2244	677
Clay	930	1412	23	1352	2152
Cook	78	83	—	57	123
Cottonwood	710	646	7	1076	970
Crow Wing	1010	904	21	1550	1194
Dakota	1191	2186	56	1746	2719
Dodge	1026	459	17	1711	998
Douglas	1202	1617	21	1682	1696
Faribault	1899	1110	3	2770	1377
Fillmore	2219	1527	16	3803	2138
Freeborn	1766	864	20	2962	1426
Goodhue	3108	1884	12	5073	1991
Grant	518	761	4	795	932
Hennepin	14455	19633	99	21170	24375
Houston	1383	910	16	1853	1152
Hubbard	437	384	20	318	361
Isanti	483	1106	5	1137	1062
Itasca	461	573	4	750	683
Jackson	1052	964	8	1328	1326
Kanabec	166	347	—	368	371
Kandiyoki	995	1932	8	1778	2054
Kittson	367	753	5	514	995
Lacque P'le	893	1198	15	1230	1363
Lake	233	336	3	452	456
Le Sueur	1620	2082	18	2051	2260
Lincoln	378	565	25	478	843
Lyon	976	1141	32	1384	1560
McLeod	1374	1623	18	1473	1828
Marshall	721	1233	26	890	1540
Martin	957	1472	5	1417	1573
Meeker	1033	1795	14	1698	1925
Mille Lacs	634	678	17	957	473
Morrison	1187	2058	12	1722	2096
Mower	1783	928	10	2970	1620
Murray	634	892	30	986	1297
Nicollet	988	1318	3	1521	1133
Nobles	812	993	77	1430	1315
Norman	1059	919	20	1261	1370
Olmsted	2268	1759	34	2925	2013
Otter Tail	2314	3427	85	3071	4785
Pine	535	774	—	994	985
Pinestone	686	559	46	786	972
Polk	1472	2398	36	2526	5508
Pope	978	576	27	1527	865
Ramsey	9876	11770	77	15811	13319
Red Lake	422	1084	31	—	—
Redwood	1028	834	29	1570	1376
Renville	1528	1908	67	2189	2315
Rice	2095	1733	35	3104	2342
Rock	780	490	39	1038	896
Roseau	283	401	11	265	549
St. Louis	4409	4966	38	8276	8283
Scott	753	1730	20	1091	1734
Sherburne	350	446	7	928	574
Sibley	1110	1553	22	1520	1443
Stearns	1900	4061	61	2675	5185
Steele	1435	1091	8	1849	1448
Stevens	595	681	13	851	829
Swift	777	1272	24	1016	1553
Todd	1620	1531	36	1852	1912
Traverse	387	975	7	436	1099
Wabasha	1770	1787	21	2147	1952
Wadena	677	519	15	796	575
Waseca	1118	1315	13	1561	1493
Washington	1626	1899	14	3275	2090
Watonwan	764	588	1	1338	822
Wilkin	472	777	13	569	890
Winona	2372	3233	44	3450	3916
Wright	1911	2530	26	2895	2620
Yel'w Med.	961	1025	—	1333	1212
Totals	110531	131738	1782	165906	162254
Per cent	43.98	52.42	0.71	49.29	48.12
Plurality		21207		3652	
Total vote.		251268		337354	

[1]Higgins (Pro.), 5,463; Hammond (Soc. Lab.), 1,754.

[2]Total for A. A. Ames (Ind.), 2,890; W. J. Dean (Pro.), 5,154; W. B. Hammond (Soc. Lab.), 1,125.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Lyndon A. Smith (R.), 129,127; J. M. Bowler (Fus.), 102,450; K. Halvorson (M. R. Pop.), 5,644.

Secretary of State.—Albert Berg (R.), 136,345; J. J. Heinrich (Fus.), 98,077; M. Wesenberg (M. R. Pop.), 4,500; A. H. Stone (Pro.), 8,477.

Treasurer.—A. T. Koerner (R.), 140,620; Alexander McKinnon (Fus.), 98,926; P. H. Rahilly (M. R. Pop.), 6,278.

Auditor.—Robert C. Dunn (R.), 139,027; George N. Lamphere (Fus.), 94,139; Charles Hopkins (M. R. Pop.), 5,066; D. U. Weld (Pro.), 7,662.

Attorney-General.—W. B. Douglas (R.), 137,765; J. F. Kelly (Fus.), 96,548; P. M. Doty (Pro.), 96,548.

("Fusionists" are Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans. "M. R. Pop." are Middle-of-the-Road Populists.)

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. James A. Tawney (R.), 18,939; Milo White (D.), 11,931.

II. J. T. McCleary (R.), 21,296; D. H. Evans (D.), 14,784.

III. Joel P. Heatwole (R.), 19,171; Charles G. Ninds (D.), 13,183.

IV. Frederick C. Stevens (R.), 15,952; John W. Willis (D.), 11,602.

V. Loren Fletcher (R.), 18,736; T. J. Caton (D.), 12,896.

MINNESOTA—(Continued).

VI. Page Morris (R.), 22,194; C. A. Towne (D.), 21,731.

VII. Frank M. Eddy (R.), 20,409; P. M. Ringdal, 16,715.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	44	91	135
Democrats	14	12	26
Dem. Pop. (Fus.).	3	6	9
Ind. Rep.	1	—	1
Populists	—	8	8
Independents	—	1	1

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896. Rep. electors. [2]McKinley	[3]McKinley	D'm Bryan & Sewall.	Pop Bryan & Watson	G'VN'R. 1895. D'm McLarin.	Pop. Burkitt.
Adams	18	156	496	11	538	36
Alcorn	54	9	923	6	603	87
Amite	4	18	742	253	640	422
Attala	21	145	850	357	1073	748
Benton	108	8	616	22	505	46
Bolivar	74	42	338	28	307	17
Calhoun	11	22	800	156	724	438
Carroll	19	60	749	446	795	683
Chickasaw	41	34	567	99	621	573
Choctaw	24	32	511	397	647	664
Claiborne	5	11	509	9	214	8
Clarke	4	3	852	115	870	151
Clay	18	18	620	56	462	164
Coahoma	86	5	347	—	456	26
Copiah	39	21	1342	273	1210	555
Covington	—	73	688	43	548	245
De Soto	22	37	841	50	510	85
Franklin	4	14	386	216	481	354
Greene	—	—	265	1	250	128
Grenada	9	11	456	35	436	139
Hancock	1	48	244	5	276	46
Harrison	3	15	234	5	427	47
Hinds	78	66	1598	45	1117	121
Holmes	25	49	942	71	735	273
Issaquena	19	15	97	—	97	1
Itawamba	13	19	782	207	847	451
Jackson	21	160	712	35	412	31
Jasper	9	14	794	77	716	122
Jefferson	31	20	624	3	387	27
Jones	11	28	897	243	725	403
Kemper	148	1	766	158	765	391
Lafayette	4	127	1279	35	792	247
Lauderdale	71	28	1651	327	1507	744
Lawrence	7	169	688	91	656	428
Leake	35	59	929	235	839	484
Lee	26	24	1092	149	770	394
Leflore	—	—	316	—	228	6
Lincoln	74	69	911	80	874	452
Lowndes	16	—	814	6	392	26
Madison	27	44	746	18	575	34
Marion	53	175	658	181	744	485
Marshall	72	—	1263	23	514	62
Monroe	27	44	1509	99	1008	213
Montgomery	12	12	854	119	806	269
Neshoba	2	5	793	262	810	384
Newton	9	2	1031	170	970	222
Noxubee	11	3	681	34	548	60
Oktibbeha	5	22	758	59	615	148

MISSISSIPPI—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]PRESIDENT. 1896. Rep. electors. [2]McKinley	[3]McKinley	D'm Bryan & Sewall.	Pop Bryan & Watson	G'VN'R. 1895. D'm McLarin.	Pop. Burkitt.
Panola	24	54	1085	160	860	364
Pearl River	2	32	238	34	230	89
Perry	5	27	367	52	342	189
Pike	41	82	1285	95	710	148
Pontotoc	54	11	742	202	755	555
Prentiss	78	89	909	64	862	555
Quitman	3	37	170	1	126	21
Rankin	24	53	1014	31	841	62
Scott	23	1	736	46	764	159
Sharkey	14	7	189	5	131	13
Simpson	8	45	578	99	727	356
Smith	3	—	945	122	1291	378
Sunflower	23	4	450	11	240	27
Tal'h'tchee	18	8	761	19	305	80
Tate	21	55	987	141	779	178
Tippah	48	55	936	130	630	251
Tishomingo	29	38	812	40	550	237
Tunica	45	17	174	1	110	7
Union	47	67	1108	156	930	457
Warren	182	—	829	26	794	55
Washington	81	17	608	4	364	9
Wayne	6	26	583	72	492	174
Webster	130	15	655	222	608	574
Wilkinson	10	26	528	33	338	35
Winston	8	24	822	273	622	526
Yalobusha	28	45	1052	58	837	370
Yazoo	12	13	1059	102	590	158
Totals	2338	2785	46283	7517	40873	17466
Total vote.		59994			64339	

[1]Total vote for Palmer, Nat. Dem., 1,017.
[2]Hill faction. [3]Lynch faction.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1895.

Lieut.-Governor—J. H. Jones, Dem., 43,584; W. S. Robinson, Pop., 16,168.

Sec'y of State—J. L. Power, Dem., 45,502; R. R. Buntin, Pop., 14,922.

Auditor—W. D. Holder, Dem., 44,900; R. T. Love, Pop., 16,681.

Treasurer—A. Q. May, Dem., 44,723; C. W. Bolton, Pop., 15,450.

Att'y-General—Wiley N. Nash, Dem., 43,489; John J. Dennis, Pop., 15,364.

Supt. of Education—A. A. Kincannon, Dem., 43,778; A. Trotter, Pop., 14,818.

Land Comm'r—J. M. Simonton, Dem., 42,428; N. C. West, Pop., 15,557.

Sup. Court Clerk—E. W. Brown, Dem., 43,727; L. R. Collins, Pop., 14,898.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. John M. Allen (D.), 2,469. No opponent.

II. S. M. Howry (R.), 58; Thos. Spight (D.), 2,949; C. M. Haynie (Pop.), 167.

III. C. J. Jones (Col. R.), 373; T. C. Catchings (D.), 2,068.

IV. Andrew F. Fox (D.), 3,431; Raleigh Brewer (Pop.), 1,020.

V. J. R. S. Pitts (R.), 142; John S. Williams (D.), 4,943; L. L. Caldwell (Pop.), 58.

VI. H. C. Turley (R.), 427; F. A. Mc-

MISSISSIPPI—(Continued).

Lain (D.), 3,276; M. M. Evans (Ind. D.), 1,390; N. C. Hathorn (Pop.), 998.

VII. E. F. Brennan (R.), 156; J. B. Yellowley (R.), 171; Patrick Henry (D.), 3,278.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Democrats	45	131	176
Populists	—	2	2

The amendment to the Constitution was adopted by a vote of 14,516 yeas, 5,321 nays. It reads: "Section 232.—The Commissioners of said levee districts shall have supervision of the erection, repair and maintenance of the levees in their respective districts, and shall have power to cede all their rights of way and levees and the maintenance, management and control thereof to the Government of the United States."

MISSOURI.

Counties.	*SUPREME CT. JUDGE. 1898. Rep. Finkelberg...	Dem. Marshall	Pop. Voris....	†GOV'N'R. 1896. Rep. Lewis...	Dem. Stephens.
Adair	2148	1627	285	2416	2054
Andrew	2130	1889	15	2266	2102
Atchison	1680	1793	59	1585	2097
Audrain	1129	3216	74	1623	3895
Barry	2158	2328	63	2326	2993
Barton	1602	2057	47	1521	2596
Bates	1912	2648	660	2734	4297
Benton	1803	1402	31	1972	1633
Bollinger	1181	1356	24	1274	1442
Boone	739	3471	73	1709	5033
Buchanan	5523	6573	26	6829	7342
Butler	1397	1621	50	1630	1672
Caldwell	2024	1535	155	2148	1899
Callaway	1316	3755	19	1868	4371
Camden	1351	1015	33	1338	1158
C. Girardeau	2543	2017	222	2493	2321
Carroll	3191	3177	57	3395	3465
Carter	527	672	2	485	607
Cass	1528	2532	114	2302	3840
Cedar	1693	1494	249	1898	2234
Charlton	1492	2904	55	2361	4203
Christian	1857	1062	90	1996	1584
Clark	1930	1910	5	1955	2091
Clay	454	2882	46	936	3923
Clinton	1374	1990	35	1795	2575
Cole	1874	2131	9	1980	2274
Cooper	2424	2646	67	2688	3002
Crawford	1410	1287	12	1447	1376
Dade	1816	1736	79	1812	2126
Dallas	1533	1067	257	1476	1397
Daviess	2273	2604	83	2372	2983
De Kalb	1541	1707	101	1611	2057
Dent	871	1255	71	1107	1451
Douglass	1698	500	867	1614	1373
Dunklin	547	1914	15	965	2903
Franklin	3119	2329	11	3794	2870
Gasconade	1966	481	12	2178	525
Gentry	1947	2346	160	2027	2648
Greene	5157	4965	322	5840	6104
Grundy	2117	1087	18	2805	1609
Harrison	2661	1706	174	2980	2439
Henry	2307	3401	109	3329	4296

MISSOURI—(Continued).

Counties.	*SUPREME CT. JUDGE. 1898. Rep. Finkelberg...	Dem. Marshall	Pop. Voris....	†GOV'N'R. 1896. Rep. Lewis...	Dem. Stephens.
Hickory	1154	795	41	1208	907
Holt	2181	1634	23	2408	1975
Howard	882	2626	28	1360	3245
Howell	2013	1822	257	1900	2110
Iron	469	706	7	605	1011
Jackson	14511	16780	328	19879	19210
Jasper	5456	5550	274	4927	6640
Jefferson	2674	2856	23	2883	2871
Johnson	2647	3179	127	3284	4126
Knox	1092	1768	46	1266	2078
Laclede	1620	1610	200	1601	1951
Lafayette	2779	3529	36	3393	4387
Lawrence	2893	2928	54	2973	3247
Lewis	1006	2174	40	1580	2578
Lincoln	1198	2535	7	1581	2992
Linn	2639	2709	59	3030	3242
Livingston	2171	2484	261	2415	2977
McDonald	1069	1296	50	1006	1598
Macon	3042	3632	202	3516	4293
Madison	651	1066	12	776	1198
Maries	398	1073	3	552	1373
Marion	1348	2775	5	2673	4019
Mercer	1566	867	24	1977	1310
Miller	1719	1538	29	1713	1608
Mississippi	708	1196	7	1062	1658
Moniteau	1534	1536	239	1584	1977
Monroe	523	3402	42	894	4352
M'tgomery	1810	2103	39	1936	2231
Morgan	1282	1364	74	1379	1510
N.-Madrid	275	1073	3	485	1627
Newton	2037	2326	88	2179	2867
Nodaway	3448	3899	48	3458	4434
Oregon	508	1349	74	578	1687
Osage	1643	1346	2	1712	1442
Ozark	1212	681	160	1198	844
Pemiscot	659	1558	23	352	1247
Perry	1591	1496	9	1518	1456
Pettis	3482	3632	15	4175	4183
Phelps	1095	1508	155	1053	1765
Pike	2182	3420	12	2925	3817
Platte	796	2815	—	1052	3181
Polk	2455	2141	753	2580	2556
Pulaski	717	1227	7	806	1390
Putnam	1793	920	19	2373	1319
Ralls	502	1905	10	829	2302
Randolph	1120	2743	33	2191	4055
Ray	1405	2887	16	2016	3893
Reynolds	231	648	6	385	951
Ripley	646	1147	31	754	1338
St. Charles.	2878	2068	11	3180	2247
St. Clair	1588	1872	162	1903	2450
St. Francois	1513	2048	7	1653	2256
S. Genevieve	799	1126	—	905	1228
St. Louis(Co)	4976	2976	28	6204	3423
Saline	1925	3836	62	3106	5424
Schuyler	1027	1299	76	1131	1505
Scotland	1143	1678	78	1221	1841
Scott	474	1356	6	750	1898
Shannon	589	1011	18	695	1136
Shelby	909	2202	23	1284	2809
Stoddard	1089	1948	58	1602	2838
Stone	987	412	111	1101	729
Sullivan	2434	2420	7	2406	2431
Taney	978	694	56	1027	889
Texas	1671	2075	119	1792	2480

MISSOURI—(Continued).

Counties.	*SUPREME CT. JUDGE. —1898.—			†GOV'N'R. —1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.
	Finkelberg.	Marshall.	Voris.	Lewis.	Stephens.
Vernon	1668	3364	41	2287	4932
Warren	1381	453	23	1697	656
Wash'gton	1536	1422	2	1543	1465
Wayne	1583	1529	8	1413	1578
Webster	1711	1689	125	1687	1853
Worth	1042	1111	46	895	1087
Wright	1852	1142	293	1773	1539
St. L's (c'y)	48900	39697	220	65614	50301
Totals	255428	285770	9937	307729	351062
Per cent.	45.87	51.32	1.78	46.34	52.87
Plurality		30342			43333
Total vote		556831			663945

*The Populist column represents the "Middle-of-the-Road" faction. The fusion wing of the party withdrew its candidates and substituted the candidates of the Democrats. Vote for Robinson (Pro.), 2,933; Sanderson (Soc. D.), 1,645; Custenboder (Soc. Lab.), 1,063. Scattering, 55.

†Vote for McTrimble (N. D.), 1,809; Faris (Pro.), 2,588; Frey (Soc. Lab.), 757.

VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS, 1898.

Supreme Court Judge (short term).—Edward Higbee (R.), 253,178; L. B. Valliant (D.), 288,136; A. H. Livingston (M. R. Pop.), 9,752; J. P. Orr (Bolting Pop.), 2,871; G. A. Hoehn (Soc. D.), 1,631; C. Cunningham (S. L.), 1,038.

Railroad Commissioner.—W. S. Hathaway (R.), 254,495; William E. McCully (D.), 287,002; J. F. Williams (Pro.), 2,823; J. H. Hills (M. R. Pop.), 9,685; G. J. Storz (Soc. D.), 1,644; S. S. Andrews (S. L.), 1,066.

Superintendent of Education.—J. R. Kirk (R.), 254,263; W. T. Carrington (D.), 287,216; John D. Brown (M. R. Pop.), 9,663; R. T. Bond (Pro.), 2,812; J. A. Rendall (Soc. D.), 1,646; S. Kaucher (S. L.), 1,028.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. A. N. Seaber (R.), 15,460; James T. Lloyd (D.), 20,048; J. M. London (Pop.), 738.

II. William C. Irvin (R.), 15,627; W. W. Rucker (D.), 20,768; Hugh Tudor (Pop.), 499.

III. James E. Goodrich (R.), 16,440; John Dougherty (D.), 19,560; U. A. Towns (Pop.), 809.

IV. Arthur W. Brewster (R.), 16,261; C. F. Cochran (D.), 18,294.

V. John W. Welborn (R.), 17,144; William S. Cowherd (D.), 20,487; George Wilson (Pop.), 305; William H. Stripe (S. L.), 317.

VI. Samuel W. Jurden (R.), 13,595; D. A. De Armond (D.), 16,645; S. C. Books (Pop.), 1,510; J. E. Stevenson (Pro.), 290.

VII. W. G. Robertson (R.), 17,642; James A. Cooney (D.), 22,586; D. F. Mitchell (Pop.), 666.

VIII. J. W. Vosholl (R.), 18,831; Richard P. Bland (D.), 21,674; William R. Hale (Pop.), 271.

IX. R. S. Shackelford (R.), 14,449; Champ Clark (D.), 17,463; Hay Bell (Pro.), 144.

X. Richard Bartholdt (R.), 19,850; Michael Gill (D.), 13,254; C. E. Keefer (Soc. Dem.), 247; J. J. Ernst (S. L.), 126.

XI. Charles F. Joy (R.), 21,315; E. A. Noonan (D.), 18,657; P. Schweitt (Pop.), 144; C. F. Gebelein (Soc. D.), 149; J. H. Rabe (S. L.), 520.

XII. Charles E. Pearce (R.), 15,300; Robert H. Kern (D.), 12,989; D. W. Scott (Col. Rep.), 638; L. C. Fry (S. L.), 61; L. P. Tomsen (Soc. D.), 100.

XIII. John A. Reppy (R.), 18,314; Edward Robb (D.), 21,601; J. B. Dines (Pop.), 702.

XIV. George M. Miley (R.), 18,650; W. D. Vandiver (D.), 21,771; De W. Eskero (Pop.), 2,025.

XV. F. E. Williams (R.), 16,918; M. E. Benton (D.), 20,202.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	9	58	67
Democrats	25	80	105
Populists	—	2	2

MONTANA.

Counties.	[1]PRESID'T. —1896.—		GOV'NOR. —1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem. (Fus.)	Rep.	Fus.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Botkin.	Smith.
Beaverhead	154	1246	405	981
Carbon	365	739	409	667
Cascade	953	2920	1302	2522
Choteau	624	701	642	661
Custer	723	676	701	673
Dawson	385	177	347	195
Deer Lodge	446	4916	1008	4029
Fergus	725	834	772	788
Flathead	413	1360	536	1216
Gallatin	423	1649	684	1378
Granite	61	1746	195	1496
Jefferson	153	2185	455	1833
Lewis & Clarke	1057	4007	1293	3791
Madison	315	1633	681	1252
Meagher	333	1305	414	1136
Missoula	365	2259	532	1973
Park	328	1252	512	1029
Ravalle	207	1542	436	1264
Silver Bow	1275	9992	2367	8548
Sweet Grass	292	298	348	232
Teton	293	321	322	299
Valley	175	204	188	183
Yellowstone	429	575	444	542
Totals	10494	42537	14993	36688
Per cent.	19.72	79.93	29.01	70.99
Plurality		32043		21695
Total vote	53217		51681	

[1]Palmer ticket did not appear on the ballot. Levering (Pro.), 186.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Lieutenant-Governor.—P. R. Dolman (Rep.), 17,200; A. E. Spriggs (Dem.-Pop.), 32,106.

MONTANA—(Continued).

Secretary of State.—L. Rotwitt (Rep.), 20,553; T. S. Hogan (Dem.-Pop.), 28,843.

Treasurer.—C. M. Webster (Rep.), 21,-176; T. E. Collins (Dem.-Pop.), 28,419.

Auditor.—A. L. Love (Rep.), 17,751; T. W. Poindexter (Dem.-Pop.), 28,888.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—J. B. Hendricks (Rep.), 18,154; E. A. Carleton (Dem.-Pop.), 30,594.

Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court.—G. H. Grubb (Rep.), 18,082; Horace R. Buck (Dem.-Pop.), 30,822.

Attorney-General.—S. G. Murray (Rep.), 18,210; C. B. Nolan (Dem.-Pop.), 31,004.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1898.

Albert J. Campbell (D.) was elected. Thomas S. Hogan (R.) and Thomas S. Marshall (Pop.) were the other candidates.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	9	7	16
Democrats	11	40	51
Populists	3	21	24

NEBRASKA.

Counties.	GOV'NOR.		[2]SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.	
	—1898.—		—1897.—	
	Rep.	Fus. Pop.	Rep.	[3]Fus.
	Hayward..	Poynter....	Post.....	Sullivan...
Adams	1844	1830	1594	1958
Antelope	908	1140	900	1216
Banner	114	85	133	103
Blaine	72	36	68	64
Boone	1149	1290	1079	1242
Box Butte	400	278	392	495
Boyd	385	454	543	538
Brown	388	275	336	296
Buffalo	1638	1966	1617	2154
Burt	1479	1155	1264	1109
Butler	1277	1790	1239	1907
Cass	2398	2227	2310	2270
Cedar	817	999	1006	1342
Chase	223	244	244	255
Cherry	553	562	558	680
Cheyenne	391	340	507	415
Clay	1648	1647	1487	1846
Colfax	715	1069	786	1298
Cuming	1076	1455	1004	615
Custer	1464	1830	1436	2027
Dakota	503	533	574	642
Dawes	606	588	643	809
Dawson	1210	1277	1120	1473
Deuel	231	175	273	259
Dixon	872	893	872	1127
Dodge	1693	1790	1736	2068
Douglass	9644	8841	9690	7974
Dundy	264	270	247	252
Fillmore	1639	1732	1534	1830
Franklin	861	980	736	1027
Frontier	755	785	732	834
Furnas	1163	1238	1034	1386
Gage	3227	2304	2865	2340
Garfield	161	210	146	196
Gosper	299	468	342	561
Grant	94	65	83	72
Greeley	311	634	359	777

NEBRASKA—(Continued).

Counties.	GOV'NOR.		[2]SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.	
	—1898.—		—1897.—	
	Rep.	Fus. Pop.	Rep.	[3]Fus.
	Hayward..	Poynter....	Post.....	Sullivan...
Hall	1797	1535	1684	1581
Hamilton	1332	1496	1215	1532
Harlan	784	1028	741	1104
Hayes	261	226	325	243
Hitchcock	400	501	401	537
Holt	798	1154	873	1375
Hooker	9	22	7	45
Howard	692	1059	742	1101
Jefferson	1699	1577	1523	1537
Johnson	1326	1034	1308	1156
Kearney	922	1042	774	1140
Keith	166	214	207	244
Keya Paha	211	272	228	303
Kimball	83	50	91	49
Knox	1250	1559	958	1247
Lancaster	5692	4497	5057	4696
Lincoln	910	909	1072	1216
Logan	56	69	59	95
Loup	93	99	110	125
Madison	1482	1508	1375	1580
McPherson	12	11	36	23
Merrick	967	920	847	951
Nance	711	748	692	939
Nemaha	1548	1559	1309	1677
Nuckolls	1191	1392	1063	1375
Otoe	2235	2042	1877	2174
Pawnee	1456	1003	1340	1141
Perkins	120	180	140	211
Phelps	876	1005	781	1106
Pierce	516	670	549	857
Platte	1106	1565	1101	2053
Polk	688	1256	669	1357
Red Willow	965	804	881	935
Richardson	2274	2262	2107	2402
Rock	329	223	346	233
Saline	1838	1676	1629	1799
Sarpy	645	961	591	995
Saunders	1778	2309	1784	2625
Scott's Bluff	236	225	278	193
Seward	1511	1633	1458	1830
Sheridan	387	549	494	733
Sherman	424	609	433	752
Sioux	107	197	131	244
Stanton	645	703	628	779
Thayer	1491	1423	1340	1389
Thomas	35	55	42	78
Thurston	490	429	563	515
Valley	720	836	674	826
Washington	1300	1228	1256	1193
Wayne	828	747	851	937
Webster	1185	1195	1082	1225
Wheeler	76	137	77	161
York	1836	1745	1707	1755
Totals	93281	96703	80009	102828
Per cent	48.58	51.42	45.82	52.93
Plurality	——	3422	——	13819
Total vote	189984		194251	

[2]Sara A. Wilson (Lib.), 82; Switzler (N. D.), 713; Strong (Pro.), 1,625.

[3]Silver Rep., Silver Dem. and Pop.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieut.-Governor.—Geo. A. Murphy (R.), 92,153; E. A. Gilbert (Fus. Sil. R.), 96,208.

NEBRASKA—(Continued).

Secretary of State.—C. Duras (R.), 91,775; W. F. Porter (Fus. Pop.), 96,152.

Treasurer.—P. Mortensen (R.), 92,109; J. B. Meserve (D. Fus.), 96,700.

Auditor.—T. L. Matthews (R.), 91,197; John F. Cornell (Fus. Pop.), 96,221.

Attorney-General.—N. D. Jackson (R.), 92,203; C. J. Smythe (Fus. D.), 95,444.

Supt. of Public Instruction.—J. F. Saylor (R.), 90,544; W. R. Jackson (Fus. Pop.), 96,302.

Land Commissioner.—A. R. Williams (R.), 94,040; Jacob Wolfe (Fus. Pop.), 95,079.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. E. J. Burkett (R.), 12,462; James Manahan (D.), 9,995.

II. David H. Mercer*(R.), 11,975; G. M. Hitchcock (Dem. Fus.), 10,941.

III. W. F. Norris (R.), 12,186; John R. Robinson (Fus.), 12,948.

IV. E. H. Hinshaw (R.), 14,371; Wm. L. Stark (Fus.), 15,579.

V. C. E. Adams (R.), 11,679; R. D. Sutherland (Fus.), 13,055.

VI. Norris Brown (R.), 5,205; Wm. L. Greene (Pop. Fus.), 5,915.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	21	59	80
Democrats (Fus. with Pop.).....	12	41	53

NEVADA.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. —1898.—			[2]PR'S'D'T. —1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	S. R.	Rep.	Dem.
	Mc-Millan.	Rus-sell....	Sadler...	Mc-Kinley	Bryan...
Churchill ..	95	53	38	47	153
Douglass ..	209	60	142	175	180
Elko	324	418	499	127	942
Esmeralda .	158	65	191	69	384
Eureka ...	134	75	336	22	533
Humboldt .	284	272	349	98	715
Lander	85	182	199	36	479
Lincoln ...	111	257	259	30	813
Lyon	301	93	199	113	450
Nye	31	40	147	12	215
Ormsby ...	370	61	395	284	550
Storey	596	148	346	372	1075
Washoe ...	705	191	286	513	1010
White Pine.	145	102	184	40	303
Totals ...	3548	2057	3570	1938	7802
Per cent...	35.44	20.57	35.66	18.81	81.19
Plurality ..			22		6439
Total vote..	10011			10314	

[1]McCullough (Pop.), 833.
[2]Bryan and Watson (Pop.), 575.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—W. Ferguson (R.), 3,198; W. C. Grimes (D.), 2,038; James R. Judge (Sil. R.), 3,663; W. H. Coffey (Pop.), 773.

Secretary of State.—F. L. Littell (R.), 3,160; John Webber (D.), 2,215; Eugene Howell (Sil. R.), 4,318.

Controller.—J. F. Turrittin (R.), 2,499; G. M. Humphrey (D.), 2,065; S. P. Davis (Sil. R.), 2,918; H. P. Beck (Pop.), 644; C. A. La Grane (Ind.), 1,575.

Treasurer.—F. J. Button (R.), 3,415; W. G. Thompson (D.), 1,492; D. M. Ryan (Sil. R.), 4,731.

Attorney-General.—M. A. Murphy (R.), 3,750; A. Chartz (Pop.), 1,403; W. D. Jones (Sil. R.), 4,407.

Surveyor-General.—Allen G. Bragg (R.), 2,434; T. K. Stewart (D.), 1,887; E. D. Kelley (Sil. R.), 3,610; A. C. Pratt (Pop.), 1,743.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Orvis Ring (R.), 5,346; H. C. Cutting (Sil. R.), 4,168.

Chief Justice.—M. Z. Price (Pop.), 2,074; C. H. Belknap (Sil. R.), 6,898.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1898.

Francis G. Newlands (Sil. R.), 5,766; Thomas Wren (Pop.), 3,111.

LEGISLATURE FOR 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	4	10	14
Democrats	—	2	2
Silver Republicans.	10	16	26
Independents	1	2	3

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. —1898.—			[2]G'V'NOR. —1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
	Rollins.	Stone....	Stevens.	Rams-dell...	Kent....
Belknap	2244	2526	90	2911	1676
Carroll	2341	1819	86	2346	1499
Cheshire	3475	1968	103	3954	1714
Coos	2666	2478	66	2587	2003
Grafton	4881	3541	143	5068	3038
Hillsboro ...	9574	8853	257	11090	6756
Merrimack .	6405	5474	271	6546	4268
Rockingham	6619	4288	173	6825	3615
Strafford ...	4499	3248	94	4762	2599
Sullivan	2046	1458	50	2298	1205
Totals	44730	35653	1333	48387	28333
Per cent	54.26	43.25	1.62	61.41	35.95
Plurality ...	9077			20054	
Total vote..	82433			78797	

[1]Greenleaf (Pop.), 104; Whitehouse (Soc.-Lab.), 263; Claflin (Soc. D.), 350.
[2]Berry (Pro.), 1,052; Greenleaf (Pop.), 286; Barnard (N. D.), 229; Acton (Soc. Lab.), 488.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Cyrus A. Sulloway (R.), 21,373; B. J. Knowlton (D.), 18,518; Isaac B. Vail (Pro.), 550; L. Arnstein (Soc. Lab.), 309; C. H. Mellen (Soc. D.), 194.

II. Frank G. Clarke (R.), 22,395; Warren F. Daniels (D.), 17,266; John C. Berry (Pro.), 580; E. M. Blodgett (Pop.), 56; E. E. Southwick (Soc. D.), 74.

LEGISLATURE FOR 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	22	249	271
Democrats	2	109	111
Independents	—	1	1

NEW-JERSEY.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. 1898.			[2]ASSEMBLY. 1898.		[3]PRESIDENT. 1896.	
	Rep. Voorhees.	Dem. Crane.	Pop. Schrayshuen.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.
Atlantic	4,107	2,830	24	3,869	3,035	5,005	2,223
Bergen	6,964	6,355	21	6,675	6,514	8,545	4,531
Burlington	6,819	5,437	51	6,653	5,440	9,371	4,610
Camden	10,912	6,807	27	10,858	6,967	16,395	6,380
Cape May	1,726	1,166	5	1,640	1,240	2,136	929
Cumberland	5,443	3,766	22	5,362	3,879	7,018	3,877
Essex	32,262	27,575	38	32,756	27,100	42,587	20,500
Gloucester	3,772	2,958	5	3,896	2,712	4,727	2,981
Hudson	22,134	33,023	26	24,587	33,010	33,626	28,133
Hunterdon	3,182	4,856	19	3,175	4,779	4,264	4,992
Mercer	10,028	8,711	66	10,184	8,548	13,847	5,970
Middlesex	6,949	7,647	32	7,099	7,479	9,304	5,976
Monmouth	8,108	9,193	19	8,413	9,068	10,611	7,799
Morris	6,526	5,791	32	6,585	5,764	8,190	4,936
Ocean	2,753	1,319	3	2,640	1,401	3,384	1,068
Passaic	11,147	10,418	18	11,496	10,717	15,437	9,280
Salem	3,109	2,927	17	2,933	3,106	3,717	2,802
Somerset	3,529	3,182	12	3,510	3,149	4,388	2,608
Sussex	2,452	3,165	18	2,547	3,030	3,045	2,975
Union	9,272	7,033	27	9,292	6,981	11,707	6,073
Warren	2,857	4,393	9	3,105	4,133	4,063	5,013
Totals	164,051	158,552	491	167,475	158,052	221,367	133,675
Per cent	48.90	47.26	0.14			59.62	36.03
Plurality	5,499			9,423		87,692	
Total vote		335,445				371,014	

[1]Landon (Pro.), 6,893; Maguire (Soc.-Lab.), 5,458.

[2]Highest vote cast by each party in each county; Assemblymen are voted for at large in each county.

[3]Palmer (N. D.), 6,373; Levering (Pro.), 5,614; Matchett (S. L.), 3,985.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, 1898.

ATLANTIC CO.—Lewis Evans (R.), 3,982; F. Schuchardt (D.), 2,869; J. S. Clark (Pro.), 279.

BERGEN CO.—Wm. M. Johnson (R.), 6,999; Daniel A. Currie (D.), 6,276; C. Armann (S. L.), 140.

CUMBERLAND CO.—Edward C. Stokes (R.), 5,174; Edward E. Grosscup (D.), 3,921; W. M. Shephard (Pro.), 583.

HUDSON CO.—Henry Brautigam (R.), 22,610; A. L. McDermott (D.), 32,138; Samuel Wilson (Pro.), 286; A. Krafft (S. L.), 1,726.

MERCER CO.—E. C. Hutchinson (R.), 10,037; Bayard Stockton (D.), 8,576; C. F. Burgner (Pro.), 468.

MORRIS CO.—Mahlon Pitney (R.), 6,606; T. H. Hoagland (D.), 5,775; Miller (Pro.), 488.

OCEAN CO.—Geo. G. Smith (R.), 2,679; Chas. A. Rogers (D.), 1,330; Simpson (Pro.), 120.

UNION.—J. Cross (R.), 9,054; G. A. Ford (D.), 7,074; Brookfield (Pro.), 259; Miller (S. L.), 495.

SENATE OF 1899.

Atlantic Co.....[3]Lewis Evans (R.).
Bergen Co.....[3]Wm. M. Johnson (R.).
Burlington Co...[2]Howard E. Packer (D.).
Camden Co.....[1]Herbert W. Johnson (R.).
Cape May Co....[2]Robert E. Hand (R.).
Cumberland Co..[3]Edward C. Stokes (R.).
Essex Co.....[1]Geo. W. Ketcham (R.).
Gloucester Co....[1]Solomon H. Stanger (R.).
Hudson Co.....[3]Allan L. McDermott (D.).
Hunterdon Co....[2]John R. Foster (D.).
Mercer Co.....[3]E. C. Hutchinson (R.).
Middlesex Co....[2]James H. Van Cleef (D.).
Monmouth Co....[1]Charles Asa Francis (R.).
Morris Co.....[3]Mahlon Pitney (R.).
Ocean Co.....[3]George G. Smith (R.).
Passaic Co.....[2]Christian Braun (D.).
Salem Co.....[1]Richard C. Miller (R.).
Somerset Co.....[1]Charles A. Reed (R.).
Sussex Co.....[2]Lewis J. Martin (D.).
Union Co.....[1]Joseph Cross (R.).
Warren Co.....[1]Isaac Barber (D.).

[1]Term expires 1900. [2]Term expires 1901. [3]Term expires 1902.

ASSEMBLY OF 1899.

ATLANTIC CO.—L. H. Ashley (R.).

BERGEN CO.—John M. Bell (R.); E. W. Wakelee (R.).

BURLINGTON CO.—Joel Horner (R.); Charles Wright (R.).

CAMDEN CO.—J. H. McMurray (R.); W. J. Bradley (R.); Edgar J. Coles (R.).

CAPE MAY CO.—Ellis H. Marshall (R.).

CUMBERLAND CO.—W. L. Shropshire (R.); Jesse L. Steelman (R.).

ESSEX CO.—Jacob Clark (R.); A. T. Guenther (R.); J. W. Weseman (R.); John Kreitler (R.); Frederick Deleot (R.); G. F. Brandenburg (R.); William Mungle (R.); John L. Bullard (R.); John N. Klein (R.); J. P. Dexheimer (R.); Benjamin F. Jones (R.).

GLOUCESTER CO.—David O. Watkins (R.).

HUDSON CO.—T. J. Carroll (D.); James P. Hall (D.); F. T. Kelaher (D.); Maurice Marks (D.); James J. Murphy (D.); John H. Vollers (D.); Allan Benny (D.); J. Emil Walschied (D.); John J. Marnell (D.); Leon Abbett (D.); M. J. Bruder (D.).

HUNTERDON CO.—Oliver I. Blackwell (D.); George F. Martens (D.).

NEW-JERSEY—(Continued).

MERCER CO.—Ira Wood (R.); Henry J. Nicklin (R.); John B. Yard (R.).

MIDDLESEX CO.—Joseph Ridgeway (D.); Adam Eckert (D.); John J. Quaid (D.).

MONMOUTH CO.—Joseph L. Butcher (D.); Joseph C. Heyer (D.); B. D. Woolley (D.).

MORRIS CO.—Jacob W. Welsh (R.); George E. Poole (R.).

OCEAN CO.—Courtney Carr (R.).

PASSAIC CO.—Wood McKee (R.); Vivian M. Lewis (R.); John W. Sturr (R.); John King (R.).

SALEM CO.—Frank Wright (D.).

SOMERSET CO.—Edward E. Cooper (R.).

SUSSEX CO.—Elvin E. Smith (D.).

UNION CO.—George A. Squire (R.); Roger F. Murray (R.); Robert G. Houston (R.).

WARREN CO.—Hiram D. White (D.); Jacob B. Smith (D.).

RECAPITULATION OF LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	14	37	51
Democrats	7	23	30

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. H. C. Loudenslager (R.), 23,864; Samuel Iredell (D.), 18,092; G. J. Haven (Pro.), 1,859; F. F. Mills (S. L.), 164.

II. John J. Gardner (R.), 24,035; John F. Hull (D.), 17,367; Joseph J. Currie (Pro.), 1,294; J. P. Weigel (S. L.), 153.

III. Benjamin F. Howell (R.), 19,412; Patrick Convery (D.), 18,683; F. Williams (S. L.), 183; O. B. Bird (Pro.), 670.

IV. J. I. B. Reilley (R.), 15,207; Joshua R. Salmon (D.), 17,866; F. P. Lefferts (Pro.), 1,571; F. Campbell (S. L.), 70.

V. James F. Stewart (R.), 18,367; Francis J. Marley (D.), 16,342; Charles H. Stocking (Pro.), 354; L. Magnet (S. L.), 1,270.

VI. R. W. Parker (R.), 23,843; Henry G. Atwater (D.), 20, 150; D. B. Raub (Pro.), 395; H. Carless (S. L.), 1,035.

VII. Zebina K. Pangborn (R.), 20,162; William D. Daly (D.), 30,270; Joel W. Brown (Pro.), 258; G. P. Heerschaft (S. L.), 1,723.

VIII. Charles N. Fowler (R.), 20,230; Edward A. Snyder (D.), 15,878; J. C. Davis (Pro.), 561; W. J. Campbell (S. L.), 740.

NEW-YORK.

(For State and City vote see Index.)

NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	SUPREME COURT JUDGE. —1898.— Rep. Eaves...	SUPREME COURT JUDGE. —1898.— Dem. Hoke...	[1]GOVERN'R. —1896.— Rep. Russell..	[1]GOVERN'R. —1896.— Dem. Watson..
Alamanca ...	2239	2616	2212	2166
Alexander ...	811	892	620	881
Alleghany ...	584	853	601	744

NORTH CAROLINA—(Continued).

Counties.	SUPREME COURT JUDGE. —1898.— Rep. Eaves...	SUPREME COURT JUDGE. —1898.— Dem. Hoke...	[1]GOVERN'R. —1896.— Rep. Russell..	[1]GOVERN'R. —1896.— Dem. Watson..
Anson	1403	1873	1158	1681
Ashe	1815	1704	1736	1565
Beaufort	2291	2662	2165	2073
Bertie	2013	1732	2250	1372
Bladen	1428	1676	1263	1361
Brunswick	1210	1193	900	820
Buncombe	3868	4438	4552	4159
Burke	1324	1474	1401	1488
Cabarrus	1307	1949	940	1490
Caldwell	797	1190	964	1290
Camden	556	606	584	511
Carteret	1053	1300	979	1147
Caswell	1637	1445	1699	1310
Catawba	1514	1988	1022	1768
Chatham	2112	2052	1469	1698
Cherokee	939	972	986	759
Chowan	1174	994	1134	722
Clay	365	437	302	422
Cleveland	1530	2455	1200	2017
Columbus	1531	2116	1014	1420
Craven	2885	2076	2867	1656
Cumberland	2235	2405	2261	1955
Currituck	497	963	475	778
Dare	457	499	463	409
Davidson	2092	2409	2372	1881
Davie	1097	915	1303	747
Duplin	1839	2109	1145	1551
Durham	1895	2534	1858	2092
Edgecombe	2498	2891	2736	1807
Forsyth	3324	3009	3780	2685
Franklin	2409	2698	1898	2204
Gaston	1731	2348	1559	1891
Gates	778	1103	767	877
Graham	379	370	344	359
Granville	2279	2236	2196	1896
Greene	1237	1218	1021	1005
Guilford	3214	4211	3393	3417
Halifax	2677	3684	3979	1997
Harnett	1348	1617	1024	1264
Haywood	1041	1853	1039	1878
Henderson	1313	1048	1452	1005
Hertford	1460	1183	1437	879
Hyde	969	994	810	861
Iredell	2096	2795	2008	2524
Jackson	997	1156	872	1002
Johnston	2040	3737	1834	3074
Jones	851	821	704	659
Lenoir	1695	2035	1501	1598
Lincoln	1118	1341	1034	1125
Macon	971	1050	889	1009
Madison	2154	1272	2275	1309
Martin	1556	1700	1382	1479
McDowell	1017	1257	949	1075
Mecklenburg	3526	5185	3748	4429
Mitchell	1639	672	1855	618
Montgomery	1193	1368	1204	984
Moore	2017	2143	1910	1739
Nash	2219	2530	1571	1578
New-Hanover	2641	2804	3145	2218
Northampton	2228	1815	2312	1660
Onslow	877	1451	671	1154
Orange	1265	1530	1238	1245
Pamlico	826	758	649	503
Pasquotank	1391	1372	1510	938
Pender	1255	1295	1159	1089
Perquimans	992	975	1006	684

NORTH CAROLINA—(Continued).

Counties.	SUPREME COURT JUDGE. —1898.— Rep. Eaves.	Dem. Hoke.	[1]GOVERN'R. —1896.— Rep. Russell.	Dem. Watson.
Person	1512	1600	1399	1681
Pitt	2799	3224	2462	2538
Polk	657	505	715	477
Randolph	2742	2675	2711	2263
Richmond	1688	2732	2462	1849
Robeson	2804	3535	2282	2156
Rockingham	2673	2950	2428	2503
Rowan	1533	2950	1428	2495
Rutherford	1685	2260	1945	2049
Sampson	2437	1736	1258	1270
Stanly	541	1238	494	1102
Stokes	1904	1679	2052	1407
Surry	2391	2247	2540	2083
Swain	701	744	531	739
Transylvania	646	606	649	600
Tyrell	472	523	489	305
Union	1430	2510	997	1784
Vance	1791	1233	1815	1093
Wake	5084	5664	4801	4491
Warren	2251	1217	2171	922
Washington	1237	817	1270	591
Watauga	1155	1115	1172	1041
Wayne	2538	3454	2336	2719
Wilkes	2649	1741	2828	1778
Wilson	2040	2458	1443	1552
Yadkin	1610	1007	1641	1017
Yancey	850	977	977	1030
Totals	159511	177449	154052	145216
Per cent	47.50	52.50	46.65	43.97
Plurality		17938	8836	
Total vote	337960		330200	

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Harry Skinner (Pop. R. Ind.), 18,263; John H. Small (D.), 19,732.

II. George H. White (R.), 17,561; James B. Lloyd (Pop.), 14,947; W. E. Fountain (Pop.), 2,447.

III. John E. Fowler (Pop. R. Ind.), 15,819; Charles R. Thomas (D.), 16,008.

IV. Joseph J. Jenkins (Pop. R. Ind.), 19,419; J. W. Atwater (D. Ind.), 18,581.

V. Spencer B. Adams (R.), 18,607; W. W. Kitchin (D. Pop. Ind.), 20,869.

VI. Oliver H. Dockery (Pop. R. Ind.), 17,329; John D. Bellamy (D.), 23,168.

VII. Theodore F. Klutze (D.), 20,763; Morrison H. Caldwell (Pop.), 14,661.

VIII. R. Z. Linney (R.), 17,414; John M. Brower (R. Bolter), 167; E. F. Lovell (D.), 16,137.

IX. Richmond Pearson (R.), 19,368; William T. Crawford (D.), 19,606.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	18	53	71
Democrats	8	33	41
Populists	24	32	56
Independents	—	2	2

NORTH DAKOTA.

Counties.	G'V'RN'R. —1898.— Rep. Fancher.	Fus. Holmes.	G'V'RN'R. —1896.— Rep. Briggs.	Dem. Richardson.
Barnes	1167	810	981	991
Benson	732	269	537	229
Billings	92	6	80	24
Bottineau	514	482	376	392
Burleigh	778	163	763	317
Cass	2609	1463	3060	2107
Cavalier	932	812	666	1027
Dickey	713	527	613	593
Eddy	398	202	282	241
Emmons	404	195	316	160
Foster	304	217	217	149
Grand Forks	1409	2563	2208	2043
Griggs	377	365	308	357
Kidder	229	62	189	90
La Moure	600	386	473	382
Logan	137	16	71	22
McHenry	291	212	222	147
McIntosh	585	49	348	60
McLean	299	52	126	68
Mercer	190	9	122	11
Morton	867	514	811	354
Nelson	730	681	614	605
Oliver	94	67	63	57
Pembina	1549	1239	1467	2048
Pierce	328	108	231	61
Ramsey	771	550	856	633
Ransom	779	614	768	593
Richland	1594	1351	1827	1118
Roulette	427	320	310	315
Sargent	686	498	592	644
Stark	547	242	568	149
Steele	614	252	563	335
Stutsman	821	652	727	546
Towner	460	291	324	363
Traill	1289	659	1629	711
Walsh	1548	1928	1669	2153
Ward	523	194	276	197
Wells	774	371	572	313
Williams	147	103	93	85
Totals	27308	19496	25918	20690
Per cent	58.34	41.66	55.60	44.39
Plurality	7812		5228	
Total vote	46804		46608	

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieut.-Governor.—J. M. Devine (Rep.), 28,703; Wm. A. Bentley (Fus.), 17,282.

Secretary of State.—Frederick Falley (Rep.), 28,143; S. Torgerson (Fus.), 17,516.

Treasurer.—D. W. Driscoll (Rep.), 28,946; Thos. Bolton (Fus.), 16,834.

Auditor.—A. N. Carlblom (Rep.), 26,165; G. A. Lieber (Fus.), 17,480.

Attorney-General. — John F. Cowan (Rep.), 28,768; M. A. Hildreth (Fus.), 17,064.

Sup't of Public Instruction.—J. G. Holland (Rep.), 27,805; Joseph Shafer (Fus.), 25,803.

Insurance Comm'r.—G. W. Harrison (Rep.), 27,764; W. L. Campbell (Fus.), 17,311.

Supreme Court Judge.—N. C. Young (Rep.), 27,989; C. J. Fish (Fus.), 18,400.

NORTH DAKOTA—(Continued).

Commissioner of Agriculture.—H. U. Thomas (Rep.), 28,334; N. Whipple (Fus.), 16,783.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1898.

B. F. Spaulding (Rep.), 27,776; H. M. Creel (Fus.), 17,844.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	22	55	77
Fus.(Dem.&Pop.)	9	7	16

OHIO.

Counties.	[1]SEC'Y STATE. 1898. Rep. Kinney..	1898. Dem. Guthrie.	1898. Pro. Brown..	GOV'NOR. 1897. Rep. Bushnell	1897. Dem. Chapman
Adams	3039	3043	57	3046	2987
Allen	2823	4240	56	3559	4819
Ashland	2107	2779	54	2331	2957
Ashtabula ..	5495	1559	151	6383	2309
Athens	4146	1878	68	4682	2465
Auglaize ...	1883	3205	30	2247	3840
Belmont	6104	4551	147	6520	5521
Brown	2398	3177	43	2704	3653
Butler	4213	5973	67	4842	7812
Carroll	2129	1374	46	2439	1598
Champagne	3605	2672	64	3751	2889
Clark	5443	4060	110	6230	4687
Clermont ...	3336	3509	47	3447	4104
Clinton	3367	1891	77	3648	2108
Columbiana	7219	4293	303	7456	4920
Coshocton ..	2724	3124	63	3026	3607
Crawford ...	1884	3717	49	2416	4725
Cuyahoga ..	29221	18796	594	32277	27183
Darke	3808	4756	55	3867	4932
Defiance ...	1931	2756	35	2076	2916
Delaware ..	3254	3192	123	3386	3051
Erie	4190	3351	50	4282	3864
Fairfield	3203	4727	71	3141	4871
Fayette	2643	1929	37	2971	2158
Franklin ...	16944	16542	337	16487	17836
Fulton	2639	1742	25	2723	1796
Gallia	3085	1591	40	3715	2121
Geauga	1977	710	40	2376	846
Greene	3877	1755	129	4554	2333
Guernsey ..	3667	2311	194	3725	2573
Hamilton ...	42910	29385	229	41122	39607
Hancock ...	4814	4463	108	4495	4113
Hardin	3875	3863	76	3854	3852
Harrison ...	2585	1796	63	2783	1971
Henry	2174	3324	42	2057	3362
Highland ...	3445	3355	126	3753	3386
Hocking	2236	2398	28	2407	2643
Holmes	1014	2530	44	1180	2967
Huron	4232	2806	70	4142	3028
Jackson	3519	3004	44	3990	3521
Jefferson ...	4476	2350	161	4653	2750
Knox	3563	3667	55	3669	3775
Lake	2629	963	42	2969	1213
Lawrence ..	3378	1634	19	4226	2564
Licking	4648	5552	84	4987	6242
Logan	3395	2122	74	3822	2390
Lorain	6205	2498	89	5786	3144
Lucas	12152	8747	129	12274	11560
Madison	2795	2424	32	2874	2439
Mahoning ..	6244	5561	123	6410	5456
Marion	2703	3619	35	3106	3662
Medina	3068	1739	50	3159	2072

OHIO—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]SEC'Y STATE. 1898. Rep. Kinney..	1898. Dem. Guthrie.	1898. Pro. Brown..	GOV'NOR. 1897. Rep. Bushnell	1897. Dem. Chapman
Meigs	3783	1906	36	3757	1862
Mercer	1632	3299	23	1443	3286
Miami	5227	3831	51	5292	4332
Monroe	1287	2683	28	1542	3525
Montgomery	13985	12237	124	14136	13114
Morgan	2320	1935	46	2535	2171
Morrow	2330	1983	54	2331	2063
Muskingum .	6547	5845	243	6628	6225
Noble	2407	1877	39	2522	2178
Ottawa	1607	2636	18	1642	2623
Paulding ...	3041	3148	51	3196	3297
Perry	3306	3091	92	3549	3576
Pickway ...	2722	3432	53	3709	3760
Pike	2121	1620	11	2296	1945
Portage	3213	2282	102	3869	3289
Preble	3163	2781	69	3059	2704
Putnam	2248	4081	46	2344	4166
Richland ...	4083	5004	78	4357	5434
Ross	4943	4645	42	5277	4515
Sandusky ...	2962	3504	46	3157	4201
Scioto	4014	2778	52	4621	3396
Seneca	3907	4850	81	4284	5202
Shelby	1911	2794	33	2127	3149
Stark	9888	8617	322	10595	9613
Summit	7414	5965	255	6875	6583
Trumbull ...	5114	1894	106	6166	2931
Tuscarawas	3889	3972	72	5181	5538
Union	3148	2217	28	3231	2290
Van Wert...	3299	3199	43	3731	3747
Vinton	1969	1524	24	1920	1743
Warren	3728	2228	37	3621	2131
Washington	4779	3884	132	5306	4761
Wayne	3626	4611	238	3945	4969
Williams ...	2870	2707	42	3136	2999
Wood	5519	4488	60	5095	4548
Wyandot	1787	2433	27	2042	2686
Totals.....	406213	347074	7689	429915	401750
Per cent....	52.35	44.51	0.99	49.76	46.49
Plurality ..	61139				28165
Total vote.	779761			864022	

[1]Graft (U. Reform), 10,911; Flynn (S. L.), 5,874.

[2]Coxey (Pop), 6,254; Richardson (F. S. Pro.), 3,106; Watkins (S. L.), 4,242; Dexter (N. D.), 1,661; Lewis (Negro Prot.), 476; Holliday (Pro.), 7,558.

VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS, 1898.

Judge of Supreme Court.—William T. Spear (R.), 408,909; Hugh G. Nichols (D.), 345,883; A. A. Brown (Un. Ref.), 10,550; M. Rouch (Pro.), 7,597; D. W. Wallace (S. L.), 5,787.

Member Board of Public Works.—Washington G. Johnston (R.), 408,220; T. D. Paul (D.), 346,354; J. A. Sheffield (Un. Ref.), 10,462; R. Candy (Pro.), 7,592; T. F. Smith (S. L.), 5,777.

Dairy and Food Commissioner.—Joseph E. Blackburn (R.), 388,884; John Baker (D.), 362,473; S. H. Ellis (Un. Ref.), 13,616; W. M. Hills (Pro.), 7,277; E. E. Applegarth (S. L.), 5,723.

Clerk of Supreme Court.—Josiah B. Allen (R.), 407,900; D. S. Fisher (D.), 346,-

OHIO—(Continued).

459; M. Krumm (Un. Ref.), 10,404; J. D. Swan (Pro.), 7,543; F. Pandorf (S. L.), 5,759.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. W. B. Shattuc (R.), 20,132; John F. Follett (D.), 13,980.

II. J. H. Bromwell (R.), 22,506; Chas. L. Swaim (D.), 15,998.

III. W. J. White (R.), 21,327; John L. Brenner (D.), 21,449.

IV. Philip M. Sheets (R.), 12,276; Robert Gordon (D.), 18,020.

V. A. N. Wilcox (R.), 15,612; David Meekison (D.), 19,264.

VI. Seth W. Brown (R.), 19,896; L. H. Whiteman (D.), 16,206.

VII. Walter L. Weaver (R.), 17,565; J. L. Zimmermann (D.), 17,159.

VIII. A. Lybrand (R.), 21,560; Wallace H. Doty (D.), 19,156.

IX. James H. Southard (R.), 21,913; S. E. Niece (D.), 18,081.

X. Stephen Morgan (R.), 19,297; Alva Crabtree (D.), 13,769.

XI. C. H. Grosvenor (R.), 19,806; C. E. Peoples (D.), 16,434.

XII. E. N. Huggins (R.), 20,530; John J. Lentz (D.), 21,232.

XIII. H. L. Wenner (R.), 17,606; James A. Norton (D.), 21,410.

XIV. Winfield S. Kerr (R.), 22,464; Thomas Gruber (D.), 19,134.

XV. H. C. Van Voorhis (R.), 19,404; Henry R. Stanbury (D.), 16,509.

XVI. Lorenzo Danford (R.), 16,263; E. M. Moore (D.), 13,377.

XVII. George E. Brown (R.), 16,016; J. A. McDowell (D.), 19,989.

XVIII. Robert W. Tayler (R.), 22,635; C. C. Weybrecht (D.), 19,575.

XIX. Charles Dick (R.), 23,359; R. H. Nevins (D.) (short term), 12,574; J. H. Phelps (D.), (long term), 12,612.

XX. F. O. Phillips (R.), 16,894; W. J. Hart (D.), 11,992.

XXI. Theodore E. Burton (R.), 17,599; L. A. Russell (D.), 10,823.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	17	62	79
Democrats	18	47	65
Ind. Rep.	1	—	1

OREGON.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. 1898. Rep. T. T. Geer..	Fu-sion. W. R. King..	Pop. (MR) John C. Luce..	[2]PRESIDENT. 1896. Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan...
Baker	1191	1436	115	951	1860
Benton	995	872	21	1074	992
Clackamas	2161	1772	141	2664	2386
Clatsop	1588	809	93	1849	1135
Columbia	724	534	64	1022	831
Coos	957	1013	129	1105	1558
Crook	667	492	25	607	575
Curry	310	252	6	300	301
Douglas	1653	1789	30	1917	2059
Gilliam	554	332	44	551	470
Grant	973	678	112	736	867
Harney	347	416	54	270	521
Jackson	1350	1277	389	1387	2354
Josephine	827	894	45	844	1194
Klamath	439	342	41	346	463
Lake	433	323	10	351	383
Lane	1929	1885	138	2215	2594
Lincoln	479	414	15	583	557
Linn	1902	2026	145	2064	2736
Malheur	387	555	27	312	654
Marion	3216	2713	70	3744	3419
Morrow	532	468	27	586	544
Multnomah	10351	4637	266	11824	6453
Polk	1267	1170	60	1253	1334
Sherman	478	285	41	426	414
Tillamook	635	323	46	691	536
Umatilla	1847	1466	112	1859	2083
Union	1625	1453	245	1303	2155
Wallowa	538	354	170	380	642
Wasco	1360	933	41	1701	1367
Wash'gton	1743	1219	89	2082	1560
Yamhill	1646	1198	55	1782	1736
Totals	45104	34530	2866	48779	46739
Per cent...	53.24	40.76	3.38	50.07	47.98
Plurality	10574			2040	
Total vote.	84713			97414	

[1]H. M. Clinton (Pro.), 2,213. (The official count for Governor will not be made till the Legislature meets in regular session in January, 1899.)

[2]Palmer (N. D.), 977; Levering (Pro.), 919.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Secretary of State.—Frank I. Dunbar (R.), 42,762; H. R. Kincaid (Fus.), 35,371; Ira Wakefield (Mid. of R. Pop.), 3,383; H. C. Davis (Pro.), 2,341.

Supreme Judge.—F. A. Moore (R.), 43,520; W. M. Ramsey (Fus.), 35,286; T. P. Hackleman (Pro.), 2,677.

Treasurer.—Charles S. Moore (R.), 43,443; J. O. Booth (Fus.), 33,466; J. K. Sears (Mid. of R. Pop.), 4,797; M. Votaw (Pro.), 1,865.

Attorney-General.—D. R. N. Blackburn (R.), 42,415; J. L. Story (Fus.), 35,207; C. J. Bright (Pro.), 3,071.

State Printer.—W. H. Leeds (R.), 42,073; C. A. Fitch (Fus.), 32,419; D. L. Grace (Mid. of R. Pop.), 4,480; T. S. McDaniel (Pro.), 2,633.

Supt. of Public Instruction.—J. H. Ackerman (R.), 42,246; H. S. Lyman (Fus.), 33,951; J. E. Hosmer (Mid. of R. Pop.), 3,984; B. B. Emerick (Pro.), 2,556.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Thomas H. Tongue (R.), 21,324; R.

OREGON—(Continued).

M. Veatch (Fus.), 19,287; J. L. Hill (Mid. of R. Pop.), 1,833; L. H. Pederson (Pro.), 1,113.

II. Malcolm A. Moody (R.), 21,291; C. M. Donaldson (Fus.), 14,634; H. E. Courtney (Mid. of R. Pop.), 2,273; G. W. Ingalls (Pro.), 1,120.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	24	42	66
Democrats	3	5	8
Fusion	1	6	7
*Populist	2	3	5
Silver Republican	—	4	4

*Hold-over from election of 1896. As there was but one wing of the party, it is not possible to classify them other than as "16 to 1," and for United States Senator will vote with Fusionists, very likely. The United States Senator to be elected in January will be for the term ending March 4, 1903, succeeding John H. Mitchell (R.). The Legislature of 1897 failed to elect a United States Senator, it being held up to prevent an election by the members opposed to the re-election of John H. Mitchell refusing to take oath of office to qualify.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR.—1898. Rep. Stone.	Dem. Jenks.	Pro. Swallow.	[2]TREASURER.—1897. Rep. Beacom.	Dem. Brown.
Adams	2925	3409	775	2380	2296
Allegheny .	44561	25840	5772	27036	10124
Armstrong	4043	3239	501	4526	2821
Beaver	4265	3664	1308	3851	2333
Bedford ...	3889	3149	521	2837	2050
Berks	8766	15077	2013	4992	9187
Blair	6046	4231	2014	3429	2118
Bradford ..	5124	2716	1748	3439	1347
Bucks	6895	7064	1303	6224	4910
Butler	4465	4048	964	2851	2066
Cambria ..	5765	6490	964	5223	5734
Cameron ..	762	530	127	469	272
Carbon ...	2739	3141	1312	2464	2984
Centre	3485	4241	614	2204	2110
Chester ...	8146	5144	4930	5561	2187
Clarion ...	2236	3385	444	1743	2766
Clearfield .	4856	5272	2101	3674	3011
Clinton ...	2157	2440	689	1272	1173
Columbia .	2667	4764	1290	1666	2850
Crawford ..	5772	6077	1488	6474	6542
Cumberland	4245	4779	1619	3403	2380
Dauphin ..	9959	5655	3870	6107	2139
Delaware .	8463	3456	2666	5495	1466
Elk	1816	3162	500	1388	2442
Erie	7414	6103	1739	7118	5913
Fayette ...	7107	7245	1218	7468	6696
Forest	956	687	335	427	222
Franklin ..	5028	3921	891	3074	1973
Fulton	811	1074	211	576	612
Greene	1717	3124	163	1007	2148
Huntingdon	3301	1825	1137	2016	710
Indiana ...	4036	1702	974	3269	1189

PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR.—1898. Rep. Stone.	Dem. Jenks.	Pro. Swallow.	[2]TREASURER.—1897. Rep. Beacom.	Dem. Brown.
Jefferson ..	3689	3181	1141	2623	1594
Juniata ...	1285	1165	700	939	711
Luck'wanna	8266	7916	7574	11813	11628
Lancaster .	16622	7173	2186	9707	3411
Lawrence .	3890	2331	1421	2980	1279
Lebanon ..	4162	2347	1291	3203	1273
Lehigh	6962	9164	970	6090	7812
Luzerne ...	13497	15142	6406	11190	12512
Lycoming .	5048	7083	3212	2245	2391
McKean ...	3390	2449	2185	3110	1820
Mercer	4436	3929	1349	3835	2571
Mifflin	1711	1733	770	1086	674
Monroe	771	2762	415	851	1633
Montgomery	16669	11292	3721	8039	6354
Montour ...	1023	1674	387	652	901
North'pton	6420	9129	2137	5381	5421
N'th'berl'd	5590	5934	2815	3537	2406
Perry	2494	2049	782	1801	1008
Philadelphia....	125467	42906	18211	108010	37047
Pike	473	902	107	224	503
Potter	2556	1497	718	1793	1415
Schuylkill .	9391	13375	5558	9251	10340
Snyder	1853	1048	359	1474	504
Somerset ..	4007	1711	554	2873	1104
Sullivan ...	1018	1253	352	669	769
Susqueh'a	3849	2583	1377	3807	2068
Tioga	4854	1663	1296	2907	750
Union	1886	1137	675	1152	261
Venango ..	4053	4512	1478	2413	1661
Warren ...	3934	2628	1154	3048	1630
Washington	7012	5661	1506	6576	4372
Wayne	2185	1999	1840	1212	676
West'land .	9517	8596	1831	8876	7266
Wyoming .	1561	1671	701	1005	750
York	8248	12030	2591	5445	8475
Totals.....	476206	358300	125746	372448	242731
Per cent...	49.01	36.87	12.94	49.33	32.14
Plurality ..	117906			129717	
Total vote.	971715			755058	

[1]Swallow (Pop.), 2,058; Barnes (Soc. Lab.), 4,278; Swallow (Lib.), 632; Swallow (Honest Gov.), 4,495.

[2]Swallow (Pro.), 118,969; Thompson (Ind. Rep.), 15,135; Thomas (Soc. Lab.), 5,152; Sleetsmith (Lib.), 842.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—J. P. S. Gobin (R.), 511,175; William H. Sowden (D.), 359,307; E. D. Nichols (Pro.), 67,750; J. Watkins (Pop.), 6,321; W. H. Thomas (Soc. Lab.), 4,488.

Secretary of Internal Affairs.—Joseph W. Latta (R.), 520,577; Patrick De Lacey (D.), 354,878; S. W. Dickson (Pro.), 59,144; D. Logan (Pop.), 4,730; H. Peters (Soc. Lab.), 4,610; A. P. Hutchinson (Lib.), 1,002.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

At Large. Galusha A. Grow (R.), 532,848; S. A. Davenport (R.), 520,773; J. N. Weller (D.), 356,650; F. B. Ians (D.) 350,223; G. H. Garber (Pro.), 48,600; P. E.

PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued).

Sharpless (Pro.), 47,543; D. E. Johnston (Pop.), 3,995; J. N. Weller (Pop.), 847; J. B. Root (Soc. Lab.), 4,495; D. L. Munro (Soc. Lab.), 4,300; J. A. Guss (Lib.), 839; C. P. Shaw (Lib.), 837.

I. H. H. Bingham (R.), 25,665; Michael F. Doyle (D.), 8,213; J. B. Holtz (Pro.), 1,091; J. E. Lemmon (Ind.), 653.

II. Robert Adams, jr. (R.), 19,547; H. V. Hetzel (D.), 3,850.

III. William McAleer (D., indorsed by Rep.), 13,105 Rep. and 5,216 Dem.; E. M. Marsh (Pro.), 340.

IV. James R. Young (R.), 41,627; Gideon Sibley (D.), 12,250.

V. Alfred C. Harmer (R.), 39,239; Frank D. Wright (D.), 9,942.

VI. Thomas S. Butler (R.), 15,169; John B. Robinson (Ind. R.), 6,537; W. H. Berry (D., indorsed by Lib.), 6,513.

VII. Irving P. Wanger (R.), 21,567; Clinton E. Rover (D.), 17,872; H. Leopold (Pro.), 1,195.

VIII. William S. Kirkpatrick (R.), 13,516; John E. Lauer (D.), 16,400; George E. Stauffer (Pro.), 150.

IX. Jeremiah S. Parvin (R.), 16,613; Daniel Ermentrout (D.), 24,137; W. V. Bowman (Pro.), 934.

X. Marriott Brosius (R.), 17,482; A. J. Steinman (D.), 7,083; W. L. Jackson (Pro.), 1,202.

XI. William Connell (R.), 11,404; M. F. Sands (D.), 9,861; F. Leach (Pro.), 2,952; F. Leach (Honest Gov.), 212; J. Burschell (Soc. Lab.), 329.

XII. Morgan B. Williams (R.), 15,772, S. W. Davenport (D.), 17,220; J. D. Hunter (Pro.), 1,498.

XIII. Charles N. Brumm (R.), 12,452; J. W. Ryan (D.), 15,042; P. Walker (Soc. Lab.), 176.

XIV. Martin E. Olmstead (R.), 19,352; W. W. Gray (D.), 9,926; L. L. Grumbine (Pro.), 2,564.

XV. C. F. Wright (R.), 14,541; A. B. Gammell (D.), 9,331; C. S. Russell (Pro.), 2,416.

XVI. Horace B. Packer (R.), 15,839; Jonathan E. Streibey (D.), 12,858; L. P. Thurston (Pro.), 3,378.

XVII. William H. Woodin (R.), 12,487; R. K. Polk (D.), 14,792; J. M. Caldwell (Pro.), 1,265.

XVIII. Thaddeus M. Mahon (R.), 17,722; R. McMeen (D.), 12,921.

XIX. R. J. Lewis (R.), 19,616; Edward D. Ziegler (D.), 20,126.

XX. Joseph E. Thropp (R.), 19,358; J. M. Walters (D.), 17,858; John J. Irwin (Pro.), 2,091; J. McMahon (Soc. Lab.), 244.

XXI. Summers M. Jack (R.), 23,277; J. R. Spiegel (D.), 16,191; T. J. Baldridge (Pro.), 2,360.

XXII. John Dalzell (R.), 25,693; G. W. Acklin (D.), 11,049; H. L. Castle (Pro.), 1,219; V. Remmel (Soc. Lab.), 527; T. H. Grundy (Union), 121.

XXIII. William H. Graham (R.), 14,008; F. C. Brittian (Ind. R.), 691; John H. Stevenson (D.), 15,608; E. Schwartz (Soc. Lab.), 223; W. A. Klinger (Union), 35.

XXIV. Ernest F. Acheson (R.), 25,524; M. M. Cochran (D.), 21,290.

XXV. J. B. Showalter (R.), 18,220; M. L. Lockwood (D.), 15,271; John A. Bailey (Pro.), 2,006.

XXVI. George H. Higgins (R.), 13,482; A. Gaston (D.), 13,516; F. A. Loveland (Pro.), 1,291; scattering for Higgins, 18.

XXVII. Charles W. Stone (R.), 17,757; Joseph C. Sibley (D.), 14,138; W. W. Hague (Pro.), 1,233.

XXVIII. William C. Arnold (R.), 14,209; J. K. P. Hall (D.), 17,550; G. W. Rheen (Pro.), 1,898.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	37	127	164
Democrats	13	71	84
Fusionists	—	6	6

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR.			[2]GOV'N'R.	
	1898.			1897.	
	Rep.	Dem.	S-L	Rep.	Dem.
	Dyer.	Church.	Reid.	Dyer.	Church.
Bristol	912	460	22	730	317
Kent	1616	476	168	1737	556
Newport	2639	1572	67	2327	1429
Providence	17436	10062	2506	17463	10635
Washington	2040	604	57	2052	738
Totals	24743	13224	2877	24309	13675
Per cent	57.73	30.86	6.71	58.88	33.02
Plurality	11519			10634	
Total vote	42856			41283	

[1]Lewis (Pro.), 2,012.

[2]Peabody (Pro.), 2,096; Burton (Soc.-Lab.), 1,386; Larry (Lib.), 357.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieut.-Governor. — William Gregory (Rep.), 23,503; Lafayette Bartlett (Dem.), 13,382.

Secretary of State.—Charles P. Bennett (Rep.), 24,682; Miles A. McNamee (Dem.), 11,888.

Treasurer.—Walter A. Reed (Rep.), 23,393; Edmund Walker (Dem.), 12,793.

Attorney-General.—Willard B. Tanner (Rep.), 22,956; Geo. T. Brown (Dem.), 13,352.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Melville Bull (Rep.), 12,268; John W. Hogan (Dem.), 6,714; C. H. Tilley (Pro.), 482; E. W. Theinert (Soc.-Lab.), 1,117.

II. Adin P. Capron (Rep.), 9,041; Dr. L. F. C. Garvin (Dem.), 6,491; F. B. Smith (Pro.), 517; C. H. Dana (Soc.-Lab.), 1,462.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Sen.	Ho.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	35	67	102
Democrats	3	5	8

SOUTH CAROLINA.

("L. W.," Lilly Whites; "B. and T.," Black and Tan.)

Counties.	GOVERNOR. 1898 Dem.	1896. Rep. B. T.	1896. Rep. L. W.	1896. Dem.
	*Ellerbee....	Wallace	Pope....	Ellerbe
Abbeville	829	202	109	2487
Aiken	700	9	110	1756
Anderson	899	205	31	3061
Barnwell	449	79	151	2349
Beaufort	446	17	325	407
Berkeley	486	18	159	633
Charleston	1142	61	710	2809
Cherokee	508	—	—	—
Chester	578	41	—	1262
Chesterfield	810	22	171	1465
Clarendon	705	33	146	1266
Colleton	590	27	215	1730
Darlington	544	147	56	1620
Dorchester	444	—	—	—
Edgefield	627	116	30	1534
Fairfield	379	15	39	1078
Florence	592	69	133	1464
Georgetown	456	18	493	564
Greenville	677	75	50	2688
Greenwood	774	—	—	—
Hampton	578	7	26	1063
Harry	807	—	162	1202
Kershaw	403	82	13	1213
Lancaster	941	153	2	1574
Laurens	919	97	29	1858
Lee	338	—	—	—
Lexington	718	1	153	1670
Marion	1144	280	—	1935
Marlboro	564	97	80	1226
Newberry	700	44	53	1511
Oconee	528	64	71	1333
Orangeburg	1389	183	96	2622
Pickens	374	98	9	1245
Richland	332	52	241	804
Saluda	628	36	15	1230
Spartanburg	1475	103	117	4066
Sumter	470	117	105	1570
Union	590	98	38	1453
Williamsburg	900	31	294	1526
York	984	83	—	2150
Totals	28225	2780	4432	59424
Per cent	—	4.17	6.65	89.18
Plurality	—			52212
Total vote	28225		66636	

*No opposition.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—M. B. McSweeney (D.), 28,241.

Secretary of State.—M. R. Cooper (D.), 28,234.

Controller-General.—J. P. Derham (D.), 28,243.

Treasurer.—W. H. Timmerman (D.), 28,249.

Attorney-General.—G. D. Bellinger (D.), 28,245.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—J. J. McMahan (D.), 28,229.

Adjutant-General.—J. W. Floyd (D.), 28,257.

Railroad Commissioner.—C. W. Garris (D.), 28,242.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. G. W. Murray (R.), 1,529; William Elliott (D.), 3,030.

II. B. P. Chatfield (R.), 122; W. Jasper Talbert (D.), 4,013.

III. R. R. Tolbert, jr. (R.), 332; Asbury C. Latimer (D.), 4,029.

IV. Pratt S. Suber (R.), 165; J. Stanyarne Wilson (D.), 4,467.

V. D. E. Finley (D.), no opposition, 4,230.

VI. J. D. Evans (R.), 151; James Norton (D.), 4,765.

VII. James Weston (R.), 505; J. W. Stokes (D.), 4,433.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	—	1	1
Democrats	‡41	123	164

‡Lee County case in the courts; if declared unconstitutionally formed, the Senate will have only forty members. House will not be affected.

The dispensary system amendment was defeated by 965, while the initiative and referendum amendment was carried by over 6,000 majority.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Counties.	[1]GOV'N'R. 1898. Rep.	[1]GOV'N'R. 1898. [2]Fus.	[2]GOV'N'R. 1896. Rep.	[2]GOV'N'R. 1896. Pop.
	Phillips.	Lee.....	Ringsrud	Lee.....
Aurora	358	500	389	476
Beadle	982	844	941	903
Bon Homme	922	773	1160	894
Brookings	954	1306	1248	1297
Brown	1662	1649	1632	1852
Brule	479	689	409	664
Buffalo	60	85	69	78
Butte	290	206	223	274
Campbell	564	310	448	369
Charles Mix	647	783	714	575
Clark	638	825	686	822
Clay	982	1126	1134	1160
Coddington	813	808	1030	762
Custer	370	361	432	511
Davison	623	708	619	725
Day	878	1154	1172	1226
Deuel	500	707	701	664
Douglas	484	509	518	393
Edmunds	431	542	364	518
Fall River	420	347	534	554
Faulk	471	327	423	242
Grant	838	610	1033	901
Hamlin	568	521	782	551
Hand	488	564	443	570
Hanson	348	552	411	653
Hughes	437	307	470	311
Hutchinson	1004	343	1413	457
Hyde	209	111	232	111
Jerauld	287	336	265	343
Kingsbury	844	917	959	1041
Lake	751	839	865	996
Lawrence	2581	2212	2231	2862
Lincoln	1100	1149	1489	1413
Lyman	125	105	115	75
Marshall	545	656	573	663
McCook	618	810	671	1045

SOUTH DAKOTA—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOV'N'R.—1898.— Rep. Phillips.	[3]Fus. Lee.	[2]GOV'N'R.—1896.— Rep. Ringsrud	Pop. Lee.
McPherson	776	236	507	359
Meade	473	630	562	779
Miner	412	714	583	705
Minnehaha	2030	2269	2375	2707
Moody	702	874	783	1007
Pennington	764	760	746	1022
Potter	296	409	334	389
Roberts	1245	893	1317	931
Sanborn	441	533	526	504
Spink	1079	1071	1122	1054
Stanley	76	129	90	139
Sully	241	228	261	195
Turner	1226	725	1587	976
Union	882	1424	1321	1467
Walworth	367	329	251	284
Yankton	1146	1147	1376	1351
U'd co's. to Butte	51	43		
Delano & Scobey	21	3		
Gregory	189	116		
J'k'n, N'l'n & St.	74	72	339	367
Pratt	30	28		
Presho	65	89		
Ziebach	2	6		
Totals	36949	37319	40868	41187
Per cent	49.16	49.65	49.37	49.75
Plurality		370		319
Total vote	75159		82777	

The official canvass in 1898 was protested because of the irregularities of the returns of several counties.

[1]Lewis (Pro.), 891.

[2]Hanson (Pro.), 722.

[3]Fusion-Silver Republicans, Democrats and Populists.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—J. T. Kean (R.), 38,065; F. C. Robinson (Fus.), 34,494; F. J. Carlisle (Pro.), 944.

Secretary of State.—W. H. Roddle (R.), 38,665; George Sparling (Fus.), 33,911; G. A. Grant (Pro.), 937.

Treasurer.—John Schamber (R.), 38,451; Maris Taylor (Fus.), 34,213; H. H. Curtis (Pro.), 940.

Auditor.—J. D. Reeves (R.), 38,519; Hugh Smith (Fus.), 34,190; J. R. O'Neil (Pro.), 923.

Attorney-General.—John L. Pyle (R.), 38,701; C. S. Palmer (Fus.), 34,147.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—E. E. Collins (R.), 38,717; L. F. Kintz (Fus.), 33,459; Florence Alguire (Pro.), 946.

Land Commissioner.—David Eastman (R.), 38,434; John Scallard (Fus.), 33,956.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

At Large. Robert J. Gamble (R.), 38,780; Charles H. Burke (R.), 36,295; F. Knowles (Fus.), 32,240; J. F. Kelly (Fus.), 32,314; A. Jamison (Pro.), 882; M. D. Alexander (Pro.), 856.

The woman suffrage amendment was defeated by a vote of 19,698 ayes, 22,983 noes. The initiative and referendum was carried by 23,816 ayes, 16,483 noes.

TENNESSEE.

Counties.	[1]GOVERN'R.—1898.— Rep. Fowler.	Dem. McMillin.	[2]GOVERN'R.—1896.— Rep. Tillman.	Dem. Taylor.
Anderson	1160	501	2236	753
Bedford	985	1757	2191	2548
Benton	447	1003	767	1300
Bledsoe	372	369	791	479
Blount	1274	555	2664	959
Bradley	1035	669	1740	1038
Campbell	1300	386	2398	575
Cannon	469	835	781	1216
Carroll	1578	1412	2591	1983
Carter	1810	382	2686	507
Cheatham	254	994	507	1050
Chester	360	657	613	886
Claiborne	871	1108	2238	1142
Clay	341	637	553	825
Cocke	1262	755	2585	980
Coffee	288	1006	660	1677
Crockett	413	950	1208	1592
Cumberland	457	373	804	415
Davidson	863	4202	6557	7123
Decatur	412	672	888	976
De Kalb	1256	1421	1640	1611
Dickson	474	1131	846	1710
Dyer	266	1131	892	2168
Fayette	29	2312	1305	2370
Fentress	645	303	803	291
Franklin	430	1512	852	2242
Gibson	607	2048	2009	3586
Giles	736	2099	2375	3756
Grainger	999	656	1859	998
Greene	2917	2747	3607	2695
Grundy	145	613	290	996
Hamblen	866	668	1523	1006
Hamilton	2090	2206	4170	3560
Hancock	835	328	1492	434
Hardeman	723	1435	1438	2069
Hardin	853	850	2172	1320
Hawkins	1615	1637	2829	1719
Haywood	4	805	634	2292
Henderson	1046	793	2007	1298
Henry	402	1566	1481	2864
Hickman	344	1043	991	1412
Houston	182	621	351	863
Humphreys	294	1058	462	1400
Jackson	677	1285	761	1652
James	313	172	648	319
Jefferson	1566	661	2642	876
Johnson	1045	172	1690	236
Knox	2916	2573	5872	3741
Lake	30	309	128	818
Lauderdale	156	894	743	1900
Lawrence	676	841	1220	1363
Lewis	96	294	207	300
Lincoln	404	1770	975	2791
Loudon	711	364	1452	565
Macon	854	570	1327	804
McMinn	1432	1001	2254	1374
McNairy	1038	1030	1469	1377
Madison	210	2188	1027	3391
Marion	883	861	1830	1311
Marshall	625	1816	864	2414
Maury	724	2617	2559	3777
Meigs	381	547	640	694
Monroe	1148	1108	1647	1562
Montgomery	874	1465	2922	2701
Moore	54	572	77	825
Morgan	712	405	1154	445
Obion	335	1519	1183	3240

TENNESSEE—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOVERN'R.—1898.— Rep. Fowler	Dem. McMillin	[2]GOVERN'R.—1896.— Rep. Tillman	Dem. Taylor
Overton	647	1233	771	1463
Perry	315	517	573	941
Pickett	425	362	543	395
Polk	453	530	945	746
Putnam	829	1386	1114	1672
Rhea	958	884	1334	1135
Roane	1196	440	3045	972
Robertson	684	1710	1414	2675
Rutherford	913	1814	2333	2722
Scott	1177	175	1693	207
Sequatchie	127	291	242	386
Sevier	1948	263	3380	425
Shelby	1692	3331	4363	5273
Smith	880	1782	1087	1988
Stewart	220	989	656	1450
Sullivan	1268	1860	1928	2486
Sumner	394	1775	1242	2830
Tipton	89	1180	2119	2015
Trousdale	157	606	312	721
Unicoi	368	66	795	103
Union	919	366	1870	588
Van Buren	115	324	150	395
Warren	511	1345	852	1911
Washington	1519	1056	2799	1687
Wayne	855	507	1514	727
Weakley	1211	2165	2018	3626
White	271	1298	625	1585
Williamson	240	1700	1302	2815
Wilson	663	2445	1578	3319
Totals	72611	105640	149374	166228
Per cent.	39.81	57.92	45.21	50.31
Plurality		33029		16854
Total vote	182384		330409	

[1]R. N. Richardson (Pop.), 1,722; W. P. Turnley (Pro.), 2,411.

[2]Mims (Rep.), 11,976; Hapwood (Pro.), 2,831.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Walter P. Brownlow (R.), 14,616; H. H. Gouchenour (D.), 11,732; J. Crumley (Pro.), 245.

II. H. R. Gibson (R.), 13,848; J. M. Davis (D.), 6,908.

III. Augustus Cate (R.), 9,209; John A. Moon (D.), 13,347; W. A. Whitmore (Pop.), 161.

IV. George H. Morgan (R.), 8,122; C. E. Snodgras (D.), 13,413.

V. W. Y. Elliott (R.), 4,860; James D. Richardson (D.), 11,087.

VI. J. C. Napier (R.), 2,088; John W. Gaines (D.), 11,539; N. P. Gill (Pro.), 1,021.

VII. J. A. Cunningham (Ind.), 4,055; N. N. Cox (D.), 9,590.

VIII. W. F. Hinkle (R.), 6,579; T. W. Sims (D.), 10,747; T. J. Brooks (Pop.), 524.

IX. Isaac Revelle (R.), 2,728; Rice A. Pierce (D.), 9,860; E. F. Talley (Pop.), 246.

X. J. W. Vernon (R.), 1,873; E. W. Carmack (D.), 8,489; J. T. Brooks (Pop.), 43.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	5	22	27
Democrats	28	77	105

TEXAS.

Counties.	[1]GOVERN'R.—1898.— Dem. Sayers	Pop. Gibbs	[2]GOVERN'R.—1896.— Pop. Rep. Kearby	Dem. Culberson
Anderson	2786	893	2175	2866
Angelina	1432	507	992	1225
Aransas	269	67	238	226
Archer	497	67	125	426
Armstrong	164	57	90	102
Atascosa	755	188	530	862
Austin	3005	705	1773	1932
Bandera	557	334	247	464
Bastrop	2280	1205	2898	1808
Baylor	276	—	125	363
Bee	999	277	391	1146
Bell	4191	1477	3988	4860
Bexar	8233	1087	3116	6267
Blanco	547	348	484	449
Borden	101	37	48	50
Bosque	1717	947	1776	1583
Bowie	2759	1067	2189	2413
Brazoria	2302	310	1667	1261
Brazos	2961	312	1942	1935
Brewster	423	—	58	232
Briscoe	148	65	96	72
Brown	1319	813	1274	1533
Burleson	1570	320	1613	1699
Burnet	1067	704	1036	985
Caldwell	2178	1076	1600	1903
Calhoun	339	119	161	224
Callahan	820	463	637	827
Cameron	3072	—	1159	1963
Camp	807	428	707	719
Carson	110	—	21	93
Cass	2023	1191	2073	2175
Castro	87	—	10	82
Chambers	330	92	189	317
Cherokee	2147	1746	2250	1882
Childress	352	56	86	284
Clay	1200	328	686	1035
Coke	296	211	247	251
Coleman	940	365	614	989
Collin	3788	1348	3855	5708
Collingsworth	174	—	61	137
Colorado	3883	290	2257	1726
Comal	1349	3	174	1186
Comanche	1729	2106	1459	1312
Concho	158	39	7	58
Cooke	2113	414	1764	3404
Coryell	2114	1255	1854	2200
Cottle	115	33	29	93
Crockett	405	—	222	148
Crosby	123	5	19	93
Dallam	35	—	7	36
Dallas	7059	1799	7882	7750
Deaf Smith	108	—	28	81
Delta	1263	1443	1320	980
Denton	2037	167	1659	3781
De Witt	2104	926	2126	1696
Dickens	137	49	44	70
Dimmitt	163	57	131	80
Donley	336	99	131	198
Duval	1035	—	794	340
Eastland	1536	1161	1356	1471
Ector	115	2	9	60
Edwards	381	137	219	281
Ellis	3860	1514	4230	6113
El Paso	2375	15	1585	2126
Erath	2443	2046	3070	2176
Falls	3509	1774	2847	3567

TEXAS—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOVERN'R. —1898.— Dem. Sayers.	Pop. Gibbs.	[2]GOVERN'R. —1896.— Pop. Rep. Kearby.	Dem. Culler-son.
Fannin	3645	1755	4292	5341
Fayette	4694	1239	2454	4236
Fisher	330	259	217	297
Floyd	189	84	120	177
Foard	190	126	164	136
Fort Bend	668	124	441	2296
Franklin	734	273	525	937
Freestone	1634	727	1478	1873
Frio	526	149	386	486
Galveston	6083	798	4062	4207
Gillespie	1063	276	576	905
Glasscock	42	—	63	33
Goliad	740	402	854	551
Gonzales	2323	2071	2530	1923
Grayson	4015	493	4517	7657
Gregg	783	—	686	1399
Grimes	2226	2379	2524	1981
Guadalupe	2585	665	1669	1589
Hale	219	66	89	204
Hall	272	22	66	227
Hamilton	1137	1029	1185	1131
Hansford	23	2	18	15
Hardeman	547	86	153	393
Hardin	709	36	247	703
Harris	6373	634	5335	6473
Harrison	3704	59	681	4524
Hartley	106	16	35	80
Haskell	341	98	88	228
Hays	1573	368	920	1596
Hemphill	154	—	31	110
Henderson	1692	859	1568	1658
Hidalgo	1247	—	‡	1216
Hill	3858	1827	3597	4928
Hood	850	653	737	900
Hopkins	2438	1691	2295	2503
Houston	1960	449	2065	2533
Howard	296	127	183	200
Hunt	3355	1324	3214	5207
Irion	145	11	43	160
Jack	897	773	951	1016
Jackson	560	448	643	425
Jasper	687	402	435	748
Jeff Davis	246	—	69	84
Jefferson	—	—	1057	1016
Johnson	3403	1955	2966	3346
Jones	525	443	468	478
Karnes	854	448	857	885
Kaufman	2928	719	2175	3618
Kendall	493	229	441	275
Kent	97	48	63	81
Kerr	760	61	415	539
Kimble	230	166	166	261
King	102	1	10	84
Kinney	297	—	445	177
Knox	303	89	83	221
Lamar	3242	1264	3498	4567
Lampasas	857	545	874	565
La Salle	384	—	144	205
Lavaca	3217	1332	1937	2777
Lee	1310	1197	1661	962
Leon	1547	1072	1583	1475
Liberty	973	352	584	759
Limestone	2852	1583	2763	3507
Lipscomb	131	—	34	99
Live Oak	385	—	148	401

TEXAS—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOVERN'R. —1898.— Dem. Sayers.	Pop. Gibbs.	[2]GOVERN'R. —1896.— Pop. Rep. Kearby	Dem. Culler-son.
Llano	781	440	570	755
Loving	—	—	‡	‡
Lubbock	122	1	10	89
Madison	781	656	746	873
Marion	439	444	902	1167
Martin	114	4	27	90
Mason	627	394	557	451
Matagorda	628	64	520	471
Maverick	702	—	167	658
McCulloch	448	236	322	367
McLennan	3781	1042	4931	6242
McMullen	199	1	59	140
Medina	1090	247	815	644
Menard	389	65	256	206
Midland	310	40	73	261
Milan	3917	1369	3335	3652
Mills	645	585	731	596
Mitchell	476	90	214	297
Montague	2277	657	1811	3120
Montgomery	1292	495	1283	1570
Moore	23	5	24	15
Morris	909	452	628	893
Motley	192	2	55	101
Nacogdoches	1994	1784	2086	1808
Navarro	3984	2264	3952	4225
Newton	924	113	370	585
Nolan	364	150	153	233
Nueces	1868	108	584	1483
Ochiltree	40	1	13	25
Oldham	94	—	15	64
Orange	780	318	490	803
Palo Pinto	1079	783	1085	976
Panola	1388	213	510	2236
Parker	2313	1643	2261	2820
Pecos	268	—	63	193
Polk	1301	885	1153	1224
Potter	268	53	131	215
Presidio	820	—	397	538
Raines	526	507	652	438
Randall	119	37	46	85
Red River	2587	1614	2515	2728
Reeves	485	12	76	576
Refugio	286	52	127	192
Roberts	173	30	40	116
Robertson	2795	262	2701	2889
Rockwall	741	230	512	1075
Runnells	409	327	316	405
Rusk	2147	796	2076	2259
Sabine	635	552	567	404
San Augustine	585	736	848	657
San Jacinto	1039	313	1022	660
San Patricio	403	24	141	475
San Saba	777	588	675	630
Scurry	307	327	216	162
Shackelford	231	96	265	247
Shelby	1405	391	1121	2097
Sherman	26	—	8	6
Smith	3234	1577	3194	3468
Somerville	325	357	364	356
Starr	1151	—	298	1467
Stephens	576	456	583	627
Sterling	96	114	105	106
Stonewall	—	—	94	117
Sutton	319	49	168	196
Swisher	132	61	98	111

TEXAS—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOVERN'R. —1898.— Dem. Sayers.	Pop. Gibbs.	[2]GOVERN'R. —1896.— Pop. Rep. Kearby	Dem. Culler-son.
Tarrant	—	—	3995	6142
Taylor	1118	740	791	97
Throckmorton	223	95	151	173
Titus	1110	667	1062	1155
Tom Green	666	17	521	726
Travis	4796	1719	4141	4036
Trinity	922	558	763	922
Tyler	983	215	777	1361
Upshur	1429	—	1257	1539
Uvalde	596	305	534	515
Val Verde	691	—	175	475
Van Zandt	2222	1852	2312	2203
Victoria	1976	452	1298	860
Walker	1537	614	1320	1251
Waller	2483	286	1324	1486
Ward	163	—	93	78
Washington	3834	3	3167	2711
Webb	1852	—	1758	1194
Wharton	1019	156	481	1471
Wheeler	76	—	27	74
Wichita	979	122	330	621
Wilbarger	648	167	354	641
Williamson	3607	1715	3275	4040
Wilson	1688	1025	1221	1290
Winkler		—	‡	‡
Wise	2550	1258	2303	3280
Wood	1716	929	1588	1853
Young	781	197	443	764
Zapata	676	—	42	31
Zavala	103	14	30	115
Totals	—	—	238692	298528
Per cent	—	—	44.43	55.57
Plurality	—	—		59836
Total vote	—	—	539778	

[1]Where no vote is noted in counties it is because the official returns had not been received up to the end of the year. The vote for Governor cannot be officially counted till January 12, 1899, by the Legislature. ‡No official returns.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—J. M. Browning (D.), 287,635; E. W. Kirkpatrick (Pop.), 103,700.

Attorney-General.—Thomas S. Smith (D.), 285,438; C. H. Jenkins (Pop.), 107,086.

Controller.—R. W. Finlay (D.), 290,735; E. P. Alsbery (Pop.), 104,260.

Treasurer.—John U. Robbins (D.), 290,071; J. H. Barry (Pop.), 104,320.

Land Commissioner.—George W. Finger (D.), 285,830; H. L. Bentley (Pop.), 108,741.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—J. S. Kendall (D.), 290,856; V. A. Collins (Pop.), 105,049.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Thomas H. Ball (D.), 18,544; J. H. Eagle (Pop.), 3,289.

II. R. McAyeral (R.), 2,093; Samuel B. Cooper (D.), 22,086; T. J. Russell (R.), 7,781.

III. H. D. Wood (Pop.), 9,169; R. C. De Grafenreid (D.), 17,996.

IV. J. L. Whittle (Pop.), 10,709; John L. Sheppard (D.), 18,190.

V. A. W. Acheson (R.), 1,487; Joseph W. Bailey (D.), 16,978; W. S. Holt (Pop.), 4,335.

VI. R. E. Burke (D.), 21,116; T. P. Gore (Pop.), 9,679.

VII. R. L. Henry (D.), 22,203; A. W. Cunningham (Pop.), 7,428; N. J. Shands (Pop.), 11,138.

VIII. Arthur Springer (R.), 2,239; S. W. T. Lanham (D.), 18,580.

IX. A. S. Burleson (D.), 20,378; G. W. Jones (Pop.), 12,632.

X. R. B. Hawley (R.), 17,757; W. S. Robson (D.), 16,462.

XI. B. L. Crouch (R.), 14,787; Rudolph Kleburg (D.), 18,319.

XII. G. H. Noonan (R.), 10,372; James L. Slayden (D.), 10,363.

XIII. J. J. Eager (Pop.), 8,887; John H. Stephens (D.), 24,873.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	1	1	2
Democrats	30	118	148
Populists	—	9	9

UTAH.

Counties.	[1]CONGRS. —1898.— Rep. Eldridge.	Dem. Roberts.	PRESID'T. —1896.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan.
Beaver	529	642	205	1059
Box Elder	1177	1256	735	1872
Cache	2289	2586	839	4395
Carbon	416	371	85	663
Davis	767	1291	450	1753
Emery	445	696	231	987
Garfield	517	833	249	615
Grand	155	159	28	265
Iron	361	576	205	806
Juab	1110	1366	439	2360
Kane	325	188	288	230
Millard	691	824	166	1384
Morgan	309	328	138	582
Piute	211	251	34	555
Rich	276	238	162	408
Salt Lake	6814	8614	2577	18617
San Juan	36	83	8	169
Sanpete	2713	2477	1813	3387
Sevier	1109	1055	497	1858
Summit	1271	1226	245	3402
Tooele	898	803	274	1684
Uintah	284	435	112	890
Utah	3248	4040	2039	7375
Wasatch	497	725	51	1333
Washington	281	861	170	1210
Wayne	224	264	78	405
Weber	2650	3458	1373	6343
Totals	29631	35296	13491	64607
Per cent	43.70	52.05	17.28	82.69
Plurality		5665		51106
Total vote	67805		78098	

[1]W. Foster (Pop.), 2,878.

UTAH—(Continued).

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	2	15	17
Democrats	16	26	42
*Cannon Fusion	—	4	4

*Two Dem., 1 Rep. and 1 Pop.; elected by fusion with Silverites.

VERMONT.

Counties.	GOVERNOR. —1898.— Rep. Smith	Dem. Mc-loney.	Pro. Wyman.	¹GOV'N'R. —1896.— Rep. Grout	Dem. Jackson
Addison	3860	530	116	4598	490
Bennington	2308	1128	65	3261	1012
Caledonia	2405	884	111	3514	1068
Chittenden	3986	2354	105	4940	2160
Essex	718	361	26	959	365
Franklin	3691	1572	98	4028	1629
Grand Isle	482	219	7	496	201
Lamoille	1487	387	45	2321	503
Orange	2450	902	109	3207	848
Orleans	2493	443	42	3730	593
Rutland	4885	2376	100	6891	1989
Washington	3585	1863	106	4807	2274
Windham	2664	897	80	4731	900
Windsor	3541	770	65	5943	823
Totals	38555	14686	1075	53426	14855
Per cent	70.98	27.04	1.98	76.41	21.24
Plurality	23869			38871	
Total vote	54316			69922	

¹Battell (Pop.), 831; Whittemore (Pro.), 755.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Henry C. Bates (R.), 38,364; A. A. Olmstead (D.), 14,055; C. V. Wilson (Pro.), 1,020.

Secretary of State.—Frederick A. Howland (R.), 38,198; George B. Davis (D.), 13,891; W. A. Strong (Pro.), 1,003.

Treasurer—John L. Bacon (R.), 38,153; L. W. Clough (D.), 13,913; H. C. Barnes (Pro.), 987.

Auditor.—O. M. Barber (R.), 37,825; Richard A. Preble (D.), 13,990; Merrill A Barton (Pro.), 974.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. H. Henry Powers (R.), 20,350; Herbert E. Brigham (D.), 8,026.

II. W. W. Grout (R.), 17,728; C. A. G. Jackson (D.), 5,967.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	30	203	233
Democrats	—	41	41
Prohibitionist	—	1	1
Independent	—	1	1

VIRGINIA.

Counties.	¹GOV'N'R. —1897.— Rep. McCaull	Dem. Tyler	²PRES'D'T —1896.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan
Accomack	145	1405	1675	1315
Albemarle	732	1278	1918	2628
Alexandria	248	249	713	322
Allegheny	644	487	1711	720
Amelia	416	486	899	663
Amherst	777	1310	1190	1752
Appomattox	188	766	598	946
Augusta	1270	2317	2826	3068
Bath	245	375	471	508
Bedford	949	1989	2248	3085
Bland	295	423	398	498
Botetourt	948	1303	1614	1494
Brunswick	676	1039	956	1372
Buchanan	307	581	695	509
Buckingham	534	852	1199	1247
Campbell	697	1118	1696	2115
Caroline	739	776	1502	1293
Carroll	1331	1237	1673	1528
Charles City	39	165	362	272
Charlotte	115	827	538	1458
Chesterfield	508	1097	1273	1729
Clarke	77	756	490	1114
Craig	147	393	249	490
Culpepper	467	1113	1113	1704
Cumberland	161	455	657	618
Dickenson	382	499	534	547
Dinwiddie	225	943	741	1099
Elizabeth City	492	699	919	573
Essex	133	862	669	924
Fairfax	1069	1700	1877	2109
Fauquier	542	1516	1553	2744
Floyd	902	549	1525	848
Fluvanna	305	675	708	919
Franklin	918	1491	1711	2305
Frederick	167	695	845	1848
Giles	486	987	777	993
Gloucester	193	860	549	819
Goochland	589	523	807	676
Grayson	1067	1155	1473	1328
Greene	168	506	581	533
Greenesville	202	725	471	850
Halifax	624	2112	2050	3231
Hanover	580	1051	1337	1499
Henrico	225	1274	1817	2332
Henry	849	1082	1783	1409
Highland	275	312	489	553
Isle of Wight	394	1257	727	1264
James City	128	283	291	261
King George	423	506	681	582
King and Queen	163	820	655	853
King William	165	316	985	592
Lancaster	314	912	599	1073
Lee	603	1196	1470	1475
Loudoun	520	1422	1991	2741
Louisa	896	1133	1391	1366
Lunenburg	159	467	475	1045
Madison	221	808	724	1089
Mathews	192	577	444	797
Mecklenburg	1113	988	2353	2099
Middlesex	48	462	680	688
Montgomery	825	1123	1594	1317
Nansemond	585	1257	1060	1300
Nelson	648	1223	1183	1492
New-Kent	249	174	446	369
Norfolk	951	1710	3475	2137
Northampton	265	493	802	1086
Northumberland	213	545	904	953
Nottoway	250	754	478	936

VIRGINIA—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOV'N'R. —1897.— Rep. McCaull.	Dem. Tyler.	[2]PRES'D'T —1896.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.
Orange	445	847	957	1324
Page	393	691	1454	1166
Patrick	999	930	1140	886
Pittsylvania	1218	2064	3196	3987
Powhatan	371	407	637	528
Prince Edward	274	717	979	991
Prince George	60	378	394	518
Princess Anne	191	560	687	790
Prince William	187	653	727	1341
Pulaski	937	1000	1489	1109
Rappahannock	220	933	569	1076
Richmond	330	576	667	667
Roanoke	802	726	1484	1116
Rockbridge	1287	1630	2290	1634
Rockingham	1557	2169	3525	2998
Russell	956	1456	1475	1530
Scott	1226	1755	2206	1793
Shenandoah	846	1698	2102	2052
Smyth	754	1124	1546	1407
Southampton	274	1403	439	1438
Spotsylvania	381	490	903	877
Stafford	555	591	1084	629
Surrey	226	667	609	709
Sussex	140	685	418	769
Tazewell	1270	1396	2525	1582
Warren	145	770	575	1172
Warwick	80	536	577	238
Washington	1632	1917	2669	2374
Westmoreland	237	472	827	705
Wise	527	625	1230	966
Wythe	1023	1565	1882	1683
York	145	698	223	722
[3]Cities.				
Alexandria	469	1108	1281	1830
Bristol	187	327	184	219
Buena Vista	101	213	384	413
Charlottesville	45	329	371	801
Danville	303	850	1078	1702
Fredericksburg	97	473	388	533
Lynchburg	729	1148	1647	1657
Manchester	149	600	588	812
Newport News	181	654	815	676
Norfolk	375	2543	1995	3068
Petersburg	259	824	766	1682
Portsmouth	173	842	769	1380
Radford	92	364	309	372
Richmond	505	3839	5160	7840
Roanoke	702	1529	1697	2005
Staunton	167	627	556	713
Williamsburg	65	112	90	113
Winchester	79	303	447	490
Totals	56840	109655	135388	154985
Per cent	33.40	64.43	45.90	52.54
Plurality	52815			19597
Total vote	170180		294959	

[1]L. A. Cutler, Pro., 2,743; J. S. Cowden, Ind., 414; J. J. Quautz, Soc.-Lab., 528.

[2]Palmer, Nat. Dem., 2,127; Levering, Pro., 2,344; Matchett, Soc-Lab., 1,150.

[3]The vote of counties and cities is given separately by State Board; the vote of cities is not embraced in the counties in any instance.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1897.

Lieut.-Governor—O. B. Roller, Rep., 46,163; Edward Echols, Dem., 105,030; E. R. Cocke, Pop., 7,429; G. M. Smithdeal, Pro., 2,124; R. T. Maycumber, Soc.-Lab., 2,024.

Att'ney-General—James K. Lyons, Rep., 48,706; A. J. Montague, Dem., 110,444; F. B. Kennedy, Pro., 4,385.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. J. S. Bristow (R.), 4,270; William A. Jones (D.), 8,934; Crockett (Pro.), 230.

II. W. S. Holland (R.), 3,445; William A. Young (D.), 12,183; Richard A. Wise (Ind. R.), 6,264.

III. O. H. Russell (Anti-Mach. R.), 1,914; B. B. Weisiger (Adm. R.), 1,138; John Lamb (D.), 7,058.

IV. R. T. Thorp (R.), 5,889; Thomas L. Jones (Col. R.), 255; Sydney E. Epes (D.), 8,633.

V. Edmund Parr (R.), 9,751; Claude A. Swanson (D.), 8,633; Bennett (Pro.), 193.

VI. C. A. Heermans (R.), 2,310; Daniel Butler (Col. R.), 2,535; Peter J. Otey (D.), 10,759.

VII. D. C. O'Flaherty (Gold D.), 2,931; James Hay (D.), 9,851.

VIII. A. Hughes (R.), 616; John F. Rixey (D.), 6,469; Johnson (Pro.), 136.

IX. James A. Walker (R.), 16,595; William F. Rhea (D.), 17,344.

X. R. T. Hubbard (R.), 8,109; J. M. Quarles (D.), 10,784.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	2	4	6
Democrats	35	96	131
Populists	1	—	1
Independents	2	—	2

WASHINGTON.

Counties.	SUPREME COURT JUDGE. —1898.— Rep. Fullerton.	Pop. Heaston.	[1]GOV'N'R. —1896.— Rep. Sullivan.	Dem. Rogers.
Adams	262	240	238	366
Asotin	241	188	219	249
Chehalis	1189	1079	1205	1341
Clallam	462	429	572	680
Clarke	1356	937	1409	1492
Columbia	762	670	766	838
Cowlitz	883	557	936	911
Douglas	359	463	346	715
Franklin	32	54	45	99
Garfield	409	357	367	490
Island	232	125	201	179
Jefferson	607	317	707	497
King	6169	5802	6269	7249
Kitsap	642	453	692	704
Kittitas	1006	842	988	1287
Klickitat	828	378	864	678
Lewis	1502	1251	1490	1564
Lincoln	1079	699	816	1630
Mason	391	372	365	659
Okanogan	492	358	324	891
Pacific	778	337	848	585
Pierce	4170	3570	4495	5383
San Juan	372	203	392	277
Skagit	1363	1078	1206	1615
Skamania	110	144	132	236
Snohomish	1843	1852	1846	2707

WASHINGTON—(Continued).

Counties.	SUPREME COURT JUDGE. —1898.—		[1]GOV'N'R. —1896.—	
	Rep.	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.
	Fullerton	Heustonn	Sullivan	Rogers
Spokane	3863	2928	2697	5486
Stevens	678	759	537	1774
Thurston	1011	906	970	1375
Wahkiakum	309	205	280	382
Walla Walla	1574	1034	1538	1691
Whatcom	1886	1423	1885	2116
Whitman	2468	1652	1601	3457
Yakima	1005	897	908	1246
Totals	41268	27248	38143	50849
Per cent	60.23	39.77	41.67	55.55
Plurality	14020			12706
Total vote	68516		91534	

[1]Anders (R.), 40,362; Godman (Pop.), 26,784.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

At Large. W. L. Jones (R.), 39,809; F. W. Cushman (R.), 38,983; James H. Lewis (Dem. Fus.), 36,385; W. C. Jones (Sil. R. Fus.), 33,004.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	15	68	83
Fusionists	19	9	28
Independents	—	1	1

WEST VIRGINIA.

Counties.	[1]PRES'D'T. —1896.—		[2]GOV'N'R. —1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley	Bryan	Atkinson	Watts
Barbour	1573	1644	1569	1649
Berkeley	2497	2085	2523	2105
Boone	678	813	677	812
Braxton	1473	2188	1466	1998
Brooke	935	748	923	765
Cabell	3038	2959	3115	3065
Calhoun	1186	796	813	1169
Clay	661	606	659	601
Doddridge	1747	1231	1753	1228
Fayette	4544	2783	4515	2783
Gilmer	1000	1356	1005	1353
Grant	1306	372	1308	371
Greenbrier	1661	2414	1658	2419
Hampshire	676	1908	680	1823
Hancock	843	584	840	572
Hardy	547	1146	548	1166
Harrison	3027	2485	3043	2381
Jackson	2529	2286	2534	2274
Jefferson	1283	2454	1290	2512
Kanawha	6939	4819	6871	4857
Lewis	1813	1718	1886	1641
Lincoln	1334	1365	1344	1274
Logan	382	992	389	1007

WEST VIRGINIA—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]PRES'D'T. —1896.—		[2]GOV'N'R. —1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	McKinley	Bryan	Atkinson	Watts
Marion	2121	3304	3417	3313
Marshall	3560	2107	3582	2017
Mason	3066	2493	3077	2479
Mercer	2389	2122	2381	2116
Mineral	1548	1307	1549	1310
Mingo	632	1204	628	1208
Monongalia	2683	1484	2691	1477
Monroe	1323	1579	1341	1524
Morgan	1107	432	1111	452
McDowall	2632	986	2620	1001
Nicholas	908	1226	991	1220
Ohio	6720	5016	6708	5056
Pendleton	783	1117	755	1121
Pleasants	922	887	891	915
Pocahontas	632	983	632	289
Preston	3528	1331	3526	1312
Putnam	1877	1702	1979	1701
Raleigh	1150	1103	1167	1148
Randolph	1427	1969	1427	1978
Ritchie	2212	1601	2222	1553
Roane	1848	2126	1883	2014
Summers	1599	1736	1609	1736
Taylor	1838	1306	1839	296
Tucker	1260	1111	1265	1105
Tyler	2430	1790	2428	1787
Upshur	2280	947	2284	947
Wayne	2031	2443	2040	2452
Webster	709	972	713	967
Wetzel	1685	2525	1704	2362
Wirt	1066	1159	1070	1149
Wood	4044	2485	4075	3393
Wyoming	735	613	734	606
Totals	104414	92027	105629	93550
Per cent	52.41	46.66	52.42	46.43
Plurality		11487	12070	
Total vote	199221		201519	

[1]Total for Palmer (Nat. D.), 677; Levering (Pro.), 1,203.

[2]Total Fitzgerald (Pop.), 1,129; Johnson (Pro.), 1,202.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS ELECTED.

Auditor, L. M. Lafolette (Rep.), Treasurer, M. A. Kendall (Rep.); Superintendent of Schools, James R. Toller (Rep.); Attorney-General, E. P. Rucker (Rep.).

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. B. B. Dovener (Rep.), 20,891; John V. Blair (Dem.), 18,971.

II. A. G. Dayton (Rep.), 23,317; John T. McGraw (Dem.), 22,835; George Morrow (Pro.), 320.

III. Wm. S. Edwards (Rep.), 22,037; David E. Johnson (Dem.), 22,802; J. W. Davis (Pop.), 222.

IV. Romeo H. Freer (Rep.), 21,683; George I. Neal (Dem.), 20,853; Oliver Gorrell (Pop.), 158.

*LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	17	33	50
Democrats	9	37	46

WEST VIRGINIA—(Continued).

*One seat is in doubt; five of the Democrats and two of the Republicans have been served with notices of contest. The Democrats claim that the seats of Senators E. G. Pierson and H. C. Getzendanner are vacant, owing to their having accepted commissions in the Army during the war with Spain.

WISCONSIN.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. —1898.—			[2]GOV'N'R. —1896.—	
	Rep. Scofield	Dem. Sawyer	Pop. A. A. Worseley	Rep. Scofield	Dem. Fus. Silverthorn
Adams	1055	420	17	1427	397
Ashland	1703	1252	46	2700	1784
Baron	1660	675	118	2765	1328
Bayfield	1235	697	28	2224	776
Brown	3476	2929	65	5324	3870
Buffalo	1640	1011	47	2303	1302
Burnett	703	54	136	807	355
Calumet	1370	1411	65	1539	1897
Chippewa	2273	2150	55	3587	2965
Clark	2048	948	36	3299	1341
Columbia	3526	2143	51	4746	2457
Crawford	1720	1305	44	2307	1526
Dane	5461	6276	76	8747	6804
Dodge	3534	5384	53	5573	5019
Door	1571	648	32	2402	897
Douglas	2862	1578	70	4113	2498
Dunn	1527	1022	152	3340	1430
Eau Claire	2648	1850	42	4447	2397
Florence	297	120	10	491	122
Fond du Lac	4201	4194	113	6089	5033
Forest	185	132	3	408	169
Grant	4094	2947	49	5281	3685
Green	2042	1448	168	3054	2331
Green Lake	1914	1682	51	2091	1581
Iowa	2285	1848	33	3080	2145
Iron	696	473	7	1290	478
Jackson	1575	639	19	2707	792
Jefferson	2750	3606	46	4275	3672
Juneau	2203	1661	43	2805	1714
Kenosha	2027	1674	128	2806	1750
Kewaunee	1239	1682	23	1812	1702
La Crosse	3864	2358	74	6101	3215
Lafayette	2228	1982	27	2910	2265
Langlade	868	1102	20	1394	1018
Lincoln	1132	1327	108	1675	1849
Manitowoc	3265	3707	58	4401	3995
Marathon	3038	2765	269	3668	4198
Marinette	3062	1397	41	4358	1808
Marquette	1210	840	10	1475	840
Milwaukee	20233	19484	2051	35463	27464
Monroe	2691	1848	44	3669	2374
Oconto	1945	1157	50	2911	1253
Oneida	1095	708	19	1405	604
Outagamie	3784	3074	54	5379	4196
Ozaukee	857	1504	48	1546	1988
Pepin	865	433	6	1295	442
Pierce	1771	621	93	3697	1415
Polk	1822	384	135	2848	886
Portage	2219	2137	35	3476	2955
Price	951	515	13	1444	553
Racine	3846	2850	926	5733	4101
Richland	1852	1430	121	2635	2088
Rock	5427	2676	101	8224	3657
St. Croix	2111	1481	119	3424	2479
Sauk	2671	1999	32	4594	2637
Sawyer	547	355	11	506	371
Shawano	1863	1451	62	3019	1064
Sheboygan	4137	3203	210	6543	3426
Taylor	869	921	34	1355	759
Tremp'leau	1994	827	32	3300	1390
Vernon	2440	1111	76	4378	1638
Vilas	695	587	14	731	459
Walworth	3352	1313	46	5292	1889
Washburn	598	244	23	765	253
Washington	2094	2583	24	2833	2461
Waukesha	3669	3221	50	5331	3282
Waupaca	3274	1189	41	5456	1593
Waushara	2340	389	88	3207	470
Winnebago	5293	4471	875	7835	5213
Wood	1615	1850	51	2766	1952
Totals	173069	134332	8420	264981	169257
Per cent	52.78	40.96	2.56	59.67	38.11
Plurality	38737			95724	
Total vote		327911		444095	

[1]Chaffin, 8,069; Tuttle, 2,544; Rose, 1,477.
[2]Berkey (Pro.), 8,144; Henderson (N. Pro.), 407; Tuttrop (Soc. Lab.), 1,306.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieut.-Governor.—Jesse Stone (R.), 180,038; Peter V. Deuster (D.), 126,306; S. Palmer (Pop.), 8,627; Cooper (Pro.), 7,846; Hassinger (Soc. D.), 2,535; Ganger (Soc.-Lab.), 1,543.

Secretary of State.—W. H. Froehlich (R.), 180,548; T. O. Stromme (D.), 125,536; W. L. Arven (Pop.), 7,909; Crouk (Pro.), 7,064.

Treasurer.—J. O. Davidson (R.), 180,865; C. J. M. Malek (D.), 125,115; John Powers (Pop.), 7,896; Larson (Pro.), 7,799.

Attorney-General.—E. R. Hicks (R.), 180,173; Harry H. Grace (D.), 125,425; L. Woodard (Pop.), 7,968.

Supt. of Public Instruction.—L. D. Harvey (R.), 180,439; W. M. Schultz (D.), 125,341; A. H. Craig (Pop.), 7,842.

Railroad Comm'r.—Graham L. Rice (R.), 180,136; C. G. Wilcox (D.), 125,568; R. E. Anger (Pop.), 8,033.

Insurance Comm'r.—Emil Giljohaun (R.), 180,019; John F. Schindler (D.), 124,729; C. W. Teney (Pop.), 7,984.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. H. A. Cooper (R.), 19,867; Clinton Babbitt (D.), 11,447.

II. H. B. Dahle (R.), 16,892 James E. Jones (D.), 15,768.

III. Joseph W. Babcock (R.), 19,195; T. L. Clary (D.), 12,037.

IV. Theobald Otjen (R.), 15,903; Joseph G. Donnelly (D.), 14,022.

V. Samuel H. Barney (R.), 17,056; C. E. Armin (D.), 13,233.

WISCONSIN—(Continued).

VI. J. H. Davidson (R.), 20,107; Frank C. Stewart (D.), 16,679.

VII. John J. Esch (R.), 16,136; John F. Doherty (D.), 8,128.

VIII. Edward S. Minor (R.), 19,910; Philip Sheridan (D.), 13,668.

IX. Alexander Stewart (R.), 20,825; Webb M. Ruggles (D.), 14,371.

X. John J. Jenkins (R.), 17,601; J. R. Mathews (D.), 8,436.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	31	80	111
Democrats	2	20	22

WYOMING.

Counties.	[1]G'V'RN'R.—1898.— Rep. Richards	Fus. Alger...	[2]G'V'RN'R—1896.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan...
Albany	1111	828	1220	1028
Big Horn	582	418	538	518
Carbon	1084	738	1229	1029
Converse	583	464	585	450
Crook	591	392	524	537
Fremont	561	441	535	499
Johnson	363	555	284	441
Laramie	1526	1574	1776	1590
Latranna	418	305	392	317
Sheridan	607	900	877	1045
Sweetwater	810	669	754	916
Uinta	1361	1315	907	1700
Weston	529	261	451	296
Totals	10126	8660	10072	10375
Per cent	52.84	45.19	47.75	49.19
Plurality	1466			789
Total vote		19163		21092

[1]Vial (Pop.), 377.

[2]Bryan and Watson (Pop.), 486; Levering (Pro.), 159.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Secretary of State.—F. Chatterton (R.), 10,185; David Miller (Fus. D.), 8,463; Sealy (Pop.), 364.

Treasurer.—G. E. Abbott (R.), 10,230; Luke Voorhees (Fus. D.), 8,188; Rouser (Pop.), 366.

Auditor.—Leroy Grant (R.), 10,522; G. H. Priest (Fus. Sil. R.), 7,958; Pierce (Pop.), 402.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—T. T. Tynan (R.), 10,454; J. F. Brown (Fus. Pop.), 7,975; Stacks (Pop.), 410.

Supreme Court Judge.—Knight (R.), 10,-641; Blydenburgh (D.), 8,126.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1898.

At Large. F. W. Mondell (R.), 10,493; C. P. Arnold (Fus. D.), 8,180; Brown (Pop.), 380.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	13	38	51
Democrats	5	—	5

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Counties.	DELEGATE IN CONGRESS. —1898.— Rep. Brodie...	Dem. Wilson..	—1896.— Rep. Doran...	Dem. Smith...
Apache	264	221	230	227
Cochise	648	711	262	521
Coconino	464	350	415	358
Gila	383	634	140	302
Graham	521	871	264	791
Maricopa	1743	1671	1063	1414
Mohave	168	474	43	187
Navajo	339	286	246	234
Pima	834	757	413	618
Pinal	273	259	148	271
Yavapai	1404	1719	767	921
Yuma	343	259	99	221
Totals	7384	8212	4090	6065
Plurality		828		1975

[1]O'Neill (Pop.), 3,896.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Council.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	4	11	15
Democrats	8	13	21

NEW-MEXICO TERRITORY.

Counties.	DELEGATE IN CONGRESS. —1898.— Rep. Perea..	Dem. Fergu-son...	—1896.— Rep. Catron.	Dem. Pop. Fergu-son...
Bernalillo	2550	2114	2669	2049
Chaves	146	417	101	418
Colfax	727	1181	660	1272
Dona Ana	1286	1154	1045	1258
Eddy	126	321	120	412
Grant	668	1215	455	1407
Guadaloupe	598	397	460	502
Lincoln	536	610	464	769
Mora	1147	1114	1112	1112
Rio Arriba	1684	1084	1492	1284
San Juan	182	450	125	445
San Miguel	2402	2193	2332	2334
Santa Fe	1673	1239	1584	1641
Sierra	317	495	188	677
Socorro	1407	1150	1205	1445
Tacs	1049	968	1015	1193
Union	535	512	375	524
Valencia	1689	45	1615	205
Totals	18722	16659	17017	18947
Plurality	2063			1930
Total vote	35381		35964	

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Counties.	DELEGATE IN CONGRESS. 1898. Rep. Flynn...	1898. Fus. Keaton..	1898. Pro. Hankins	1896. Rep. Flynn...	1896. Dem. Pop. Callahan...
Beaver	298	208	16	354	224
Blaine	923	276	57	822	605
Canadian .	1301	1024	25	1280	1484
Cleveland .	1071	981	32	937	1588
Custer	678	313	20	619	420
Day	58	86	1	68	89
Garfield ...	2282	1276	27	1706	1486
Grant	1875	1040	15	1481	1486
Greer	440	624	316	509	613
Kay	2138	1319	86	1905	1759
Kingfisher .	1587	1018	64	1676	1895
Lincoln ...	2197	1197	82	2008	2118
Logan	2259	1211	98	2537	1949
Noble	1447	779	14	1135	1039
Oklahoma .	1538	1359	85	1892	2156
Pawnee ...	1136	727	28	956	1071
Payne	1551	1231	36	1540	1754

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—(Continued).

Counties.	DELEGATE IN CONGRESS. 1898. Rep. Flynn...	1898. Fus. Keaton..	1898. Pro. Hankins	1896. Rep. Flynn...	1896. Dem. Pop. Callahan...
Pottaw'mie.	1366	1515	150	1513	2199
Roger Mills	152	225	5	67	252
Washita ..	667	500	61	457	552
Woods	2412	1516	39	2102	2186
Woodward	568	407	7	394	388
D	512	256	5	309	322
Totals ...	28456	19088	1269	26267	27435
Plurality ..	9368				1168
Total vote.		49813			53702

LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

	Council.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	8	17	25
Democrats	5	9	14

NEW-YORK COUNTIES ELECTION TABLES.

"Rep." denotes Republican; "Dem.," Democrat; "N. D.," National or Sound Money Democrat; "Pop.," Populist; "Pro.," Prohibition; "Soc. Lab.," Socialist Labor.

ALBANY.

	GOVERNOR. 1898. Rep. Roosevelt..	1898. Dem. Van Wyck.	1896. Rep. Black...	1896. Dem. Porter..
Albany City:				
1st Ward.....	783	602	801	568
2d Ward.....	429	858	522	756
3d Ward.....	423	1008	427	1001
4th Ward.....	370	899	478	712
5th Ward.....	588	818	713	680
6th Ward.....	594	726	704	715
7th Ward.....	713	634	756	574
8th Ward.....	365	886	418	899
9th Ward.....	274	786	290	806
10th Ward....	543	436	610	376
11th Ward....	590	474	640	424
12th Ward....	420	1048	498	924
13th Ward....	594	395	664	324
14th Ward....	798	414	869	359
15th Ward....	354	648	395	588
16th Ward....	829	548	870	481
17th Ward....	467	465	550	361
18th Ward....	511	245	534	171
19th Ward....	648	616	727	485
Total city.....	10283	12509	11466	11230
Cohoes City:				
1st Ward.....	331	768	351	775
2d Ward.....	400	300	470	296
3d Ward.....	467	397	498	379

ALBANY—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR. 1898. Rep. Roosevelt..	1898. Dem. Van Wyck.	1896. Rep. Black...	1896. Dem Porter..
4th Ward.....	607	447	654	451
5th Ward.....	332	318	292	300
6th Ward.....	410	169	411	160
Total city.....	2547	2399	2676	2361
Berne	359	261	393	218
Bethlehem	648	430	766	352
Coeymans	455	470	490	479
Colonie	916	604	970	569
Green Island.....	576	442	666	444
Guilderland	618	349	715	334
Knox	252	111	290	101
New-Scotland ...	511	318	579	267
Rensselaerville ..	294	294	315	283
Watervliet	1580	1822	1665	1741
Westerlo	268	222	302	221
Total towns....	6477	5324	7151	5009
Total county.....	19307	20232	21293	18500
Plurality		925	2793	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 62; Kline (Pro.), 196; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 289.

[2]Griffin (N. D.), 486; Porter (Pop.), 753; Smith (Pro.), 234; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 224.

ALLEGANY.

	GOVERNOR.			
	[1]1898.		[2]1896.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt.	Van Wyck.	Black.	Porter.
Alfred	302	63	297	82
Allen	61	29	142	43
Alma	80	65	119	124
Almond	160	172	197	206
Amity	397	111	408	193
Andover	304	171	338	202
Angelica	276	66	342	88
Belfast	177	71	244	150
Birdsall	79	83	102	116
Bolivar	186	164	236	228
Burns	258	121	255	156
Caneadia	141	88	240	128
Centreville	159	25	183	34
Clarksville	143	38	172	56
Cuba	416	175	398	203
Friendship	357	176	342	216
Genesee	129	33	151	114
Granger	170	23	198	29
Grove	119	69	140	81
Hume	386	132	439	121
Independence	230	71	242	108
New-Hudson	158	66	188	104
Rushford	191	66	217	76
Scio	188	141	195	168
Ward	49	59	45	99
Wellsville	648	503	742	473
West Almond	64	56	88	62
Willing	172	64	209	111
Wirt	129	52	163	120
Totals	6129	2953	7031	3870
Plurality	3176		3161	

[1]Kline (Pro.), 599; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 28; Baron (Cit.), 5.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 93; Smith (Pro.), 505; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 416.

BROOME.

Binghamton:				
1st Ward	534	526	618	470
2d Ward	356	232	385	219
3d Ward	607	391	625	368
4th Ward	201	107	212	83
5th Ward	397	325	431	268
6th Ward	346	198	367	213
7th Ward	549	346	644	308
8th Ward	261	303	295	275
9th Ward	152	110	232	99
10th Ward	225	318	257	282
11th Ward	602	433	684	378
12th Ward	264	158	290	163
13th Ward	284	99	286	86
Total city	4778	3546	5336	3214
Bingh'ton (town)	109	59	133	66
Barker	180	87	202	115
Chenango	229	83	287	99
Colesville	395	277	506	296
Conklin	134	46	159	67
Dickinson	107	47	106	47
Fenton	224	58	256	89
Kirkwood	118	121	142	130
Lisle	302	91	344	135
Maine	269	106	291	139

BROOME—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	[1]1898.		[2]1896.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt.	Van Wyck.	Black.	Porter.
Nanticoke	113	63	129	77
Sanford	544	288	628	403
Triangle	255	164	303	203
Union	761	340	760	307
Vestal	226	115	287	174
Windsor	439	107	523	161
Total towns	4405	2062	5056	2408
Total county	9183	5608	10392	5620
Plurality	3575		4772	

[1]Kline (Pro.), 514; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 40; Bacon (Cit.), 70.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 186; Smith (Pro.), 492; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 9.

CATTARAUGUS.

Allegany	398	347	464	367
Ashford	226	121	269	173
Carrolton	170	157	198	197
Cold Spring	87	81	112	149
Conewango	202	97	200	139
Dayton	283	99	305	109
East Otto	188	89	206	102
Elko	61	27	49	41
Ellicottsville	233	156	292	211
Farmersville	147	57	180	94
Franklinville	315	215	361	255
Freedom	217	42	255	52
Great Valley	221	125	273	177
Hinsdale	146	134	164	169
Humphrey	116	66	129	97
Ischua	103	95	100	114
Leon	182	68	174	90
Little Valley	342	66	328	85
Lyndon	99	55	112	78
Machias	199	116	258	150
Mansfield	150	59	200	70
Napoli	162	57	183	79
New-Albion	441	137	388	146
Olean (town)	455	807	522	456
Otto	152	90	176	87
Perrysburg	168	52	200	89
Persia	201	140	182	196
Portville	375	160	380	236
Randolph	341	230	325	322
Red House	84	65	113	71
Salamanca	591	468	627	454
South Valley	91	52	105	79
Yorkshire	271	118	312	172
Total towns	7397	4238	8142	5286
Olean (city):				
1st Ward	153	148	188	150
2d Ward	118	50	117	59
3d Ward	145	82	181	91
4th Ward	278	263	324	264
5th Ward	136	147	155	143
6th Ward	108	127	134	139
Total city	938	817	1099	846
Total county	8335	5055	9241	6132
Plurality	3280		3109	

CATTARAUGUS—(Continued).

[1]Kline (Pro.), 416; Hanford (Soc.-Lab.), 57; Bacon (Cit.), 17.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 105; Smith (Pro.), 385; Balkam (Soc.-Lab.), 14.

CAYUGA.

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
Auburn:				
1st Ward.....	480	348	500	298
2d Ward.....	479	277	494	247
3d Ward.....	258	205	270	205
4th Ward.....	204	280	194	285
5th Ward.....	215	202	198	219
6th Ward.....	386	233	394	227
7th Ward.....	288	207	307	211
8th Ward.....	252	349	314	346
9th Ward.....	341	182	366	158
10th Ward.....	469	192	511	170
Total city.....	3372	2475	3548	2366
Aurelius	224	193	229	206
Brutus	466	258	498	231
Cato	293	136	330	143
Conquest	175	127	182	171
Fleming	161	90	194	108
Genoa	253	171	349	214
Ira	313	198	306	200
Ledyard	290	108	313	127
Locke	178	65	217	71
Mentz	309	224	337	241
Montezuma	127	144	133	153
Moravia	375	177	430	251
Niles	187	182	216	236
Owasco	165	71	225	86
Scipio	243	122	274	192
Sempronius	135	84	167	119
Sennet	195	72	250	106
Springport	243	144	259	199
Sterling	408	160	527	177
Summer Hill.....	85	66	124	83
Throop	154	113	155	127
Venice	197	110	262	122
Victory	244	78	277	98
Total towns....	5420	3093	6245	3662
Total county.....	8792	5568	9793	6028
Plurality	3224		3765	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 66; Kline (Pro.), 246; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 103.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 158; Smith (Pro.), 305; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 23.

CHAUTAUQUA.

Arkwright	120	73	144	116
Busti	323	153	371	184
Carroll	384	65	430	59
Charlotte	195	134	200	195
Chautauqua	577	218	628	244
Cherry Creek....	232	105	238	157
Clymer	234	53	274	78
Ellery	265	95	286	144
Ellicott	511	78	568	109
Ellington	229	59	270	81

CHAUTAUQUA—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
French Creek....	169	30	168	101
Gerry	217	34	262	45
Hanover	667	381	758	416
Harmony	592	143	616	244
Kiantone	76	43	77	59
Mina	166	59	191	112
Poland	290	59	350	108
Pomfret	766	439	943	442
Portland	340	174	494	227
Ripley	278	126	332	241
Sheridan	195	87	285	121
Sherman	263	68	287	115
Stockton	275	136	311	195
Villenova	132	112	173	142
Westfield	606	275	689	376
Total towns....	8102	3197	9345	4330
Dunkirk:				
1st Ward.....	220	417	239	405
2d Ward.....	320	207	358	192
3d Ward.....	303	251	340	242
4th Ward.....	146	273	173	279
Total city.....	989	1148	1110	1118
Jamestown:				
1st Ward.....	555	185	652	195
2d Ward.....	412	247	574	312
3d Ward.....	485	115	585	125
4th Ward.....	551	92	714	91
5th Ward.....	478	127	591	157
6th Ward.....	442	183	572	244
Total city.....	2923	949	3688	1128
Total county.....	12014	5294	14143	6576
Plurality	6720		7567	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 20; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 65; Kline (Pro.), 560.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 159; Smith (Pro.), 495; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 24.

CHEMUNG.

Ashland	132	119	165	82
Baldwin	93	77	108	84
Big Flats.....	238	205	270	197
Catlin	138	122	168	128
Chemung	203	138	257	145
Elmira (town)...	187	98	199	77
Erin	99	148	126	148
Horseheads	613	240	763	418
Southport	263	212	335	187
Van Etten.....	207	184	240	196
Veteran	229	150	282	151
Total towns....	2401	1693	2913	1813
Elmira (city):				
1st Ward.....	387	214	505	171
2d Ward.....	244	508	364	510
3d Ward.....	434	454	617	390
4th Ward.....	338	675	580	468
5th Ward.....	345	399	439	360
6th Ward.....	747	617	888	544
7th Ward.....	333	589	580	505
8th Ward.....	415	433	586	401

CHEMUNG—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt	Van Wyck	Black	Porter
9th Ward	258	221	338	172
Total city	3504	4315	4897	3521
Total county	5906	6008	7810	5334
Plurality		102	2476	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 7; Kline (Pro.), 475; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 55.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 118; Smith (Pro.), 305; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 18.

CHENANGO.

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	---1897.---		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace	Parker	Black	Porter
Afton	264	120	331	216
Bainbridge	304	126	428	203
Columbus	101	35	180	71
Coventry	129	72	176	111
German	61	22	88	39
Greene	299	217	474	379
Guilford	264	103	416	205
Lincklaen	78	17	112	57
McDonough	131	83	148	114
New-Berlin	289	124	444	219
North Norwich	123	54	143	90
Norwich	751	633	1067	831
Otselie	170	72	241	120
Oxford	406	270	549	391
Pharsalia	82	61	108	138
Pitcher	100	65	145	102
Plymouth	111	56	170	132
Preston	63	70	81	101
Sherburne	301	123	500	205
Smithville	154	130	186	155
Smyrna	182	38	271	106
Totals	4363	2491	6258	3990
Plurality	1872		2268	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 333; Cuno (Soc. Lab.), 29.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 128; Smith (Pro.), 337; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 14.
Vote of 1898.—For Governor: Roosevelt (R.), 5,779; Van Wyck (D.), 3,656; Bacon (Cit.), 14; Kline (Pro.), 271; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 56.

CLINTON.

Altoona	151	230	239	112
Ausable	227	154	329	141
Beekmanton	146	254	300	150
Black Brook	140	80	288	104
Champlain	397	292	556	320
Chazy	304	217	464	131

CLINTON—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	---1897.---		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace	Parker	Black	Porter
Clinton	62	115	131	217
Dannemora	138	184	221	172
Ellenburg	269	146	393	206
Mooers	357	185	572	169
Peru	171	157	341	198
Saranac	257	316	368	252
Schuyler Falls	158	165	284	105
Total towns	2777	2485	4486	2277
Plattsburg (city):				
1st Ward	124	216	200	145
2d Ward	157	216	242	163
3d Ward	219	208	346	151
4th Ward	177	236	249	170
5th Ward	186	225	294	130
6th Ward	110	124	149	73
Total city	973	1297	1480	832
Total county	3750	3782	5966	3109
Plurality		32	2857	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 84; Cuno (Soc. Lab.), 18.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 59; Smith (Pro.), 42; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 12.
Vote of 1898.—For Governor: Roosevelt (R.), 4,824; Van Wyck (D.), 4,800; Bacon (Cit.), 12; Kline (Pro.), 97; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 25.

COLUMBIA.

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt	Van Wyck	Black	Porter
Ancram	105	189	159	166
Austerlitz	189	77	219	68
Canaan	201	84	252	94
Chatham	545	402	689	329
Claverack	569	612	680	486
Clermont	77	126	94	105
Copake	226	159	231	158
Gallatin	116	85	144	93
Germantown	218	182	223	185
Ghent	431	243	496	249
Greenport	148	152	179	140
Hillsdale	244	184	238	161
Kinderhook	391	466	472	346
Livingston	204	193	251	164
New-Lebanon	169	169	222	183
Stockport	321	171	359	172
Stuyvesant	201	239	265	181
Taghkanick	104	153	135	150
Totals	4459	3886	5299	3420
Hudson (city):				
1st Ward	144	240	187	218
2d Ward	163	354	241	302
3d Ward	291	253	303	202

COLUMBIA—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
4th Ward.....	162	198	204	195
5th Ward.....	214	228	253	212
Total city.....	974	1273	1188	1129
Total county...	5433	5159	6487	4549
Plurality	274		1936	

[1]Kline (Pro.), 143; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 19; Bacon (Cit.), 5.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 176; Smith (Pro.), 187; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 3.

CORTLAND.

Cincinnatus	106	112	124	108
Cortlandville	1794	936	2054	956
Cuyler	208	72	214	88
Freetown	95	77	100	86
Harford	101	105	145	79
Homer	662	295	774	297
Lapeer	85	35	97	49
Marathon	288	165	311	192
Preble	96	112	121	136
Scott	164	78	167	74
Solon	69	72	90	77
Taylor	121	64	132	59
Truxton	140	137	187	158
Virgil	192	107	241	132
Willett	79	99	107	116
Totals	4200	2466	4864	2607
Plurality	1734		2257	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 9; Kline (Pro.), 284; Hanford (Soc.–Lab.), 18.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 67; Smith (Pro.), 252; Balkam (Soc.–Lab.), 2.

DELAWARE.

Andes	321	143	385	187
Bovina	163	53	179	57
Colchester	322	266	421	363
Davenport	185	221	218	260
Delhi	527	237	621	222
Deposit	273	171	298	144
Franklin	424	208	487	221
Hamden	282	50	325	80
Hancock	571	460	702	488
Harpersfield	204	99	244	99
Kortright	222	153	235	177
Masonville	219	90	216	128
Meredith	197	103	292	111
Middletown	461	382	569	401
Roxbury	288	277	325	294
Sidney	549	386	623	455
Stamford	278	213	337	205
Tompkins	283	158	405	212
Walton	715	343	867	352
Totals	6484	4013	7749	4456
Plurality	2471		3293	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 25; Kline (Pro.), 370; Hanford (Soc.–Lab.), 24.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 95; Smith (Pro.), 291; Balkam (Soc.–Lab.), 10.

DUTCHESS.

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
Amenia	346	180	366	174
Beekman	175	87	216	66
Clinton	201	172	218	147
Dover	328	183	376	138
East Fishkill....	259	308	280	269
Fishkill	1461	1112	1703	855
Hyde Park.....	349	278	377	231
La Grange.....	190	143	223	132
Milan	160	111	181	95
Northeast	288	191	323	175
Pawling	272	176	279	147
Pine Plains.....	187	155	213	149
Pleasant Valley..	220	181	255	171
Po'keepsie (town)	507	458	614	442
Red Hook.....	524	483	613	388
Rhinebeck	495	356	518	256
Stanford	225	201	251	187
Union Vale.....	152	101	190	83
Wappingers	605	398	716	371
Washington	424	280	456	234
Total towns...	7656	5556	8368	4714
Po'keepsie (city):				
1st Ward.....	325	597	364	587
2d Ward.....	506	484	549	419
3d Ward.....	456	283	463	246
4th Ward.....	565	310	634	275
5th Ward.....	478	266	494	237
6th Ward.....	165	173	480	129
7th Ward.....	376	270	432	201
Total city.....	2871	2383	3416	2094
Total county.....	10527	7939	11784	6808
Plurality	2588		4976	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 15; Kline (Pro.), 343; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 53.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 284; Smith (Pro.), 509; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 34.

ERIE.

Alden	248	294	260	308
Amherst	310	406	359	362
Aurora	588	281	585	281
Boston	88	151	116	145
Brant	192	172	227	145
Cheektowaga	247	489	376	403
Clarence	434	165	483	200
Colden	146	175	187	172
Collins	339	212	381	226
Concord	519	388	556	475
East Hamburg...	293	151	346	137
Eden	246	218	297	255
Elma	260	184	347	147
Evans	319	238	444	231
G'd Island	164	58	173	51
Hamburg	398	537	539	541
Holland	249	193	223	237
Lancaster	639	669	747	661
Matilla	194	161	217	151
Newstead	531	265	556	308
North Collins....	230	267	272	225
Sardinia	209	164	241	207
Tonawanda	785	841	985	591

ERIE—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black..	Porter..
Wales	123	156	155	146
West Seneca	351	329	509	239
Total towns....	8102	7104	9581	6854
Buffalo:				
1st Ward	413	900	490	813
2d Ward	573	1532	559	1284
3d Ward	784	1282	1245	1247
4th Ward	629	1222	897	1288
5th Ward	1135	1547	1134	1514
6th Ward	538	981	754	870
7th Ward	764	965	996	926
8th Ward	856	841	1010	849
9th Ward	780	1235	960	1123
10th Ward	623	620	846	588
11th Ward	1127	1645	1531	1860
12th Ward	520	950	714	807
13th Ward	628	990	823	901
14th Ward	962	1829	1498	1710
15th Ward	794	1003	963	844
16th Ward	725	811	883	726
17th Ward	1805	1393	2176	1158
18th Ward	1615	1720	2114	1799
19th Ward	496	1347	745	1226
20th Ward	964	890	1205	809
21st Ward	1722	868	2012	628
22d Ward	1668	1038	2077	861
23d Ward	1605	857	1901	751
24th Ward	2775	1258	3022	870
25th Ward	1357	1473	1559	1260
Total city	26097	29277	32004	26813
Total county	34199	36441	41585	33667
Plurality		2242	7818	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 65; Kline (Pro.), 505; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 1,493.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 1,860; Smith (Pro.), 495; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 411.

ESSEX.

Chesterfield	290	218	354	142
Crown Point	352	107	461	89
Elizabethtown	198	60	237	40
Essex	184	91	248	63
Jay	279	176	304	143
Keene	243	48	244	47
Lewis	197	73	219	56
Minerva	86	165	104	120
Moriah	574	291	693	352
Newcomb	55	112	60	118
North Elba	216	120	270	70
North Hudson	93	27	106	15
St. Armand	195	130	124	26
Schroon	103	28	239	27
Ticonderoga	664	377	970	252
Westport	257	113	321	114
Wilmington	126	28	132	24
Wilsborough	212	109	245	81
Totals	4324	2273	5331	1779
Plurality	2051		3552	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 14; Kline (Pro.), 80; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 19.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 60; Smith (Pro.), 43; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 4.

FRANKLIN.

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
Altamont	133	101	183	84
Bangor	448	96	495	99
Bellmont	260	125	319	114
Bombay	169	155	189	152
Brandon	153	45	156	56
Brighton	63	33	66	20
Burke	247	134	298	148
Chateaugay	312	264	358	327
Constable	173	92	180	105
Dickinson	311	54	378	52
Duane	48	14	55	22
Fort Covington	271	134	288	143
Franklin	186	77	236	97
Harrietstown	327	194	378	142
Malone	1367	604	1492	583
Moisa	265	201	328	217
Santa Clara	90	52	159	39
Waverly	216	39	348	32
Westville	207	60	199	72
Totals	5267	2474	6105	2504
Plurality	2793		3601	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 8; Kline (Pro.), 179; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 16.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 63; Smith (Pro.), 143; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 21.

FULTON.

Bleecker	49	115	63	116
Broadalbin	339	160	365	181
Caroga	79	63	72	65
Ephratah	293	181	304	183
Johnstown (town)	394	286	464	247
Mayfield	339	191	392	170
Northampton	289	285	312	270
Oppenheim	145	152	193	136
Perth	101	61	130	59
Stratford	151	110	187	85
Total towns....	2179	1604	2482	1512
Gloverville:				
1st Ward	542	235	649	179
2d Ward	340	187	408	149
3d Ward	524	217	562	144
4th Ward	523	279	552	230
5th Ward	342	176	387	138
6th Ward	370	301	413	263
Total city	2641	1395	2971	1103
Johnstown (city):				
1st Ward	284	221	317	204
2d Ward	326	229	362	204
3d Ward	410	286	433	279
4th Ward	283	183	299	157
Total city	1303	919	1411	844
Total county	6123	3918	6864	3439
Plurality	2205	—	3425	—

[1]Bacon (Cits.), 5; Kline (Pro.), 378; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 190.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 153; Smith (Pro.), 387; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 82.

GENESEE.

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter...
Alabama	263	143	246	187
Alexander	213	110	254	106
Batavia	1401	916	1473	967
Bergen	251	160	247	207
Bethany	183	84	215	85
Byron	234	86	251	137
Darien	246	164	285	158
Elba	176	151	193	198
Le Roy	663	418	756	390
Oakfield	263	94	268	122
Pavilion	226	105	304	130
Pembroke	288	228	348	284
Stafford	273	57	294	67
Totals	4680	2716	5134	3038
Plurality	1964		2096	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 6; Kline (Pro.), 229; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 25.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 64; Smith (Pro.), 201; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 19.

GREENE.

Ashland	135	82	126	76
Athens	388	321	390	329
Cairo	315	283	333	288
Catskill	1089	1030	1198	832
Coxsackie	588	528	589	502
Durham	211	241	248	242
Greenville	214	232	260	216
Halcott	36	59	49	57
Hunter	320	276	373	291
Jewett	126	126	138	120
Lexington	89	210	116	185
New-Baltimore	247	307	304	318
Prattsville	93	127	125	114
Windham	202	191	225	194
Totals	4063	4019	4474	3768
Plurality	44		706	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 5; Kline (Pro.), 147; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 48.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 92; Smith (Pro.), 154; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 21.

HAMILTON.

Arietta	24	45	31	60
Benson	28	48	29	51
Hope	28	84	40	82
Indian Lake	136	111	188	88
Lake Pleasant	66	68	81	58
Long Lake	112	50	143	32
Morehouse	24	20	20	19
Wells	101	145	131	139
Totals	519	571	663	529
Plurality	—	52	134	—

[1]Bacon (Cits.), 3; Kline (Pro.), 18; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 2.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 14; Smith (Pro.), 18.

HERKIMER.

Columbia	216	125	259	124
Danube	138	148	162	123
Fairfield	204	174	228	173

HERKIMER—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter...
Frankfort	477	380	714	537
German Flats	1080	978	1278	869
Herkimer	796	766	840	689
Litchfield	133	104	177	83
Little Falls (town)	60	140	80	127
Mannheim	371	199	484	267
Newport	240	151	275	143
Norway	114	106	107	108
Ohio	119	76	142	74
Russia	295	181	373	173
Salisbury	269	94	320	97
Schuyler	209	96	254	81
Stark	186	107	220	90
Warren	174	176	202	128
Webb	75	80	65	49
Wilmot	44	39	58	41
Winfield	244	147	281	119
Total towns	5444	4268	6519	4025
Little Falls (city):				
1st Ward	388	383	371	385
2d Ward	349	240	388	241
3d Ward	198	346	207	341
4th Ward	316	288	329	248
Total city	1251	1257	1295	1212
Total county	6695	5525	7814	5247
Plurality	1170		2668	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 25; Kline (Pro.), 263; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 61.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 207; Smith (Pro.), 269; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 10.

JEFFERSON.

Adams	583	171	626	174
Alexandria	414	488	472	468
Antwerp	515	228	581	234
Brownville	536	227	574	248
Cape Vincent	281	376	318	391
Champion	340	158	388	157
Clayton	476	410	564	456
Ellisburg	685	320	762	374
Henderson	268	101	312	104
Hounsfield	360	172	392	172
Le Ray	349	320	351	326
Lorraine	135	110	158	139
Lyme	298	261	206	240
Orleans	291	252	338	243
Pamelia	130	73	132	96
Philadelphia	256	219	294	195
Rodman	271	78	262	81
Rutland	329	144	371	141
Theresa	287	216	314	241
Watertown (town)	187	78	183	101
Wilna	686	492	741	462
Worth	113	85	123	93
Total towns	7760	4979	8502	5136
Watertown (city):				
1st Ward	374	248	645	347
2d Ward	647	357	568	377
3d Ward	430	392	386	456
4th Ward	368	298	758	661

JEFFERSON—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
[3]5th Ward.....	411	238	—	—
[3]6th Ward.....	232	119	—	—
Total city.....	2462	1652	2357	1841
Total county.....	10222	6631	10919	€977
Plurality	3580		3942	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 14; Kline (Pro.), 510; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 45.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 336; Smith (Pro.), 522; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 6.
[3]Four wards in 1896.

KINGS.

(See page following other counties.)

LEWIS.

Croghan	327	280	386	361
Denmark	411	159	453	152
Diana	263	251	354	230
Greig	155	105	228	102
Harrisburg	112	77	133	79
Highmarket	31	103	36	136
Lewis	29	149	54	191
Leyden	195	231	215	201
Lowville	626	394	640	415
Lyonsdale	165	116	265	95
Martinsburg	278	143	354	168
Montague	98	95	131	86
New-Bremen	168	180	242	232
Osceola	66	56	75	56
Pinckney	97	116	117	140
Turin	220	94	240	94
Watson	168	123	202	145
West Turin.....	245	220	281	228
Totals	3604	2892	4406	3111
Plurality	712		1295	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 3; Kline (Pro.), 81; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 6.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 51; Smith (Pro.), 88; Balkman (Soc. Lab.), 5.

LIVINGSTON.

Avon	270	304	398	366
Caledonia	281	200	305	220
Conesus	201	83	238	118
Geneseo	590	230	585	284
Groveland	177	127	173	147
Leicester	239	136	257	130
Lima	182	262	194	394
Livonia	376	260	428	363
Mount Morris....	472	435	456	493
North Dansville..	514	535	497	571
Nunda	414	149	443	178
Ossian	145	78	144	113
Portage	176	77	206	98
Sparta	138	133	132	163
Springwater	542	159	379	224
West Sparta.....	128	80	142	127
York	435	103	472	119
Totals	5180	3351	5449	4104
Plurality	1829		1345	

LIVINGSTON—(Continued).

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 10; Kline (Pro.), 277; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 20.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 71; Smith (Pro.), 277; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 5.

MADISON.

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
Brookfield	497	241	580	252
Cazenovia	600	337	660	391
De Ruyter	235	117	306	97
Eaton	515	216	579	225
Ferner	129	75	156	105
Georgetown	190	52	207	56
Hamilton	527	276	703	317
Lebanon	216	84	265	91
Lenox	651	364	778	403
Lincoln	169	73	209	103
Madison	315	186	379	164
Nelson	228	96	251	115
Oneida	908	763	1114	797
Smithfield	196	53	240	65
Stockbridge	280	145	339	131
Sullivan	484	412	560	491
Totals	6141	3490	7326	3803
Plurality	2651		3523	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 13; Kline (Pro.), 320; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 70.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 134; Smith (Pro.), 296; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 32.

MONROE.

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker..	Black...	Porter..
Brighton	272	109	525	220
Chili	121	59	294	209
Clarkson	90	62	234	206
Gates	144	179	382	311
Green	281	204	590	580
Hamlin	94	28	397	106
Henrietta	192	105	314	190
Irondequoit	75	102	287	214
Mendon	253	206	389	394
Ogden	252	178	429	272
Parma	180	64	437	270
Penfield	187	87	505	189
Perinton	413	201	694	377
Pittsford	221	156	330	255
Riga	140	57	310	151
Rush	108	75	197	190
Sweden	436	206	731	457
Webster	235	133	558	219
Wheatland	205	139	335	230
Total towns....	3899	2349	7938	5044

MONROE—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker..	Black...	Porter..
Rochester:				
1st Ward.....	286	340	316	347
2d Ward.....	465	313	406	422
3d Ward.....	763	450	950	482
4th Ward.....	581	490	751	565
5th Ward.....	590	851	699	842
6th Ward.....	872	579	1074	513
7th Ward.....	545	612	673	600
8th Ward.....	1208	730	1323	871
9th Ward.....	486	567	614	493
10th Ward.....	782	491	979	463
11th Ward.....	928	1017	1154	1044
12th Ward.....	1314	616	1703	524
13th Ward.....	509	554	560	498
14th Ward.....	757	597	940	597
15th Ward.....	429	750	475	548
16th Ward.....	673	712	810	614
17th Ward.....	868	1278	1153	1191
18th Ward.....	875	570	1024	554
19th Ward.....	947	833	1115	916
20th Ward.....	406	867	523	862
Total city.....	14284	13217	17242	13046
Total county.....	19183	15566	25180	18090
Plurality	2617		7090	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 485; Cuno (Soc. Lab.), 520.

[2]Griffin (N. D.), 468; Smith (Pro.), 567; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 455.

Vote of 1898.—For Governor: Roosevelt (R.), 20,748; Van Wyck (D.), 18,093; Bacon (Cit.), 93; Kline (Pro.), 714; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 970.

MONTGOMERY.

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
Amsterdam (city)				
1st Ward.....	419	272	444	250
2d Ward.....	438	227	458	232
3d Ward.....	297	381	284	375
4th Ward.....	288	484	285	489
5th Ward.....	248	174	256	144
6th Ward.....	381	265	360	244
7th Ward.....	349	199	353	182
Total city.....	2420	2002	2440	1916
Amsterdam (town)	520	222	515	229
Canajoharie	560	564	629	473
Charleston	151	76	203	101
Florida	303	258	343	236
Glen	350	285	427	272
Minden	693	645	825	550

MONTGOMERY—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter...
Mohawk	421	404	428	376
Palatine	279	441	329	2[illegible]
Root	257	271	289	256
St. Johnsville....	349	331	361	3[illegible]
Total towns....	3876	3489	4349	3221
Total county...	6296	5491	6789	5137
Plurality	805		1652	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 9; Kline (Pro.), 180; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 74.

[2]Griffin (N. D.), 124; Smith (Pro.), 114; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 32.

*NASSAU COUNTY.

Hempstead	——	——	3890	1689
No. Hempstead..	——	——	1147	541
Oyster Bay.....	——	——	1987	1152
Totals	5415	4153	7024	3382
Plurality	1262		3642	

*Formed from part of Queens County by Legislature of 1898.

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 7; Kline (Pro.), 51; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 28.

[2]Griffin (N. D.), 298; Smith (Pro.), 78; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 9.

NEW-YORK.

(See page following other counties.)

NIAGARA.

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker..	Black...	Porter..
Cambria	88	46	249	182
Hartland	324	175	391	348
Lewiston	167	102	368	232
Lockport (town).	155	99	336	209
Newfane	142	144	393	380
Niagara	76	56	125	47
No. Tonawanda..	486	599	——	——
Pendleton	67	77	131	167
Porter	166	99	340	173
Royalton	350	353	610	629
Somerset	158	81	329	179
Wheatfield	53	61	924	739
Wilson	194	105	390	258
Total towns....	2406	1997	4577	3543

NIAGARA—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker.	Black.	Porter.
Lockport (city):				
1st Ward	167	254	268	284
2d Ward	160	233	205	262
3d Ward	279	168	365	169
4th Ward	251	214	331	235
5th Ward	413	346	531	368
6th Ward	220	276	290	272
Total city	1490	1491	1990	1590
Niagara Falls:				
1st Ward	237	359	517	413
2d Ward	276	276	476	411
3d Ward	233	259	442	346
4th Ward	163	341	235	383
Total city	909	1235	1670	1553
Total county	4805	4723	8237	6686
Plurality	88		1551	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 270; Cuno (Soc. Lab.), 47.

[2]Griffin (N. D.), 162; Smith (Pro.), 303; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 22.

Vote of 1898.—For Governor: Roosevelt (R.), 7,602; Van Wyck (D.), 7,074; Bacon (Cit.), 18; Kline (Pro.), 345; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 61.

ONEIDA.

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt.	Van Wyck.	Black.	Porter.
Annsville	223	197	269	230
Augusta	244	249	286	203
Ava	95	110	92	112
Boonville	583	415	644	309
Bridgewater	183	92	207	67
Camden	694	255	724	202
Deerfield	219	185	243	184
Florence	130	180	168	166
Floyd	104	101	110	99
Forestport	203	152	280	129
Kirkland	553	483	555	444
Lee	230	215	258	178
Marcy	174	164	227	147
Marshall	258	204	304	187
New-Hartford	527	332	686	407
Paris	361	309	439	322
Remsen	187	57	229	57
Sangerfield	293	320	386	245
Steuben	146	57	144	71
Trenton	484	187	571	141
Vernon	393	299	485	257
Verona	510	455	579	398

ONEIDA—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem
	Roosevelt.	Van Wyck.	Black.	Porter.
Vienna	289	287	352	216
Western	245	225	266	192
Westmoreland	284	187	352	179
Whitestown	766	565	859	457
Total towns	8378	6282	9817	5599
Rome:				
1st Ward	351	456	356	375
2d Ward	197	274	216	245
3d Ward	256	416	230	384
4th Ward	332	294	353	250
5th Ward	513	308	528	241
Total Rome	1649	1748	1683	1495
Utica:				
1st Ward	159	124	186	95
2d Ward	310	555	520	489
3d Ward	408	328	473	314
4th Ward	439	282	478	235
5th Ward	111	192	124	192
6th Ward	214	335	230	292
7th Ward	718	613	764	462
8th Ward	526	972	944	1080
9th Ward	452	726	771	750
10th Ward	244	296	304	278
11th Ward	466	374	500	299
12th Ward	458	427	877	585
[3]13th Ward	221	314	—	—
[3]14th Ward	207	228	—	—
[3]15th Ward	451	226	—	—
Total Utica	5384	5992	6171	5094
Total county	15411	14022	17571	12088
Plurality	1372		5483	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 44; Kline (Pro.), 574; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 280.

[2]Griffin (N. D.), 672; Smith (Pro.), 584; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 144.

[3]City redistricted in 1897.

(The soldiers' vote must be added to the totals in Utica, which was: Roosevelt, 38; Van Wyck, 55.)

ONONDAGA.

Camillus	298	276	370	243
Cicero	471	181	561	134
Clay	413	170	505	193
De Witt	632	421	808	460
Elbridge	462	377	534	427
Fabius	261	139	312	166
Geddes	382	198	484	216
Lafayette	222	127	266	143
Lysander	852	360	943	395
Manlius	851	512	1023	475
Marcellus	389	207	432	238
Onondaga	725	338	909	483
Otisco	162	122	174	139
Pompey	328	302	390	315
Salina	406	338	518	323
Skaneateles	584	348	719	383
Spofford	175	73	220	105
Tully	177	138	227	167

ONONDAGA—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—1898.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck...	Black...	Porter...
Van Buren.....	488	283	548	319
Total towns....	8278	4910	9943	5324
Syracuse:				
1st Ward.....	443	556	547	736
2d Ward.....	388	647	427	731
3d Ward.....	356	443	484	492
4th Ward.....	733	747	894	895
5th Ward.....	503	449	667	516
6th Ward.....	381	278	499	323
7th Ward.....	612	660	843	608
8th Ward.....	803	402	912	417
9th Ward.....	489	521	577	647
10th Ward.....	420	329	535	337
11th Ward.....	992	279	935	248
12th Ward.....	1077	523	1212	612
13th Ward.....	1151	425	1303	461
14th Ward.....	699	226	723	240
15th Ward.....	378	457	438	545
16th Ward.....	635	430	688	552
17th Ward.....	317	521	442	617
18th Ward.....	616	272	718	327
19th Ward.....	518	423	599	543
Total Syracuse.	11507	8688	13443	9847
Total county...	19785	13598	23386	15171
Plurality	6187		8215	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 17; Kline (Pro.), 510; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 2,360.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 465; Smith (Pro.), 453; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 711.

ONTARIO.

Bristol	162	85	192	154
Canadia	111	31	139	52
Canandaigua	1258	761	1354	752
East Bloomfield..	277	211	301	261
Farmington	226	158	265	189
Geneva (city)....	1060	963	1438	1151
Geneva (town)...	90	88	—	—
Gorham	337	237	341	300
Hopewell	242	174	249	206
Manchester	687	479	669	524
Naples	364	229	383	297
Phelps	529	549	647	597
Richmond	221	114	273	158
Seneca	406	228	478	276
South Bristol....	118	46	158	108
Victor	282	309	297	361
West Bloomfield..	194	119	194	191
Totals	6573	4781	7379	5577
Plurality	1792		1802	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 17; Kline (Pro.), 269; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 29.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 149; Smith (Pro.), 219; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 9.

ORANGE.

Blooming Grove.	272	166	331	167
Chester	242	211	300	186
Cornwall	521	333	569	312
Crawford	198	276	209	253
Deer Park.....	1217	1224	1427	1390

ORANGE—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—1898.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck...	Black...	Porter...
Goshen	664	347	520	451
Greenville	53	118	71	142
Hamptonbury ...	127	116	152	122
Highlands	409	289	460	294
Minisink	136	222	150	207
Monroe	243	149	238	158
Montgomery	803	382	976	373
Mount Hope.....	148	112	179	96
Newburg (town).	457	300	515	296
New-Windsor ..	195	231	276	234
Tuxedo	214	80	266	67
Wallkill	303	246	377	256
Warwick	617	551	772	649
Wawayanda	171	196	199	200
Woodbury	290	92	303	74
Total towns....	7280	5641	8290	5927
Middletown:				
1st Ward.....	363	402	438	385
2d Ward.....	566	391	662	355
3d Ward.....	247	202	308	196
4th Ward.....	397	356	465	341
Total Middlet'n	1573	1351	1873	1277
Newburg (city):				
1st Ward.....	742	626	865	611
2d Ward.....	478	366	602	344
3d Ward.....	468	206	498	180
4th Ward.....	422	359	489	351
5th Ward.....	506	288	583	298
6th Ward.....	442	261	500	269
Total Newburg	3058	2106	3537	2053
Total county...	11911	9098	13700	9257
Plurality	2813		4443	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 18; Kline (Pro.), 332; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 135.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 270; Smith (Pro.), 328; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 61.

ORLEANS.

Albion	727	586	780	560
Barre	291	135	330	169
Carleton	335	135	431	147
Clarendon	223	178	210	229
Gaines	309	173	336	192
Kendall	238	136	302	149
Murray	474	382	491	407
Ridgeway	827	565	861	596
Shelby	492	415	541	419
Yates	316	116	329	127
Totals	4232	2821	4674	2995
Plurality	1411		1679	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 6; Kline (Pro.), 315; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 12.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 40; Smith (Pro.), 227; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 6.

OSWEGO.

Albion	321	133	410	135
Amboy	141	100	154	93

OSWEGO—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck..	Black...	Porter..
Boylston	134	74	147	92
Constantia	454	194	428	160
Granby	658	433	698	457
Hannibal	371	191	391	247
Hastings	365	164	399	197
Mexico	551	200	605	222
New-Haven	315	78	337	81
Orwell	224	65	255	74
Oswego (town)...	403	222	473	249
Palermo	301	92	326	95
Parish	283	103	295	134
Redfield	117	80	144	101
Richland	622	289	691	287
Sandy Creek	404	174	465	154
Schroeppel	520	254	566	222
Scriba	441	168	485	170
Volney	997	561	1164	562
West Munroe	135	119	158	119
Williamstown	153	116	152	122
Total towns	7910	3810	8693	3973
Oswego (city):				
1st Ward	381	457	408	438
2d Ward	150	240	189	237
3d Ward	482	362	550	365
4th Ward	310	311	343	321
5th Ward	213	411	243	426
6th Ward	317	212	384	224
7th Ward	186	210	192	197
8th Ward	234	323	250	330
Total Oswego	2273	2526	2559	2538
Total county	10183	6336	11252	6511
Plurality	3847		4741	

[1]Bacon (Cits.), 15; Kline (Pro.), 380; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 46.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 134; Smith (Pro.), 267; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 7.

OTSEGO.

Burlington	200	153	224	158
Butternuts	242	117	297	158
Cherry Valley	241	242	263	248
Decatur	80	72	87	71
Edmeston	268	169	335	155
Exeter	209	111	252	97
Hartwick	277	226	315	196
Laurens	223	168	270	155
Maryland	259	332	315	315
Middlefield	281	296	275	336
Milford	239	281	297	289
Morris	266	173	317	164
New-Lisbon	162	163	205	159
Oneonta	1260	864	1458	1003
Otego	228	216	290	225
Otsego	651	535	749	491
Pittsfield	114	104	184	124
Plainsfield	164	65	205	57
Richfield	409	301	481	235
Roseboom	192	121	195	123
Springfield	167	310	213	265
Unadilla	291	326	350	376

OTSEGO—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck..	Black...	Porter...
Westford	122	133	124	134
Worcester	325	234	374	367
Totals	6870	5800	8075	5894
Plurality	1070		2181	

[1]Kline (Pro.), 348; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 40; Bacon (Cit.), 20.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 159; Smith (Pro.), 338; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 12.

PUTNAM.

Carmel	388	407	460	269
Kent	168	131	231	71
Patterson	242	156	257	81
Phillipstown	544	520	560	345
Putnam Valley	176	165	233	122
Southeast	383	272	578	156
Totals	1901	1651	2328	1044
Plurality	250	—	1284	—

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 3; Kline (Pro.), 36; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 7.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 65; Smith (Pro.), 46; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 6.

*QUEENS (BOROUGH).

Long Island City	2705	4502	3317	3690
Newtown	1916	3193	2254	2193
Flushing	2058	2237	2343	1812
Jamaica	2359	2265	2981	1376
Far Rockaway	653	805		
Totals	9691	13002	10895	9071
Pluralities		3311	1824	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 36; Kline (Pro.), 43; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 953.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 506; Smith (Pro.), 79; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 779.
*Hempstead, North Hempstead and Oyster Bay were taken from Queens County and formed into Nassau County by the Legislature of 1898.

RENSSELAER.

Berlin	289	176	296	162
Brunswick	595	268	694	255
East Greenbush	267	277	308	248
Grafton	230	111	311	43
Hoosick	1054	974	1252	943
Lansingburg	1912	1026	2119	846
Nassau	323	254	396	214
North Greenbush	679	456	764	472
Petersburg	240	174	262	145
Pittstown	545	298	640	300
Poestenkill	194	180	232	166
[3]Rensselaer	877	912	909	902
Sandlake	362	241	421	170
Schaghticoke	423	266	525	242

RENSSELAER—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck...	Black...	Porter...
Schodack	591	561	671	564
Stephentown	228	172	283	151
Total towns....	8811	6346	10083	5823
Troy:				
1st Ward.....	316	584	394	502
2d Ward.....	584	536	707	513
3d Ward.....	325	212	395	173
4th Ward.....	543	432	679	386
5th Ward.....	931	532	984	489
6th Ward.....	329	497	461	483
7th Ward.....	457	847	602	797
8th Ward.....	180	696	255	680
9th Ward.....	154	823	221	808
10th Ward.....	486	906	584	928
11th Ward.....	137	763	159	754
12th Ward.....	182	947	243	935
13th Ward.....	654	574	780	561
Total city.....	5278	8347	6464	8009
Total county.....	14089	14693	16547	13832
Plurality		604	2715	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 22; Kline (Pro.), 398; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 212.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 282; Smith (Pro.), 297; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 92.
[3]Name changed from Greenbush by Legislature of 1897.

RICHMOND BOROUGH AND COUNTY.

1st Ward.....	1609	2067	1885	1615
2d Ward.....	740	1563	994	1087
3d Ward.....	976	1265	1268	750
4th Ward.....	569	1071	771	734
5th Ward.....	691	768	931	552
Totals	4585	6733	5849	4738
Plurality		2148	1111	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 24; Kline (Pro.), 113; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 216.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 403; Smith (Pro.), 160; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 137.

ROCKLAND.

Clarkstown	412	633	578	594
Haverstraw	645	843	806	809
Orangetown	1080	964	1384	909
Ramapo	948	617	1159	488
Stony Point.....	295	316	289	298
Totals	3380	3373	4216	3098
Plurality	7		1118	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 8; Kline (Pro.), 82; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 23.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 187; Smith (Pro.), 115; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 20.

ST. LAWRENCE.

Brasher	289	248	355	310
Canton	1313	380	1121	424
Clare	42	9	54	9

ST. LAWRENCE—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck...	Black...	Porter...
Clifton	101	45	136	39
Colton	301	82	339	114
De Kalb	456	114	578	122
De Peyster	180	20	232	25
Edwards	184	78	261	93
Fine	299	69	335	81
Fowler	271	84	310	101
Gouverneur	814	352	1036	378
Hammond	273	66	329	85
Hermon	217	82	264	112
Hopkinton	332	88	414	92
Lawrence	304	149	362	160
Lisbon	643	160	754	171
Louisville	209	163	257	171
Macomb	228	84	275	93
Madrid	338	91	387	89
Massena	369	181	465	191
Morristown	363	93	422	97
Norfolk	247	148	289	203
Oswegatchie	315	142	401	179
Parishville	421	54	546	76
Pierrepont	342	51	421	66
Pitcairn	136	25	198	41
Potsdam	1378	414	1650	482
Rossie	179	117	199	138
Russell	320	72	449	110
Stockholm	547	155	596	195
Waddington	323	128	389	144
Total towns...	14424	3925	13824	4591
Ogdensburg:				
1st Ward.....	357	283	413	296
2d Ward.....	282	264	347	362
3d Ward.....	275	193	313	186
4th Ward.....	249	324	320	372
Total city.....	1163	1064	1393	1216
Total county.....	15587	4989	15217	5807
Plurality	7596		9410	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 11; Kline (Pro.), 438; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 65.
[2]Griffin (N. D., 131; Smith (Pro.), 392; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 6.

SARATOGA.

Ballston	279	208	300	220
Charlton	139	136	168	129
Clifton Park.....	354	170	431	148
Corinth	458	195	515	145
Day	114	75	134	64
Edinburgh	143	106	174	115
Galway	234	120	273	120
Greenfield	275	110	330	109
Hadley	168	35	192	33
Half Moon.....	720	468	758	394
Malta	196	125	272	106
Milton	817	633	973	550
Moreau	394	248	413	250
Northumberland .	211	100	231	79
Providence	96	52	132	59
Saratoga	505	412	593	388
Saratoga Springs.	1519	1507	1768	1212
Stillwater	530	534	618	523
Waterford	865	512	905	526

SARATOGA—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt	Van Wyck	Black	Porter
Wilton	159	53	227	22
Totals	8176	5899	9393	5192
Plurality	2277		4201	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 17; Kline (Pro.), 395; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 62.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 185; Smith (Pro.), 376; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 19.

SCHENECTADY.

Duanesburg	391	225	396	237
Glenville	377	276	423	263
Niskayuma	194	80	205	81
Princetown	122	64	151	55
Rotterdam	623	566	649	550
Total towns	1707	1211	1824	1186
Schenectady:				
1st Ward	269	216	280	192
2d Ward	337	247	336	196
3d Ward	437	648	454	631
4th Ward	1047	780	1068	727
5th Ward	820	939	812	898
Total city	2910	2830	2950	2644
Total county	4617	4041	4774	3830
Plurality	576		944	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 7; Kline (Pro.), 138; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 213.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 117; Smith (Pro.), 123; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 71.

SCHOHARIE.

Blenheim	113	141	136	120
Broome	215	129	231	136
Carlisle	147	178	155	219
Cobleskill	424	632	442	593
Conesville	121	122	128	124
Esperance	178	151	205	130
Fulton	229	362	206	368
Gilboa	245	212	270	197
Jefferson	239	136	261	146
Middleburgh	338	462	357	451
Richmondville	230	298	246	270
Schoharie	365	468	376	451
Seward	151	268	189	266
Sharon	252	346	276	349
Summit	149	214	155	227
Wright	171	191	186	184
Totals	3567	4310	3819	4231
Plurality		743		412

[1]Kline (Pro.), 131; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 10; Bacon (Cit.), 2.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 49; Smith (Pro.), 132; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 4.

SCHUYLER.

Catharine	227	96	265	138
Cayuta	45	72	59	83
Dix	556	425	605	384

SCHUYLER—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt	Van Wyck	Black	Porter
Hector	627	353	754	382
Montour	292	133	308	115
Orange	169	176	213	172
Redding	190	163	219	157
Tyrone	237	204	257	195
Totals	2343	1622	2680	1626
Plurality	721		1054	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 0; Kline (Pro.), 193; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 7.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 48; Smith (Pro.), 147; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 1.

SENECA.

Covert	273	245	284	250
Fayette	328	453	375	414
Junius	141	120	142	123
Lodi	260	173	295	160
Ovid	269	313	284	298
Romulus	267	321	288	307
Seneca Falls	920	974	1055	905
Tyre	132	138	140	147
Varick	188	140	202	167
Waterloo	672	557	738	511
Totals	3450	3434	3803	3282
Plurality	16		521	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 7; Kline (Pro.), 90; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 13.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 49; Smith (Pro.), 85; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 3.

STEUBEN.

Addison	370	267	451	263
Avoca	304	238	347	267
Bath	1047	747	1140	716
Bradford	97	98	107	113
Cameron	209	147	237	167
Campbell	254	108	278	95
Canistes	411	245	531	264
Caton	197	47	270	59
Cohocton	489	357	515	385
Corning (city)	1321	910	1623	780
Corning (town)	217	118	311	123
Dansville	157	152	178	203
Erwin	275	158	321	165
Fremont	146	60	176	98
Greenwood	166	99	200	125
Hartsville	123	63	120	82
Hornby	124	96	157	121
Horn'sville (city)	1210	1288	1305	1274
Horn'sville (town)	217	134	245	205
Howard	260	116	307	166
Jasper	199	79	276	101
Lindley	195	136	233	133
Prattsburg	321	250	344	293
Pultney	247	150	273	162
Rathbone	154	113	187	104
Thurston	128	106	165	97
Troupsburg	281	98	361	138
Tuscarora	158	120	219	126

STEUBEN—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter...
Urbana	349	288	399	325
Wayland	314	327	307	404
Wayne	98	83	121	93
West Union	134	96	150	115
Wheeler	146	126	210	157
Woodhull	331	126	407	135
Total county	10639	7536	12471	8056
Plurality	3103		4415	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 16; Kline (Pro.), 888; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 114.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 176; Smith (Pro.), 689; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 19.

SUFFOLK.

Babylon	726	633	860	415
Brookhaven	1556	1119	1812	865
Easthampton	338	211	413	120
Huntington	985	643	1229	347
Islip	1217	804	1314	562
Riverhead	544	369	623	319
Shelter Island	130	52	167	41
Smithtown	273	304	349	241
Southampton	1149	601	1328	430
Southold	1005	704	1140	607
Total county	7923	5440	9235	3947
Plurality	2483		5288	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 11; Kline (Pro.), 440; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 48.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 428; Smith (Pro.), 438; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 67.

SULLIVAN.

Bethel	320	136	353	164
Callicoon	157	293	189	232
Cochecton	130	150	114	139
Delaware	129	270	145	250
Fallsburg	409	294	488	278
Forestburg	53	69	66	48
Fremont	220	244	260	216
Highlands	105	131	123	100
Liberty	558	388	594	341
Lumberland	97	89	106	109
Mamakating	461	215	597	210
Neversink	299	212	316	228
Rockland	399	326	513	325
Thompson	489	379	582	363
Tusten	70	129	110	113
Totals	3900	3325	4556	3116
Plurality	575		1440	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 2; Kline (Pro.), 96; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 22.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 79; Smith (Pro.), 103; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 15.

TIOGA.

Barton	747	626	939	592
Berkshire	180	81	210	79
Candor	468	355	597	367

TIOGA—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter...
Newark Valley	308	204	387	237
Nichols	309	110	351	93
Owego	1338	897	1476	838
Richford	219	92	225	134
Spencer	250	247	326	184
Tioga	280	313	305	306
Total county	4099	2925	4816	2837
Plurality	1174		1979	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 2; Kline (Pro.), 265; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 15.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 48; Smith (Pro.), 238; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 6.

TOMPKINS.

Caroline	279	170	338	229
Danby	214	116	276	160
Dryden	550	324	669	417
Enfield	187	129	186	188
Groton	553	294	670	292
Ithaca (town)	175	141	202	188
Lansing	324	204	375	299
Newfield	236	207	311	256
Ulysses	406	243	451	273
Total towns	2924	1828	3478	2302
Ithaca (city)				
1st Ward	185	246	236	290
2d Ward	535	441	612	407
3d Ward	503	421	578	384
4th Ward	369	158	379	163
Total city	1592	1266	1805	1244
Total county	4516	3094	5283	3546
Plurality	1422		1737	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 25; Kline (Pro.), 441; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 20.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 135; Smith (Pro.), 308; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 10.

ULSTER.

Denning	125	103	122	97
Esopus	574	384	642	382
Gardiner	148	220	176	193
Hardenburg	108	59	126	57
Hurley	262	174	298	149
Kingston (town)	36	67	51	66
Lloyd	395	256	390	219
Marbleton	498	274	485	229
Marlborough	457	406	533	348
New-Paltz	274	331	273	252
Olive	266	312	276	317
Plattekill	253	180	279	154
Rochester	323	359	345	293
Rosendale	618	691	640	675
Saugerties	1369	901	1384	790
Shandaken	372	314	384	287
Shawangunk	276	303	318	284
Ulster	277	369	305	340
Wawarsing	893	814	1018	723
Woodstock	245	116	287	98
Total towns	7804	6693	8332	5943

ULSTER—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck..	Black....	Porter...
Kingston (city):				
1st Ward.....	299	185	345	155
2d Ward.....	430	298	382	282
3d Ward.....	300	173	271	168
4th Ward.....	263	334	243	324
5th Ward.....	193	336	148	323
6th Ward.....	231	226	257	210
7th Ward.....	279	274	241	268
8th Ward.....	373	307	316	287
9th Ward.....	506	348	526	322
Total city.....	2874	2481	2729	2348
Total county...	10678	9174	11061	8301
Plurality	1504		2760	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 8; Kline (Pro.), 222; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 36.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 135; Smith (Pro.), 308; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 14.

WARREN.

Bolton	226	72	289	62
Caldwell	179	179	212	148
Chester	313	186	389	103
Hague	114	79	154	32
Horicon	175	127	264	62
Johnsburg	375	210	466	166
Luzerne	249	88	261	75
Queensbury	1902	1498	1949	1319
Stony Creek.....	132	113	178	80
Thurman	125	118	166	84
Warrensburg	288	280	303	192
Total county...	4078	2950	4631	2314
Plurality	1128		2317	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 9; Kline (Pro.), 137; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 38.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 73; Smith (Pro.), 127; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 6.

WASHINGTON.

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	---1897.---		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker..	Black...	Porter..
Argyle	225	30	445	87
Cambridge	172	70	394	154
Dresden	46	18	107	37
Easton	196	56	412	180

WASHINGTON—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	---1897.---		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace	Parker..	Black...	Porter..
Fort Ann.....	254	104	452	152
Fort Edward.....	443	245	776	476
Granville	457	149	854	338
Greenwich	312	91	845	256
Hampton	38	27	93	63
Hartford	154	34	318	73
Hebron	163	65	350	151
Jackson	61	19	224	63
Kingsbury	662	185	892	378
Putnam	29	18	112	13
Salem	294	173	563	223
White Creek.....	254	96	468	168
Whitehall	378	504	741	494
Total county...	4138	1689	8046	3306
Plurality	2449		4740	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 278; Cuno (Soc. Lab.), 7.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 151; Smith (Pro.), 270; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 10.

Vote of 1898.—For Governor: Roosevelt (R.), 7,117; Van Wyck (D.), 3,400; Bacon (Cit.), 14; Kline (Pro.), 409; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 27.

WAYNE.

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt..	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
Arcadia	871	753	974	645
Butler	328	97	355	114
Galen	631	534	660	513
Huron	214	97	327	143
Lyons	800	704	828	649
Macedon	363	206	416	217
Marion	358	74	416	83
Ontario	313	153	405	165
Palmyra	645	351	691	335
Rose	276	124	323	152
Savannah	303	144	310	165
Sodus	652	507	756	544
Walworth	277	101	399	131
Williamson	453	136	571	130
Wolcott	432	296	525	345
Totals	6916	4277	7956	4331
Plurality	2639		3625	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 18; Kline (Pro.), 311; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 18.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 91; Smith (Pro.), 228; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 10.

WESTCHESTER.

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace.	Parker..	Black...	Porter..
Bedford	358	268	535	270
Cortlandt	1367	1300	1891	1428
East Chester	197	270	272	270
Greenburg	1242	1145	1762	1082
Harrison	75	112	183	126
Lewisboro'	135	54	210	48
Mamaroneck	231	249	373	246
Mount Pleasant	560	588	803	694
Newcastle	209	147	378	144
New-Rochelle	1085	764	1375	854
North Castle	157	93	231	71
North Salem	148	64	232	97
Ossining	820	863	1277	769
Pelham	102	53	169	49
Poundridge	58	30	132	58
Rye	889	863	1358	877
Scarsdale	57	28	111	21
Somers	126	123	202	142
White Plains	534	520	809	448
Yorktown	207	161	366	15.
Total towns	8557	8195	12673	7850
Mount Vernon:				
1st Ward	268	225	400	230
2d Ward	309	260	475	191
3d Ward	274	180	403	152
4th Ward	379	397	602	409
5th Ward	231	126	330	63
Total city	1461	1188	2210	1045
Yonkers:				
1st Ward	379	419	520	350
2d Ward	564	534	684	476
3d Ward	458	236	512	176
4th Ward	403	629	503	626
5th Ward	1045	577	1145	568
6th Ward	251	831	239	835
7th Ward	253	248	314	176
Total city	3353	3474	3917	3207
Total county	13371	12497	18794	12102
Plurality	874		6692	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 624; Cuno (Soc. Lab.), 558.

[2]Griffin (N. D.), 890; Smith (Pro.), 343; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 461.

Vote of county, 1898.—For Governor: Roosevelt (R.), 16,653; Van Wyck (D.), 15,010; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 637; Kline (Pro.), 254; Bacon (Cit.), 54.

WYOMING.

Arcade	151	98	253	188
Attica	261	126	435	279
Bennington	96	104	191	298
Castile	208	80	460	167
Covington	89	7	201	78
Eagle	112	22	245	67
Gainsville	239	123	422	182
Genesee Falls	59	45	102	81
Java	85	135	213	245

WYOMING—(Continued).

	[1]J'DGE C'T APPEALS.		[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1897.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wallace	Parker..	Black...	Porter..
Middlebury	107	40	216	149
Orangeville	83	25	167	93
Perry	305	65	575	171
Pike	209	38	332	64
Sheldon	116	101	218	237
Warsaw	408	188	759	307
Wethersfield	77	58	141	102
Total county	2605	1255	4930	2708
Plurality	1250		2222	

[1]Baldwin (Pro.), 226; Cuno (Soc. Lab.), 11.

[2]Griffin (N. D.), 76; Smith (Pro.), 257; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 5.

Vote of 1898.—For Governor: Roosevelt (R.), 4,522; Van Wyck (D.), 2,794; Bacon (Cit.), 4; Kline (Pro.), 268; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 14.

YATES.

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck..	Black...	Porter...
Barrington	200	125	187	150
Benton	342	169	382	15[illegible]
Italy	166	60	199	82
Jerusalem	407	239	395	301
Middlesex	204	95	221	125
Milo	895	666	1000	631
Potter	271	156	269	206
Starkey	550	216	526	254
Torrey	154	59	185	139
Totals	3189	1785	3364	2090
Plurality	1404		1274	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 8; Kline (Pro.), 193; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 16.

[2]Griffin (N. D.), 38; Smith (Pro.), 145; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 3.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, NEW-YORK STATE, 1898.

I. (Suffolk, Nassau and Queens Counties).—Joseph M. Belford (R.), 22,456; Townsend Scudder (D.), 22,867; Henry M. Randall (Pro.), 124; C. W. McCullough (Soc. Lab.), 30.

II. (Brooklyn: All of 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 11th and 20th Wards).—Denis M. Hurley (R.), 14,323; John J. Fitzgerald (D.), 18,431.

III. (Brooklyn: All of 3d, 4th, 9th, 10th and 29th; 1st to 26th Election Districts in 22d, and 1st to 18th and 31st and 32d Election Districts in 23d Wards).—William A. Prendergast (R.), 19,872; Edmund H. Driggs (D.), 20,995.

IV. (Brooklyn: All of 8th, 12th, 24th, 25th, 26th, 30th, 31st and 32d; 27th to 30th Election Districts in 22d, and 19th to 30th Election Districts in 23d Wards).—Israel F. Fischer (R.), 20,893; B. T. Clayton (D.), 24,581.

V. (Brooklyn: All of 18th, 21st, 27th and 28th; 14th Election District in 13th, and 1st to 19th Election Districts in 19th Wards).—Charles G. Bennett (R.), 16,669; Frank E. Wilson (D.), 19,579.

VI. (Brooklyn: All of 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th; 1st to 13th Election Districts in 13th, and 20th Election District in 19th Wards).—Henry C. Fischer (R.), 11,899; Mitchell May (D.), 16,213.

VII. (All of 1st Assembly District; 1st, 2d and 3d Election Districts of IId Assembly District; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Election Districts of IIId Assembly District, New-York County, and all of Richmond County).—C. W. Townsend (R.), 6,639; Nicholas Muller (D.), 14,122; W. P. F. Ferguson (Pro.), 157; Julius Loos (Soc. Lab.), 308.

VIII. (4th to 13th and 17th to 20th Election District of the IId Assembly District; 13th and 14th Election Districts of IIId Assembly District; 5th to 8th and 12th to 24th Election District of Vth Assembly District; 4th to 8th, 10th, 14th and 20th and 21st Election Districts of VIth Assembly District; 12th, 13th and 14th Election Districts of VIIth Assembly District; 1st Election District of XVIIIth Assembly District, and 1st, 2d, 3d, 15th, 16th, 17th, 24th and 25th Election Districts of XXVth Assembly District, New-York County).—John Murray Mitchell (R.), 7,347; Daniel J. Riordan (D.), 10,716; Elias Schwartz (Sil. D.), 22; M. W. Palmer (Pro.), 33; John Nagel (Soc. Lab.), 160.

IX. (All of IVth and XIIth Assembly Districts; 14th, 15th and 16th Election Districts of IId Assembly District; 1st, 2d, 3d, 9th and 15th Election Districts of VIth Assembly District; 1st to 15th Election District of VIIIth Assembly District; 1st, 2d and 3d Election Districts of Xth Assembly District, and 1st, 2d and 3d Election Districts of XVIth Assembly District, New-York County).—John Stiebling (R.), 6,447; Thomas J. Bradley (D.), 11,694; George E. Mayer (Pro.), 37; L. Sanial (Soc. Lab.), 2,396.

X. All of IXth and XIIth Assembly Districts; 15th to 22d Election District of IIId Assembly District; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 9th, sembly District; 1st to 11th and 15th to 25th Election District of VIIth Assembly District; 1st to 9th Election District of XIIIth Assembly District, and 4th Election District of XXVth Assembly District, New-York County).—Elijah M. Fisher (R.), 10,620; Amos J. Cummings (D.), 18,859; George Gethin (Pro.), 87; Thomas Ceely (Soc. Lab.), 457.

XI. (16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th Election Districts of VIth Assembly District; 16th Election District of VIIIth Assembly District; 4th to 24th Election District of Xth Assembly District; all of XIVth Assembly District, and 4th to 21st Election District of XVIth Assembly District, New-York County).—William Volkel (R.), 6,178; William Sulzer (D.), 14,364; George H. Mayer (Pro.), 27; H. Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 2,310.

XII. 2d to 23d Election District of XVIIIth Assembly District; all of XXth Assembly District; 1st to 7th Election District of XXIId Assembly District; 5th to 14th and 18th to 23d Election District of XXVth Assembly District, and 14th, 15th and 16th Election Districts of XXVIIth Assembly District, New-York County).—Howard Conkling (R.), 7,710; George B. McClelland (D.), 15,108; Robert Kopp (Sil. D.), 57; W. E. Sheldon (Pro.), 35; D. Hasman (Soc. Lab.), 509.

XIII. (10th to 19th Election District of XIIIth Assembly District; 1st to 22d Election District of XVth Assembly District; 1st to 6th Election District of XVIIth Assembly District; 8th to 23d Election District of XXIId Assembly District; 1st to 14th Election District of XXIVth Assembly District; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Election Districts of XXVIIth Assembly District; 3d to 9th Election District of XXIXth Assembly District, New-York County).—James W. Perry (R.), 11,393; Jefferson M. Levy (D.), 17,985; John McKee (Pro.), 58; J. J. Flick (Soc. Lab.), 643.

XIV. (23d Election District of XVth Assembly District; 7th to 21st Election District of XVIIth Assembly District; all of XIXth, XXIst and XXVIth Assembly Districts; 1st to 12th and 17th to 35th Election District of XXIIId Assembly District; 15th to 22d Election District of XXIVth Assembly District; 7th Election District of XXVIIth Assembly District; 1st to 8th Election District of XXVIIIth Assembly District; 1st and 2d and 10th to 17th Election District of XXIXth Assembly District, and 12th, 13th, 14th, 21st, 22d, 27th, 28th and 29th Election Districts of XXXIst Assembly District, New-York County).—Lemuel E. Quigg (R.), 25,209; William Astor Chanler (D.), 31,604; Albert T. Wadhams (Pro.), 104; E. Neppel (Soc. Lab.), 1,307.

XV. (All of XXXth, XXXIId and XXXIIId Assembly Districts; 13th to 16th Election District of XXIIId Assembly District; 9th to 22d Election District of XXVIIIth Assembly District; 18th to 28th Election District of XXIXth Assembly District; 1st to 11th, 15th to 26th and 30th, 31st and 32d Election Districts of XXXIst Assembly District, and 1st to 19th Election District of XXXIVth Assembly District, New-York County).—Philip B. Low (R.), 20,484; Jacob Ruppert, jr. (D.), 31,292; Jeremiah T. Brooks (Pro.), 83; W. F. Ehret (Soc. Lab.), 1,922.

XVI. (Westchester County: 20th to 38th Election District, XXXIVth Assembly District, and all of XXXVth Assembly District, New-York County).—J. Irving Burns (R.), 36,559; John G. Underhill (D.), 49,632; Wm. A. Cox (Sil. D.), 62; Colin F. Jewell (Pro.), 432; J. J. Kinneally (Soc. Lab.), 1,633.

XVII. (Orange, Rockland and Sullivan Counties).—Arthur S. Tompkins (R.), 19,195; S. D. Robertson (D.), 15,564; S. P. Felter (Soc. Lab.), 143; J. D. Ryder (Pro.), 549.

XVIII. (Dutchess, Putnam and Ulster Counties).—John H. Ketchum (R.), 23,276; Thos. E. Benedict (D.), 18,348; Lester Howard (Pro.), 641.

XIX. (Columbia and Rensselaer Counties).—A. V. S. Cochrane (R.), 19,593; J. H. Livingston (D.), 19,565; A. G. Myers (Pro.), 517; L. A. Boland (Soc. Lab.), 210.

XX. (Albany County).—Geo. N. Southwick (R.), 19,475; Martin H. Glynn (D.), 20,026; J. G. Alexander (Soc. Lab.), 265; C. Blodgett (Pro.), 189.

XXI. (Greene, Montgomery, Otsego, Schenectady and Schoharie Counties).—John K. Stewart (R.), 25,561; S. L. Mayham (D.), 23,347; S. C. Niles (Pro.), 904; A. Playford (Soc. Lab.), 362.

XXII. (Fulton, Hamilton, St. Lawrence and Saratoga Counties).—Lucius N. Littauer (R.), 27,083; Dennis B. Lucy (D.), 15,448; W. E. Whitney (Pro.), 1,342; M. E. Wilcox (Soc. Lab.), 1,342.

XXIII. (Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Warren and Washington Counties).—Louis W. Emerson (R.), 25,562; J. G. Hoag, 993.

XXIV. (Jefferson, Lewis and Oswego Counties).—Chas. A. Chickering (R.), 23,991; E. T. Strickland (D.), 15,724; Eugene M. Crabb (Pro.), 1,034.

XXV. (Herkimer and Oneida Counties).—James S. Sherman (R.), 22,364; Walter Ballou (D.), 19,160; T. C. Brockway (Pro.), 858.

XXVI. (Broome, Chenango, Delaware, Tioga and Tompkins Counties).—Geo. W. Ray (R.), 30,007; Edward E. Pease (D.), 19,199; I. C. Andrews (Pro.), 2,001.

XXVII. (Madison and Onondaga Counties).—Geo. H. Gilbert (R. and D.), 26,025; Michael E. Driscoll (D.), 14,207.

XXVIII. (Cayuga, Cortland, Ontario, Wayne and Yates Counties).—Sereno E. Payne (R.), 29,536; John H. Young (D.), 18,831; John W. Barrus (Pro.), 1,375.

XXIX. (Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca and Steuben Counties).—Chas. W. Gillet (R.), 23,348; Arthur L. Childs (D.), 18,311; Caspar G. Decker (Pro.), 1,737.

XXX. (Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming Counties).—James W. Wadsworth (R.), 25,799; James T. Gordon (D.), 18,911; A. Carpenter (Pro.), 1,523.

XXXI. (Monroe County).—James M. E. O'Grady (R.), 20,717; John R. Fanning (D.), 17,227; F. Sussman (Soc. Lab.), 1,165; B. Roberts (Pro.), 900.

XXXII. (Buffalo: Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19 and 20).—Rowland B. Mahany (R.), 14,858; Wm. H. Ryan (D.), 15,546; Lockwood (Pro.), 127; Miller (Soc. Lab.), 848.

XXXIII. (Buffalo: Wards 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, and remainder of Erie County).—D. S. Alexander, (R.) 22,924; H. W. Richardson (D.), 17,233; Grosvenor (Pro.), 451; Reinstein (Soc. Lab.), 493.

XXXIV. (Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chatauqua Counties).—Warren B. Hooker (R.), 25,856; Wm. J. Sanbury (D.), 13,666; A. Y. Freeman (Pro.), 1,654.

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE, 1898.

SENATE DISTRICTS.

I. (Richmond and Suffolk Counties).—Carll S. Burr, jr., (R.), 12,055; John L. Havens (D.), 12,456; Price (Pro.), —.

II. (Nassau and Queens Counties).—Charles N. Twombly (R.), 15,118; James Norton (D.), 16,875; Scott (Pro.), 80; R. J. Woodruff (S. L.), 1,036.

III. (Brooklyn: Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6).—George J. Hardy (R.), 7,729; Thos. H. Cullen (D.), 14,095.

IV. (Brooklyn: Wards 7, 13, 19 and 21).—David F. Davis (R.), 14,254; Wm. C. Boerner (D.), 13,987.

V. (Brooklyn: Wards 8, 10, 12, 30 and 31).—Robert L. Brackett (R.), 8,166; Michael J. Coffey (D.), 15,599.

VI. (Brooklyn: Wards 9, 11, 20 and 22).—Wm. H. Zeigler (R.), 13,313; Wm. J. La Roche (D.), 14,653.

VII. (Brooklyn: Wards 14, 15, 16 and 17).—Edward H. Schleuter (R.), 9,523; Patrick H. McCarren (D.), 14,134.

VIII. (Brooklyn: Wards 23, 24, 25, 29 and 32).—Henry Marshall (R.), 17,381; John G. Porter (D.), 12,300.

IX. (Brooklyn: Wards 18, 26, 27 and 28).—Julius L. Wieman (R.), 11,796; Joseph Wagner (D.), 16,555.

X. (New-York City: Canal-st. and Hudson River, thence along Canal, Hudson, Dominick, Varick, Broome, Sullivan and Spring streets; Broadway, Canal-st., Bowery, Division, Grand and Jackson streets to the East River, thence around the southern end of Manhattan Island to the place of beginning, and also Governor's, Bedlow's and Ellis Islands).—Edwin F. Merwin (R.), 4,348; John F. Ahearn (D.), 13,004; T. N. Holden (Pro.), 25; L. Abelson (S. L.), 766.

XI. (New-York City: That part lying north of Tenth District, within and bounded by a line from the junction of Broadway and Canal-st., thence along Broadway, 4th-st., Bowery and 3d-ave., St. Mark's Place, Avenue A., 7th-st., Avenue B, Clinton, Rivington, Norfolk and Division streets, Bowery and Canal-st., to the beginning).—Alfred E. Ommen (R.), 6,348; Timothy D. Sullivan (D.), 12,064; Edward H. Mead (Pro.), 16; B. Korn (S. L.), 1,324.

XII. (New-York City: That part lying north of Districts Ten and Eleven, and within and bounded by a line beginning at Jackson-st. and East River, thence through Jackson, Grand, Division, Norfolk, Rivington and Clinton streets; Avenue B., 7th-st., Avenue A., St. Mark's Place, 3d-ave., E. 14th-st., to the East River, thence along the East River to place of beginning).—August Buermann (R.), 5,158; Samuel J. Foley (D.), 12,079; James Gilkinson (Pro.), 26; H. Eckstein (S. L.), 2,601.

XIII. (New-York City: That part north of District Ten, and within and bounded by a line at Canal-st. and Hudson River, thence along Canal, Hudson, Dominick, Varick, Broome, Sullivan and Spring streets; Broadway, 4th-st., Bowery and 3d-ave., 14th-st., 6th-ave., W. 15th-st., 7th-ave., W. 19th-st., 8th-ave., W. 20th-st. and Hudson River to place of beginning).—Maximus A. Lesser (R.), 8,859; Bernard F. Martin (D.), 13,643; C. Moltman (S. L.), 76.

XIV. (New-York City: That part north of Districts Twelve and Thirteen, from a line beginning at 14th-st. and East River, thence along E. 14th-st., Irving Place, E. 19th-st., 3d-ave., E. 23d-st., Lexington-ave., E. 53d-st., 3d-ave., E. 52d-st., and East River to place of beginning).—Charles Steinberg (R.), 6,169; Thos. F. Grady (D.), 16,995; Edward M. Dillon (Sil. D.), 70; Geo. W. Streteel (Pro.), 49; J. Boyd (S. L.), 606.

XV. (New-York City: That part north of District Thirteen, from a line at W. 14th-st. and 6th-ave., thence along 6th-ave., W. 15th-st., 7th-ave., W. 40th-st., 8th-ave., and transverse road across Central Park at 97th-st., 5th-ave., E. 96th-st., Lexington-ave., E. 23d-st., 3d-ave., E. 19th-st., Irving Place and 14th-st., to place of beginning).—N. A. Elsberg (R.), 13,064; Bartow S. Weeks (D.), 9,942; Chas. E. Latimer (Pro.), 52.

XVI. (New-York City: That part north of District Thirteen, from a line at 7th-ave. and W. 19th-st., thence along W. 19th-st., 8th-ave., W. 20th-st. and the Hudson River, W. 46th-st., 10th-ave., W. 43d-st., 8th-ave., W. 40th-st. and 7th-ave., to place of beginning).—Joseph F. Beglan (R.), 7,335; Louis Munzinger (D.), 13,282; W. H. McNair (Pro.), 46; S. L. Christoffersen (S. L.), 441.

XVII. (New-York City: That part north of District Sixteen, from a line at 8th-ave. and W. 43d-st., thence along W. 43d-st. 10th-ave., W. 46th-st., Hudson River, W. 89th-st., 10th (Amsterdam)-ave., W. 86th-st., 9th (Columbus) ave., W. 81st-st. and 8th-ave., to place of beginning).—Chas. B. Page (R.), 10,302; Geo. W. Plunkitt (D.), 13,833; A. W. Palmer (Pro.), 56; W. Meier (S. L.), 431.

XVIII. (New-York City: That part north of District Fourteen, from a line at 52d-st. and East River, thence along E. 52d-st., 3d-ave., E. 53d-st., Lexington-ave., E. 84th-st., 2d-ave., E. 83d-st. and the East River to place of beginning; also Blackwell's Island).—Wm. Martin (R.), 5,946; Maurice Featherson (D.), 13,928; S. B. Williams (Pro.), 23; R. Morton (S. L.), 1,366.

XIX. (New-York City: That part north of District Seventeen, from a line at 89th-st. and Hudson River, thence along Hudson River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek around northern end of Manhattan Island; thence along Harlem River to north end of 5th-ave., thence along 5th-ave., E. 129th-st., 4th (Park) ave., E. 110th-st., 5th-ave., transverse road across Central Park at 97th-st., 8th-ave., W. 81st-st., 9th (Columbus) ave., W. 86th-st., 10th (Amsterdam) ave., and W. 89th-st. to place of beginning).—John Ford (R.), 19,232; Thomas J. Murray (D.), 18,200; H. W. Hoops, jr., (Ind.), 49; P. H. Lynch (Pro.), 111; J. T. Nier (S. L.), 482.

XX. (New-York City: That part north of Districts Eighteen and Fifteen, from a line at 83d-st. and East River, thence through E. 83d-st., 2d-ave., E. 84th-st., Lexington-ave., E. 96th-st., 5th-ave., E. 110th-st., 4th (Park) ave., E. 119th-st. to Harlem River, along Harlem and East rivers to place of beginning; also Randall's and Ward's islands).—Edward W. Well (R.), 8,634; Thomas F. Donnelly (D.), 17,178; J. E. Hanson (Pro.), 33; H. Collenburg (S. L.), 1,251.

XXI. (New-York City: That part north of Districts Nineteen and Twenty, from a line at 119th-st. and Harlem River, thence along E. 119th-st., 4th (Park) ave., 129th-st., 5th-ave. and Harlem River, to the place of beginning; and all that part of New-York County not hereinbefore described).—Douglas Matthewson (R.), 12,121; R. H. Mitchell (D.), 18,727; D. Crandall (Pro.), 103; C. C. Crawford (S. L.), 1,065.

XXII. (Westchester County and Annexed District, New-York City).—Geo. H. Mairs (R.), 18,455; Wm. J. Graney (D.), 19,805.

XXIII. (Orange and Rockland Counties).—Louis F. Goodsell (R.), 14,720; Wm. Quaid (D.), 12,906; S. Young (Pro.), 464; M. Steel (Soc. Lab.), 129.

XXIV. (Columbia, Dutchess and Putnam Counties).—Henry S. Ambler (R.), 17,553; James H. Russell (D.), 14,890; James McNeill (Pro.), 532.

XXV. (Greene and Ulster Counties).—Philip Schautz (R.), 13,744; Jacob Rice (D.), 14,147.

XXVI. (Chenango, Delaware and Sullivan Counties).—Wm. Thornton (R.), 16,265; Wm. D. Calkins (D.), 10,876.

XXVII. (Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery and Schoharie Counties).—Hobart Krum (R.), 16,341; Wm. J. Roser (D.), 14,249.

XXVIII. (Saratoga, Schenectady and Washington Counties).—Edgar T. Brackett (R.), 19,752; John R. Willett (D.), 13,326; H. H. Ferris (Pro.), 1,052.

XXIX. (Albany County).—Myer Nussbaum (R.), 18,906; Curtis W. Douglas (D.), 20,342.

XXX. (Rensselaer County).—Wm. H. Draper (R.), 13,856; Frank M. Boyce (D.), 14,853; F. Scholz (S. L.), 19; C. E. Van Zandt (Pro.), 403.

XXXI. (Clinton, Essex and Warren Counties).—George Chahoon (R.), 12,268; Geo. R. Finch (D.), 10,964.

XXXII. (Franklin and St. Lawrence Counties).—Geo. R. Malby (R.), 17,795; W. G. Peck (D.), 7,464.

XXXIII. (Herkimer and Otsego Counties).—James D. Feeter (R.), 13,933; Geo. M. Bristol (D.), 10,874; B. P. Ripley (Pro.), 617.

XXXIV. (Oneida County).—Henry J. Cogeshall (R.), 14,743; Thos. D. Watkins (D.), 14,670; Paddock (Pro.), 615.

XXXV. (Jefferson and Lewis Counties).—Elon R. Brown (R.), 13,773; Antoine F. Mills (D), 9,494; John D. Huntington (Pro.), 585.

XXXVI. (Onondaga County.)—Horace White (R.), 18,482; Duncan W. Peck (D.), 14,943; Henry Massett, 2,147; C. E. Powlesland (S. L.), 532.

XXXVII. (Madison and Oswego Counties).—N. N. Stranahan (R.), 16,220; Wm. M. West (D.), 9,760; W. C. Johnson (Pro.), 759.

XXXVIII. (Broome, Cortland and Tioga Counties).—W. E. Johnson (R.), 17,248; John A. O'Hara (D.), 10,971; E. H. Miller (Pro.), 1,217.

XXXIX. (Cayuga and Seneca Counties).—Benjamin M. Wilcox (R.), 11,563; John D. Teller (D.), 9,731.

XL. (Chemung, Schulyer and Tompkins Counties).—Chas. T. Willis (R.),

12,082; J. Franklin Barnes (D.), 11,253; Mason N. Weed (Pro.), 1,183.

XLI. (Steuben and Yates Counties).—F. D. Sherwood (R.), 13,677; Frank M. Collin (D.), 9,184; Martin A. Tuttle (Pro.), 1,162.

XLII. (Ontario and Wayne Counties).—John Raines (R.), 12,809; Patrick E. White (D.), 9,096; C. A. Steele (McKinley League Rep.), 598.

XLIII. (Monroe County: Towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit, Mendon, Penfield, Perinton, Pittsford, Rush and Webster, and Wards 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, and 18 of Rochester).—Cornelius R. Parsons (R.), 11,272; P. B. Hulett (D.), 8,733.

XLIV. (Monroe County: Towns of Chili, Clarkson, Gates, Greece, Hamlin, Ogden, Parma, Riga, Sweden and Whitehead, and Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 15, 19 and 20 of Rochester).—W. W. Armstrong (R.), 9,326; Jacob Gerling (D.), 8,970; J. J. Mitchell (Pro.), 395; J. A. Eaton (Soc. Lab.), 340.

XLV. (Genesee, Niagara and Orleans Counties).—Timothy E. Ellsworth (R.), 15,671; William B. Dye (D.), 13,346; W. F. Barry (Pro.), 904.

XLVI. (Allegany, Livingston and Wyoming Counties).—L. H. Humphrey (R.), 14,964; Charles H. Ward (D.), 9,751; W. G. Boothe (Pro.), 1,238.

XLVII. (Erie County: Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of Buffalo).—N. W. Norton (R.), 11,957; W. F. Mackey (D.), 12,017; Chester (Pro.), 167; Carlson (S. L.), 195.

XLVIII. (Erie County: Wards 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16 of Buffalo).—Simon Seibert (R.), 8,748; S. J. Ramsperger (D.), 12,038; Paul (Pro.), 88; Jakubowski (S. L.), 890.

XLIX. (Erie County: Wards 17, 18 and 25 of Buffalo and remainder of county not hereinbefore described).—George A. Davis (R.), 12,012; George Staub (D.), 11,960; Shearer (Pro.), 255; Harris (S. L.), 361.

L. (Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties).—Frank W. Higgins (R.), 20,200; Solon S. Laing (D.), 10,280; Elvin B. Rice (Pro.), 1,002.

Republicans elected, 27; Democrats elected, 23; total, 50.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

ALBANY COUNTY.

I. William L. Coughtry (R.), 5,034; A. H. Kaestner (D.), 4,329.

II. James B. McEwan (R.), 5,275; Omie De Graff (D.), 4,558.

III. Isidore Wachsman (R.), 3,024; George T. Kelly (D.), 6,255.

IV. Henry M. Sage (R.), 5,460; Prescott Hildreth (D.), 5,428.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

A. M. Litchard (R.), 5,880; C. L. Van Fleet (D.), 3,114; S. D. Pickett (Pro.), 641.

BROOME COUNTY.

I. James T. Rogers (R.), 4,222; William E. Carpenter (D.), 2,931.

II. E. L. Vincent (R.), 4,702; I. W. Butler (D.), 2,863.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

I. G. A. Stoneman (R.), 3,946; George Shiber (D.), 2,745; Kelsey (Pro.), 256.

II. Albert T. Fancher (R.), 4,341; W. H. Wadsworth (D.), 2,308; Stevens (Pro.), 164.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

I. Elias Q. Dutton (R.), 4,512; W. E. Palmer (D.), 2,950; M. O. Bentley (Pro.), 151.

II. George S. Fordyce (R.), 4,075; E. B. Mosher (D.), 2,780; Leonard Bane (Pro.), 115.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

I. James S. Fowler (R.), 6,548; John F. Mahoney (D.), 2,205; E. H. Ketchum (Pro.), 277.

II. S. Fred Nixon (R.), 5,241; John L. Campbell (D.), 3,006; A. O. Stone (Pro.), 293.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Charles H. Knipp (R.), 5,897; David N. Heller (D.), 5,916; S. Corrothers (Pro.), 534.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

J. P. Allds (R.), ———; Fred. B. Porter (D.), ———.

CLINTON COUNTY.

John R. Myers (R.), ———; Edmund J. Pickett (D.), ———.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Robert Hoes (R.), 5,079; Lester J. Bashford (D.), 5,501.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

George S. Sands (R.), 3,689; R. Bruce Smith (Ind. R. and D.), 2,963; the Rev. W. S. Warren (Pro.), 296.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Delos Axtell (R.), 6,287; Henry Davis (D.), 4,188; W. H. Dibble (Pro.), 371.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

I. John T. Smith (R.), 5,048; W. M. Watson (D.), 3,968; J. W. Skidmore (Pro.), 143.

II. William A. Tripp (R.), 4,974; Richard E. Connell (D.), 4,332; W. T. Taber (Pro.), 33.

ERIE COUNTY.

I. J. J. Walsh (R.), 3,781; Anthony J. Boland (D.), 6,544; Danforth (Pro.), 40; Connolly (Soc. Lab.), 92.

II. Henry W. Hill (R.), (resigned Dec. 31, to accept office of District-Attorney), 8,833; Philip Schmidt (D.), 4,786; Puzey (Pro.), 134; McKenzie (Soc. Lab.), 107.

III. F. Kwickowski (R.), 3,190; Anthony P. Barrett (D.), 4,057; Griffis (Pro.), 55; Fronkowlack (Soc. Lab.), 486.

IV. Andrew J. Keller (R.), 3,065; John C. Mohring (D.), 3,792; Slotkin (Soc. Lab.), 218.

V. Frederick C. Reister (R.), 2,457; Henry Streifier (D.), 3,878; Fagan (Pro.), 90; Sharpe (Soc. Lab.), 130.

VI. Nicholas J. Miller (R.), 4,825; Michael J. Kane (D.), 4,934; Rhodes (Pro.), 80; Waldman (Soc. Lab.), 255.

VII. John K. Patton (R.), 3,818; John Holway (D.), 3,528; Van Kerkvoode (Soc. Lab.), 84.

VIII. E. F. Baker (R.), 4,099; Frederick L. Norton (D.), 3,808; Tomlinson (Pro.), 163.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Orlando Beede (R.), 4,193; Edward W. Featherstone (D.), 2,388.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

T. A. Sears (R.), 5,229; John Harding (D.), 2,476; R. Clark, 184.

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES.

Daniel Hays (R.), 6,116; George E. Van Arnam (D.), 5,014.

GENESEE COUNTY.

John J. Ellis (R.), 4,628; Wilder E. Sumner (D.), 2,725.

GREENE COUNTY.

D. C. Greene (R.), 4,027; Sylvester B. Sage (D.), 4,051; C. Dubois (Pro.), 138.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

E. T. Kelly (R.), 6,562; Frank P. Addy (D.), 5,642; J. C. Downer (Pro.), 273.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

I. Morgan Bryan (R.), 4,970; William H. Consaul (D.), 3,110; W. Sargent (Pro.), 208.

II. Charles O. Roberts (R.), 4,838; Frank S. Paddock (D.), 3,893; A. Fairfield (Pro.), 294.

KINGS COUNTY.

I. W. L. Sanford (R.), 3,960; John B. Lord (D.), 3,550.

II. J. P. Broderick (R.), 1,854; John McKeown (D.), 5,329.

III. J. N. De Martini (R.), 1,923; James J. McInerney (D.), 4,780.

IV. C. H. Cotton (R.), 5,279; Charles E. Thatford (D.), 4,954.

V. A. C. De Graw (R.), 4,610; E. H. Randolph, jr. (D.), 4,451.

VI. G. F. Murr (R.), 4,411; Valentine J. Riedman (D.), 4,595.

VIII. Joseph Moore (R.), 4,669; F. P. Gallagher (D.), 6,830.

VIII. J. C. Barnes (R.), 1,817; Thomas J. Farrell (D.), 4,206.

IX. J. M. Brady (R.), 1,719; Joseph J. Cain (D.), 4,469.

X. E. L. Collier (R.), 4,259; Samuel M. Hubbard (D.), 4,226.

XI. W. R. Dorman (R.), 4,286; Joseph A. Guider (D.), 5,298.

XII. S. S. Pickford (R.), 4,694; Charles A. Schoeneck (D.), 5,208.

XIII. P. T. Williams (R.), 4,457; George Seims (D.), 5,066.

XIV. Samuel J. Devine (R.), 2,351; A. F. Schmid (D.), 5,311.

XV. C. Reinhardt (R.), 2,568; Charles Juengst (D.), 3,734.

XVI. E. C. Brennan (R.), 5,430; Rudolph Merz (D.), 4,528.

XVII. Harris Wilson (R.), 6,297; Thomas F. F. Lee (D.), 2,767.

XVIII. George Tiffany (R.), 5,065; Henry A. Ball (D.), 5,626.

XIX. Henry Schulz (R.), 2,300; F. Schmid (D.), 4,495.

XX. Frederick G. Hughes (R.), 4,625; J. Wingenfeld (D.), 5,527.

XXI. J. Livingston (R.), 5,054; H. H. Torborg (D.), 6,302.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Addison L. Clark (R.), 3,571; F. Peter Kirley (D.), 2,909; J. E. Jones (Pro.), 83.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Otto Kelsey (R.), 5,099; John G. Bush (D.), 3,376; F. Whitcomb (Pro.), 301.

MADISON COUNTY.

Robert J. Fish (R.), 6,080; D. C. Hadcock (D.), 3,481.

MONROE COUNTY.

I. Merton E. Lewis (R.), 5,440; Burton N. Wiltsie (D.), 4,641.

II. A. J. Rodenbeck (R.), 5,764; A. B. Wolff (D.), 4,125.

III. Richard Gardiner (R.), 4,297; James Briggs (D.), 4,014.

IV. Benjamin F. Gleason (R.), 4,924; Jacob S. Haight (D.), 4,838.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Richard Murphy (R.), 6,108; James W. Ferguson (D.), 5,597.

NASSAU COUNTY (SEE QUEENS COUNTY).

NEW-YORK COUNTY.

I. A. C. E. Muller (R.), 1,114; Daniel E. Finn (D.), 3,723; George Williams (Pro.), 10; William Clough (Soc. Lab.), 40.

II. Eli Rosenberg (R.), 1,561; James A. Riordon (D.), 5,103; E. J. McCarthy (S. D.), 15; John C. Marshall (Pro.), 11; Charles Rothkopf (Soc. Lab.), 118.

III. Louis J. Hoenninger (R.), 2,112; Michael T. Sharkey (D.), 4,683; R. J. Malloy (S. D.), 434; W. J. McNickle (Pro.), 20; R. Lovstrand (Soc. Lab.), 83.

IV. J. L. Weinberg (R.), 1,854; Patrick H. Roche (D.), 3,866; M. London (Soc. Dem.), 272; James Hayes (Pro.), 24; J. Halpern (Soc. Lab.), 583.

V. Nelson H. Henry (R.), 3,942; Frederick L. Drescher (D.), 3,627; A. W. Pfluger (Pro.), 20.

VI. Richard Cohn (R.), 2,190; Timothy P. Sullivan (D.), 5,703; H. Baumgartner (Pro.), 13; William Fahl (Soc. Lab.), 225.

VII. M. F. Snowber (R.), 2,961; John F. Maher (D.), 4,761; William Cann (Pro.), 39; R. Blumenthal (Soc. Lab.), 71.

VIII. Charles E. Adler (R.), 2,076; Louis Jaffer (D.), 1,967; L. E. Miller (Soc. Dem.), 104; John Jaeger (Pro.), 4; B. Feigenbaum (Soc. Lab.), 324.

IX. Alexander Murray (R.), 3,073; N. T. Phillips (D.), 4,731; F. Hamlin (Pro.), 30; H. Bohs (Soc. Lab.), 124.

X. H. Breunich (R.), 2,314; J. Harburger (D.), 4,208; F. A. Victor (Pro.), 7; George Bosler (Soc. Lab.), 704.

XI. Michael Brady (R.), 2,510; John J. O'Connor (D.), 4,262; L. Diement (Pro.), 13; J. Assel (Soc. Lab.), 127.

XII. Lafay Schulum (R.), 1,327; Leon Sanders (D.), 3,029; J. Barondess (Soc. Dem.), 727; Joseph Cohen (Y. M. Dem.), 49; John Hayes (Pro.), 16; Isaac Bennett (Soc. Lab.), 618.

XIII. Peter F. Gleason (R.), 2,027; Patrick F. Traynor (D.), 4,027; A. A. Lowande (Pro.), 7; John Holler (Soc. Lab.), 178.

XIV. Gustav J. Voss (R.), 1,856; Louis Meister (D.), 4,780; E. J. Doyle (Pro.), 11; James T. Hunter (Soc. Lab.), 697; J. V. Bush (Ind.), 338.

XV. S. W. Kohn (R.), 2,312; James E. Smith (D.), 4,617; C. Ingram (Pro.), 18; B. Brune (Soc. Lab.), 179.

XVI. Jonas Ehrentheu (R.), 1,102; Benjamin Hoffman (D.), 3,431; F. G. Schwartz (Pro.), 36; D. De Leon (Soc. Lab.), 2,207.

XVII. Thomas E. Farrell (R.), 2,619; John J. Brennan (D.), 4,131; S. Brigham (Pro.), 17; C. Fritchy (Soc. Lab.), 137.

XVIII. William Rabe (R.), 1,842; Charles P. Dillon (D.), 5,874; R. Fullerton (S. D.), 9; J. Roberts (Pro.), 12; H. Berger (Soc. Lab.), 257.

XIX. Robert Mazet (R.), 5,574; William A. Sweetser (D.), 4,872; John Wallace (Pro.), 23; F. Richter (Soc. Lab.), 117.

XX. Walter Baecht (R.), 2,111; C. F. Collins (D.), 5,660; G. D. Thompson (S. D.), 38; William H. Willis (Pro.), 13; Robert Hill (Soc. Lab.), 184.

XXI. Edward H. Fallows (R.), 7,344; Dennis J. Ryan (D.), 6,129; R. H. Butler (Ind. R.), 13; E. P. Porter (Pro.), 41; William Mintz (Soc. Lab.), 168.

XXII. Saul Damroe (R.), 2,095; Joseph Baum (D.), 5,579; G. Schmidt (S. D.), 18; John Bell (Pro.), 16; William Muhler (Soc. Lab.), 161.

XXIII. Charles W. Lewis (R.), 5,188; Thomas A. Mangin (D.), 6,350; B. T. Rogers, jr. (Pro.), 31; F. O. V. Wolfersdorff (Soc. Lab.), 198.

XXIV. Morris H. Hart (R.), 2,214; J. B. Fitzgerald (D.), 4,643; J. F. Gillespie (Pro.), 12; John Langer (Soc. Lab.), 276.

XXV. Frederick A. Ware (R.), 4,112; Milton Roblee (D.), 3,119; M. N. McLellan (Pro.), 24.

XXVI. Edward Scheider (R.), 2,557; J. J. O'Connell (D.), 3,674; H. A. Schoonmaker (Pro.), 7; A. Gelleich (Soc. Lab.), 440.

XXVII. Gherardi Davis (R.), 4,019; Henry J. Hemmens (D.), 2,780; E. G. Barton (Pro.), 12.

XXVIII. William C. Hecht (R.), 1,957; Joseph I. Green (D.), 4,936; H. E. Waste (Pro.), 9; R. Bock (Soc. Lab.), 572.

XXIX. Frank Bulkley (R.), 4,817; M. B. Rittenberg (D.), 4,244; S. C. Judd (Pro.), 20.

XXX. William Newman (R.), 2,616; George W. Meyer, jr. (D.), 5,555; J. F. O'Donald (S. D. and Ind. D.), 587; H. A. Kidder (Pro.), 14; A. Groelinger (Soc. Lab.), 556.

XXXI. Samuel S. Slater (R.), 6,693; Albert E. Crabtree (D.), 5,827; C. M. Mather (Pro.), 31; J. C. Sheahan (Soc. Lab.), 107.

XXXII. Charles C. Levinson (R.), 3,185; John Poth, jr. (D.), 6,030; O. A. Gage (Pro.), 16; L. A. Malkiel (Soc. Lab.), 448.

XXXIII. C. J. Reilly (R.), 3,027; John J. Egan (D.), 4,867; C. N. Mazza (Pro.), 10; J. Lederer (Soc. Lab.), 203.

XXXIV. Frank K. Bowers (R.), 5,330; Lyman W. Reddington (D.), 8,855; W. MacElveen (Pro.), 37; C. H. Christensen (Soc. Lab.), 440.

XXXV. Charles H. Cronin (R.), 6,730; George J. Grossman (D.), 9,923; J. P. Gilmour (Pro.), 74; Joseph Wright (Soc. Lab.), 600.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

I. John T. Darrison (R.), ———; Charles F. Foley (D.), ———.

II. Jay S. Rowe (R.), ———; Henry S. Tompkins (D.), ———.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

I. John Williams (R.), 5,074; William J. Sullivan (D.), 6,136.

II. Louis M. Martin (R.), 4,281; J. B. Cushman (D.), 3,597.

III. John E. Mason (R.), 5,751; W. S. Thomas (D.), 4,519.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

I. William G. Cottle (R.), 5,264; J. C. Kenyon (D.), 3,031; F. Root (Pro.), 208; E. E. Harrison (Soc. Lab.), 144.

II. Edward G. Ten Eyck (R.), 4,205; J. P. Maloney (D.), 3,808; Farr (Pro.), 148; Franz (Soc. Lab.), 646.

III. E. B. Sabine (R.), 4,233; Thomas F. Murphy (D.), 3,386; McClinchy (Pro.), 87; Strebel (Soc. Lab.), 785.

IV. John T. Delaney (R.), 5,455; W. D. Tallman (D.), 3,351; Baker (Pro.), 155; Gillson (Soc. Lab.), 754.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Jean L. Burnett (R.), 6,557; Dudley M. Warner (D.), 4,747; P. L. Gates (Pro.), 286.

ORANGE COUNTY.

I. James G. Graham (R.), 6,165; John E. Ward (D.), 4,307; H. N. Green (Pro.), 247; T. Callahan (Soc. Lab.), 95.

II. Louis Bedell (R.), 5,517; Daniel P. Schultze (D.), 4,807; J. C. Williams (Pro.), 141.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Dennis W. Evarts (R.), 3,736; Dean F. Currie (D.), 3,315.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

I. Thomas D. Lewis (R.), 5,018; M. J. Daley (D.), 3,442; William Young (Pro.), 215.

II. T. M. Costello (R.), 4,926; Gilbert N. Harding (D.), 3,077; W. T. Hutchins (Pro.), 185.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

Leland M. Cowles (R.), 6,809; J. Hyde Clark (D.), 5,828; Homer D. Alden (Pro.), 359.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

James M. Yeager (R.), 1,697; Adrian H. Dean (D.), 1,859; E. Hopkins (Pro.), 32.

QUEENS COUNTY (INCLUDES NASSAU COUNTY).

I. Robert C. Haslam (R.), 5,070; Charles C. Wissell (D.), 7,182; John Brown (Pro.), 23; W. E. Ossberg (Soc. Lab.), 739.

II. Frederic Storm (R.), 4,304; Cyrus B. Gale (D.), 4,579; Samuel Mills (Pro.), 24; John Opel (Soc. Lab.), 239.

III. George W. Doughty (R.), 5,749; S. V. Searing (D.), 5,160; G. W. Stillwell (Pro.), 58.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

I. Benjamin O. Brewster (R.), 4 , John F. Killeen (D.), 4,084; Harrington (Pro.), 156; Dankhoff (Soc. Lab.), 64.

II. Frederick S. Cote (R.), 3,216; William Hutton (D.), 6,194; J. H. Reynolds (Pro.), 70; C. Bickner (Soc. Lab.), 69.

III. Michael Russell (R.), 5,668; Henry E. Melins (D.), 4,427; W. Miller (Pro.), 190; B. Johnson (Soc. Lab.), 63.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Joseph Simonson (R.), 4,366; Charles J. Kullman (D.), 6,858; Martin (Pro.), 131; Kruss (Soc. Lab.), 230.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

Frederick L. Whitner (R.), 3,296; Irving Brown (D.), 3,442.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

I. Ira C. Miles (R.), 6,092; O. H. Platt (D.), 2,680; C. W. McClair (Pro.), 247.

II. B. A. Babcock (R.), 6,359; Frederick B. Kirkbride (D.), 2,352; S. L. Clarke (Pro.), 218.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

George H. West (R.), 7,629; J. B. Brennan (D.), 6,399; Emory Potter (Pro.), 428.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

A. J. McMillan (R.), 4,554; John C. Myers (D.), 4,128; C. Washburn (Soc. Lab.), 142; E. S. Lake (Pro.), 181.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

Seth Parsons (R.), 3,529; George M. Palmer (D.), 4,344; George W. Vroman (Pro.), 135.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Charles A. Sloane (R.), 2,262; A. S. Shafer (D.), 1,721; C. D. Clawson (Pro.), 188.

SENECA COUNTY.

Joseph S. Barnes (R.), 3,315; M. C. Gould (D.), 3,577; W. C. MacBain (Pro.), 83.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

I. Edwin D. Cross (R.), 5,440; Charles Ames (D.), 3,875; M. S. Bottsford (Pro.), 455.

II. Hyatt C. Hatch (R.), 5,125; Andrew E. Shults (D.), 3,605; John H. Strait (D.), 474.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

I. Joseph N. Hallock (R.), 4,498; R. S. Pelletreau (D.), 3,221; Halsey (Pro.), 70.

II. Regis H. Post (R.), 3,114; James W. Eaton (D.), 2,432.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Clarence Sprague (R.), 3,617; Adelbert M. Scriber (D.), 3,538.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Daniel P. Witter (R.), 3,813; Harry B. Winters (D.), 3,221; P. Herrick (Pro.), 251.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Theron Johnson (R.), 4,354; Frank A. Begant (D.), 3,200; E. Lounsbery (Pro.), 420.

ULSTER COUNTY.

I. Robert A. Snyder (R.), 5,319; Edward M. Wilbur (D.), 4,464; D. B. Hendricks (Pro.), 72.

II. Solomon P. Thorn (R.), 5,046; Charles J. Ackert (D.), 4,898; John Blake (Pro.), 162.

WARREN COUNTY.

Charles H. Hitchcock (R.), 3,787; Edgar T. Griffen (D.), 3,269.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Charles R. Paris (R.), ———; John J. Gilroy (D.), ———.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Marvin I. Greenwood (R.), 6,756; Myron C. Taylor (D.), 4,405; George E. Brisbin (Pro.), 328.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

I. John Mulligan (R.), 5,833; John J. Sloane (D.), 6,111; Hugh Scott (Soc. Lab.), 310; H. L. Varian (Pro.), 94.

II. Joseph E. Ennis (R.), 6,124; William Henderson (D.), 6,668; Henry Eberle (Soc. Lab.), 154; D. L. Torrance (Pro.), 74.

III. James K. Apgar (R.), 5,223; Isaac W. Turner (D.), 4,811; M. Hassett (Soc. Lab.), 134; F. S. Morrison (Pro.), 179.

WYOMING COUNTY.

Daniel P. Whipple (R.), ———; John E. Mason (D.), ———.

YATES COUNTY.

Edward M. Sawyer (R.), 2,811; E. R. Bordwell (D.), 2,195; F. H. Viele (Pro.), 180.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans elected, 86; Democrats elected, 63; total, 156.

NOTE.—The politics of the above are indicated thus: "R.," Republicans; "D.," Democrats; "S. D.," Silver Democrats; "Soc. D.," Social Democrats; "Y. M. D.," Young Men's Democratic; "Ind. D.," Independent Democrat; "Pro.," Prohibition; "Soc. Lab.," Socialistic Labor. Where blank spaces occur following names in some counties, they are due to the County Clerks not filing official figures in time.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE FOR 1899.

The numbers indicate the districts represented. The letters denote the political party represented, as "R.," Republican; "D.," Democrat. The name of place given is the home address.

THE SENATE.

I. John L. Havens (D.), Centre Moriches.

II. James Norton (D.), Glen Cove.

III. Thomas H. Cullen (D.), No. 72 Carroll-st., Brooklyn.

IV. David Floyd Davis (R.), No. 80 Hewes-st., Brooklyn.

V. Michael J. Coffey (D.), No. 42 Fourth Place, Brooklyn.

VI. William J. La Roche (D.), No. 31 Plaza-st., Brooklyn.

VII. Patrick H. McCarren (D.), No. 169 Wythe-ave., Brooklyn.

VIII. Henry Marshall (R.), No. 546 Madison-st., Brooklyn.

IX. Joseph Wagner (D.), No. 900 Bushwick-ave., Brooklyn.

X. John Francis Ahern (D.), No. 41 Gouverneur-st., New-York City.

XI. Timothy D. Sullivan (D.), No. 17 Great Jones-st., New-York City.

XII. Samuel J. Foley (D.), No. 9 Attorney-st., New-York City.

XIII. Bernard F. Martin (D.), No. 119 Waverley Place, New-York City.

XIV. Thomas Francis Grady (D.), No. 151 East 30th-st., New-York City.

XV. Nathaniel A. Elsberg (R.), No. 50 East 79th-st., New-York City.

XVI. Louis Munzinger (D.), No. 267 West 25th-st., New-York City.

XVII. George W. Plunkitt (D.), No. 323 West 51st-st., New-York City.

XVIII. Maurice Featherson (D.), No. 360 East 79th-st., New-York City.

XIX. John Ford (R.), No. 122 West 94th-st., New-York City.

XX. Thomas F. Donnelly (D.), No. 151 East 92d-st., New-York City.

XXI. Richard H. Mitchell (D.), No. 1,535 Washington-ave., New-York City.

XXII. William J. Graney (D.), Dobbs Ferry.

XXIII. Louis F. Goodsell (R.), Highland Falls.

XXIV. Henry S. Ambler (R.), Chatham.

XXV Jacob Rice (D.), Rondout.

XXVI. William L. Thornton (R.), Monticello.

XXVII. Hobart Krum (R.), Schoharie.

XXVIII. Edgar Truman Brackett (R.), Saratoga Springs.

XXIX. Curtis N. Douglas (D.), No. 4 Elk-st., Albany.

XXX. Frank M. Boyce (D.), East Schodack.

XXXI. George Chahoon (R.), Au Sable Forks.

XXXII. George R. Malby (R.), Ogdensburg.

XXXIII. James D. Feeter (R.), Little Falls.
XXXIV. Henry J. Coggeshall (R.), Waterville.
XXXV. Elon R. Brown (R.), Watertown.
XXXVI. Horace White (R.), No. 713 James-st., Syracuse.
XXXVII. Nevada N. Stranahan (R.), Fulton.
XXXVIII. William E. Johnson (R.), Waverly.
XXXIX. Benjamin Martin Wilcox (R.), Auburn.
XL. Charles T. Willis (R.), Tyrone.
XLI. Franklin D. Sherwood (R.), Hornellsville.
XLII. John Raines (R.), Canandaigua.
XLIII. Cornelius R. Parsons (R.), Rochester.
XLIV. William W. Armstrong (R.), No. 813 Powers Block, Rochester.
XLV. Timothy E. Ellsworth (R.), Lockport.
XLVI. Lester Hayden Humphrey (R.), Warsaw.
XLVII. William F. Mackey (D.), Buffalo.
XLVIII. Samuel J. Ramsperger (D.), No. 232 Elmslie-st., Buffalo.
XLIX. George Allen Davis (R.), Lancaster.
L. Frank Wayland Higgins (R.), Olean.
Republicans, 27; Democrats, 23.

THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY COUNTY—I. William L. Coughtry (R.), Slingerlands; II. James B. McEwan (R.), No. 225 State-st., Albany; III. George T. Kelly (D.), No. 82 State-st., Albany; IV. Henry M. Sage (R.), No. 93 State-st., Albany.
ALLEGANY COUNTY — Almanzo W. Litchard (R.), Rushford.
BROOME COUNTY—I. James T. Rogers (R.), Ross Building, Binghamton; II. Edgar L. Vincent (R.), Maine.
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—I. George A. Stoneman (R.), Machias; II. Albert T. Fancher (R.), Little Valley.
CAYUGA COUNTY—I. Elias Q. Dutton (R.), Cato; II. George S. Fordyce (R.), Union Springs.
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—I. J. Samuel Fowler (R.), Broken Straw; II. Samuel Frederick Nixon (R.), Westfield.
CHEMUNG COUNTY—David N. Heller (D.), Elmira.
CHENANGO COUNTY—Jotham P. Allds (R.), Norwich.
CLINTON COUNTY—Edmund J. Pickett (D.), Saranac.
COLUMBIA COUNTY—Lester J. Bashford (D.), Hollowville.
CORTLAND COUNTY—George S. Sands (R.), Cortland.
DELAWARE COUNTY—Delos Axtell (R.), Barbourville.
DUTCHESS COUNTY—I., John T. Smith (R.), Fishkill-on-Hudson; II., William A. Tripp (R.), Rhinecliff.
ERIE COUNTY—I. Anthony J. Boland (D.), No. 434 Elk-st., Buffalo; II. Henry W. Hill (R.), (resigned Dec. 31, to accept office of District-Attorney), No. 471 Linwood-ave., Buffalo; III. Anthony P. Barrett (D.), No. 716 Elk-st., Buffalo; IV. John C. Mohring (D.), No. 375 Jefferson-st., Buffalo; V. Henry Streifler (D.), No. 136 Sycamore-st., Buffalo; VI. Michael J. Kane (D.), Buffalo; VII. John K. Patton (R.), Tonawanda; VIII. E. Freeman Baker (R.), Orchard Park.
ESSEX COUNTY—Orlando Beede (R.), Beedes.
FRANKLIN COUNTY—Thomas A. Sears (R.), Bombay.
FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES—Daniel Hays (R.), Gloversville.
GENESEE COUNTY—John J. Ellis (R.), Darien Centre.
GREENE COUNTY—Sylvester B. Sage (D.), Catskill.
HERKIMER COUNTY—Erwin E. Kelley (R.), Gray.
JEFFERSON COUNTY—I., Morgan Bryan (R.), Adams; II., Charles O. Roberts (R.), Philadelphia.
KINGS COUNTY—I. William L. Sandford (R.), No. 540 State-st., Brooklyn; II. John McKeown (D.), No. 58 Concord-st., Brooklyn; III. James J. McInerney (D.), No. 219 Carroll-st., Brooklyn; IV. Charles H. Cotton (R.), No. 196 Greene-ave., Brooklyn; V. Abram C. De Graw (R.), No. 79 Broadway, Brooklyn; VI. Valentine J. Riedman (D.), No. 881 Park-ave., Brooklyn; VII. Francis P. Gallagher (D.), West 8th-st., Coney Island; VIII. Thomas J. Farrell (D.), No. 59 2d-st., Brooklyn; IX. John J. Cain (D.), No. 322 Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn; X. Edward L. Collier (R.), No. 695 Oxford-st., Brooklyn; XI. Joseph A. Guider (D.), No. 521 St. Mark's-ave., Brooklyn; XII. Charles C. Schoeneck (D.), No. 236 7th-st., Brooklyn; XIII. George Siems (D.), No. 134 Greenpoint-ave., Brooklyn; XIV. August F. Schmid (D.), No. 43 India-st., Brooklyn; XV. Charles Juengst (D.), No. 58 Union-ave., Brooklyn; XVI. Edward C. Brennan (R.), No. 966 Jefferson-ave., Brooklyn; XVII. Harris Wilson (R.), No. 36 Herkimer-st., Brooklyn; XVIII. Henry A. Ball (D.), No. 308 Albany-ave., Brooklyn; XIX. Frederick Schmid (D.), No. 918 Metropolitan-ave., Brooklyn; XX. Joseph Wingenfeld (D.), No. 335 Central-ave., Brooklyn; XXI. Herman H. Torborg (D.), No. 1,043 Liberty-ave., Brooklyn.
LEWIS COUNTY—Addison L. Clark (R.), Copenhagen.
LIVINGSTON COUNTY—Otto Kelsey (R.), Geneseo.
MADISON COUNTY—Robert J. Fish (R.), No. 13 Madison-st., Oneida.
MONROE COUNTY—I. Merton E. Lewis (R.), Rochester; II. Adolph J. Rodenbeck (R.), Nos. 738-739 Powers Building, Rochester; III. Richard Gardiner (R.), No. 120 Frank-st., Rochester; IV. Benjamin F. Gleason (R.), Brockport.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY — Richard Murphy (R.), No. 31 East Main-st., Amsterdam.
NEW-YORK COUNTY—I. Daniel E. Finn (D.), No. 587 Broome-st.; II. James A. Rierdon (D.), No. 88 Elm-st.; III. Michael T. Sharkey (D.), No. 44 Macdougal-st.; IV. Patrick H. Roche (D.), No. 87 Market-st.; V. Nelson H. Henry (R.), No. 14 East 10th-st.; VI. Timothy P. Sullivan (D.), No. 167 Mott-st.; VII. John F. Maher (D.), No. 401 West 16th-st.; VIII. Charles S. Adler (R.), No. 297 Broome-st.; IX. N. Taylor Phillips (D.), No. 324 West 22d-st.; X. Julius Harburger (D.), No. 104

2d-ave.; XI. John J. O'Connor (D.), No. 401 West 30th-st.; XII. Leon Sanders (D.), No. 152 Clinton-st.; XIII. Patrick F. Trainor (D.), No. 227 West 42d-st.; XIV. Louis Meister (D.), No. 640 East 13th-st.; XV. James E. Smith (D.), No. 664 4th-ave.; XVI. Benjamin Hoffman (D.), No. 132 Nassau-st.; XVII. John F. Brennan (D.), No. 935 8th-ave.; XVIII. Charles P. Dillon (D.), No. 309 Broadway; XIX. Robert Mazet (R.), No. 257 Broadway; XX. Cornelius F. Collins (D.), No. 329 East 30th-st.; XXI. Edward H. Fallows (R.), No. 18 Wall-st.; XXII. Joseph Baum (D.), No. 313 East 43d-st.; XXIII. Thomas A. Mangin (D.), No. 2,429 8th-ave.; XXIV. John B. Fitzgerald (D.), No. 7 Sutton Place; XXV. Frederick A. Ware (R.), No. 138 West 36th-st.; XXVI. John J. O'Connell (D.), No. 1,199 3d-ave.; XXVII. Gherardi Davis (R.), No. 34 East 39th-st.; XXVIII. Joseph I. Green (D.), No. 280 Broadway; XXIX. Frank Bulkley (R.), No. 71 East 92d-st.; XXX. George W. Meyer, jr. (D.), No. 409 East 84th-st.; XXXI. Samuel S. Slater (R.), No. 206 Lenox-ave.; XXXII. John Poth, jr. (D.), No. 2,020 1st-ave.; XXXIII. John J. Egan (D.), No. 2,058 3d-ave.; XXXIV. Lyman W. Redington (D.), No. 2,113 5th-ave.; XXXV. George J. Grossman (D.), No. 271 Broadway.

NIAGARA COUNTY—I. John T. Darrison (R.), No. 13-17 Buff-st., Lockport; II. Jay S. Rowe (R.), Johnson's Creek.

ONEIDA COUNTY—I. William J. Sullivan (D.), No. 53 Cottage-st., Utica; II. Louis M. Martin (R.), Clinton; III. John E. Mason (R.), Rome.

ONONDAGA COUNTY—I. William G. Cottle (R.), Hart Lot; II. Edward G. Ten Eyck (R.), Fabius; III. Edward B. Sabine (R.), Syracuse; IV. John T. Delaney (R.), No. 420 Marcellus-st., Syracuse.

ONTARIO COUNTY—Jean L. Burnett (R.), Canandaigua.

ORANGE COUNTY—I. James G. Graham (R.), Newburg; II. Louis Bedell (R.), Goshen.

ORLEANS COUNTY—Dennis W. Evarts (R.), Manning.

OSWEGO COUNTY—I. Thomas D. Lewis (R.), Fulton; II. Thomas M. Costello (R.), Altmar.

OTSEGO COUNTY—Leland M. Cowles (R.), Unadilla.

PUTNAM COUNTY—Adrian H. Dean (D.), Mahopac.

QUEENS COUNTY—I. Charles C. Wissel (D.), Evergreen, Long Island; II. Cyrus B. Gale (D.), Jamaica; III. George W. Doughty (R.), Inwood.

RENSSELAER COUNTY—I. Benjamin O. Brewster (R.), No. 2,362 5th-ave., Troy; II. William Hutton, jr. (D.), No. 136 3d-st., Troy; III. Michael Russell (R.), No. 574 Congress-st., Troy.

RICHMOND COUNTY—Charles J. Kullman (D.), Stapleton.

ROCKLAND COUNTY—Irving Brown (D.), Haverstraw.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY—I. Ira C. Miles (R.), Edwards; II. Benjamin A. Babcock (R.), Brasher Falls.

SARATOGA COUNTY—George H. West (R.), Ballston Spa.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY—Andrew J. McMillan (R.), South Schenectady.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY — George M. Palmer (D.), Cobleskill.

SCHUYLER COUNTY—Charles A. Sloane (R.), Montour Falls.

SENECA COUNTY—Moses C. Gould (D.), Seneca Falls.

STEUBEN COUNTY—I. Edward D. Cross (R.), Pulteney; II. Hyatt C. Hatch (R.), Atlanta.

SUFFOLK COUNTY—I. Joseph N. Hallock (R.), Southold; II. Regis H. Post (R.), Bayport.

SULLIVAN COUNTY—Clarence A. Sprague (R.), Liberty.

TIOGA COUNTY—Daniel P. Witter (R.), Richford.

TOMPKINS COUNTY—Theron Johnson (R.), Dryden.

ULSTER COUNTY—I. Robert A. Snyder (R.), Saugerties; II. Solomon P. Thorn (R.), Clintondale.

WARREN COUNTY—Charles H. Hitchcock (R.), Glens Falls.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Charles R. Paris (R.), Sandy Hill.

WAYNE COUNTY—Marvin I. Greenwood (R.), Newark.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—I. John J. Sloane (D.), Yonkers; II. William Henderson, jr. (D.), Westchester; III. James K. Apgar (R.), Peekskill.

WYOMING COUNTY—Daniel B. Whipple (R.), North Java.

YATES COUNTY—Edward M. Sawyer (R.), Dundee.

Republicans, 86; Democrats, 63; vacancy, 1.

NEW-YORK STATE OFFICIALS.

(The dates given are those when the terms expire.)

Railroad Commissioners (term 5 years, salary $8,000).—Ashley W. Cole, Jan. 29, 1902; George W. Dunn, May 11, 1902; Frank M. Baker, Feb. 3, 1903.

Lunacy Commissioners (term 6 years).—Dr. Peter M. Wise, $7,500, Dec. 31, 1900; William H. Parkhurst, $5,000, May 15, 1902; Goodwin Brown, $3,500, May 15, 1899.

Supt. of Prisons.—Cornelius V. Collins, 5 years' term, April 17, 1903, $6,000.

Supt. Public Works (term 2 years, salary $6,000.—Jan. 1, 1901.

Factory Inspector (term 3 years, $2,000).—Daniel O'Leary, April 30, 1899. Deputy, Joseph H. Barker.

Labor Commissioner (term 3 years, $3,000).—April 8, 1899.

Supt. Banking Department (term 3 years, $5,000).—F. D. Kilburn, May 9, 1899.

Adjutant-General (term 2 years, $4,000).—Avery D. Andrews, Dec. 31, 1901.

Commissioner of Agriculture (term 3 years, $3,000).—Charles A. Wieting, April 29, 1899.

Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission (term 5 years).—Barnet H. Davis, president; Edward Thompson, William R. Weed, Hendrick S. Holden, Charles H. Babcock. Salary of president, $3,000; other Commissioners, $2,500 each. All terms expire April 25, 1900.

Excise Commissioner (term 5 years).—Henry H. Lyman, April 1, 1901.

Board of Arbitration (term 3 years, $3,000).—William Purcell, Henry C. Johnson, W. H. H. Webster. Terms expire, May 19, 1899.

Civil Service Commissioners (no set term, $2,000).—George P. Lord, Willard A. Cobb and Silas W. Burt.

Board of Charities (terms 8 years, no salary).—E. H. Litchfield, March 23, 1904; William R. Stewart, March 23, 1905; Anne G. De Peyster, May 28, 1905; Peter Walrath, March 23, 1906; Robert McCarthy, March 23, 1899; Newton Aldrich, March 23, 1902; Tunis G. Bergen, March 23, 1902; Selden E. Marvin, March 28, 1903; Harvey W. Putnam, March 23, 1901; Enoch V. Stoddard, March 23, 1900; Stephen Smith, May 28, 1905; John V. Dahlgren, March 23, 1906.

University Regents (term, life, no salary). —M. I. Townsend, Anson J. Upson, C. M. Depew, Charles E. Fitch, Orris H. Warren, Whitelaw Reid, William H. Watson, Henry E. Turner, St. Clair McKelway, Hamilton Harris, Daniel Beach, Carroll E. Smith, Pliny T. Sexton, T. Guilford Smith, William C. Doane, Lewis A. Stimson, Sylvester Malone, A. Vanderveer, Chester S. Lord.

Commissioner of the Capitol.—Isaac G. Perry, salary, $7,500. Term same as Governor who appoints him. Was originally appointed in 1883.

Canal Board.—Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer, Superintendent of Public Works.

Land Commissioners. — Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of Assembly, Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer.

Judges of Court of Claims (terms 6 years; salary, $5,000).—George W. Beebe, Monticello, Dec. 31, 1899; Charles T. Saxton, Clyde; John F. Parkhurst, Bath, Dec. 31, 1903.

Commission to Revise the Statutes (salary, $3,000 each).—A. Judd Northrup, Syracuse; Charles Z. Lincoln, Little Valley; William H. Johnson, Oneonta.

Supt. of Public Buildings (salary, $3,000). —Frederick P. Easton, Albany.

Adjutant-General (salary $4,000).—Avery D. Andrews, December 31, 1901.

Niagara Reservation Commission—Andrew H. Green, New-York City; Alexander J. Porter, Thomas P. Kingsford, Charles M. Dow, George Raines, Rochester.

Health Officer of New-York.—Dr. Alvah H. Doty; salary, $12,500.

State Board of Health.—Dr. Case Jones, Rochester; Dr. Daniel Lewis, New-York City; Owen Cassidy, Havana; Frederick W. Smith, Syracuse; George C. Fowler, New-York City; Frank E. Shaw, Dunkirk.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE APPELLATE BRANCH OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Following the name of each Judge the place of residence is given, then his politics, and next the date his term expires.)

FIRST DEPARTMENT.—(Includes the city of New-York).—Charles H. Van Brunt, New-York, Dem., Dec. 31, 1911; George C. Barrett, New-York, Dem., Dec. 31, 1899; Edward Patterson, New-York, Dem., Dec. 31, 1900; Morgan J. O'Brien, New-York, Dem., Dec. 31, 1901; George L. Ingraham, New-York, Dem., Dec. 31, 1905; Chester B. McLaughlin; William Rumsey, Bath, Rep., May 1, 1901.

SECOND DEPARTMENT. — (Comprises the counties of Kings, Richmond, Queens, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess)—William W. Goodrich, Rep., Dec. 31, 1910; Edgar M. Cullen, Brooklyn, Dem., Dec. 31, 1908; Willard Bartlett, Brooklyn, Dem., Dec. 31, 1911; Edward W. Hatch, Buffalo, Rep., Dec. 31, 1909; John Woodward, Jamestown, Rep., Dec. 31, 1910.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.—(Comprises the counties of Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Schoharie, Albany, Rensselaer, Fulton, Montgomery, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Essex, Hamilton, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Broome, Delaware, Otsego, Chenango, Madison, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung)—Charles E. Parker, Rep., Owego, Dec. 31, 1901; Milton H. Merwin, Rep., Utica, Dec. 31, 1902; John R. Putnam, Rep., Saratoga, Dec. 31, 1900; D. Cady Herrick, Dem., Albany, Dec. 31, 1905; Judson S. Landon, Rep., Schenectady, Dec. 31, 1901.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT. — (Comprises the counties of Lewis, Oneida, Herkimer, Jefferson, Oswego, Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua)—George A. Hardin, Little Falls, Rep., Dec. 31, 1899; *Daniel J. Kenefiek, Buffalo, Dec. 31, 1899; William H. Adams, Canandaigua, Rep., Dec. 31, 1901; Peter B. McLennan, Rep., Dec. 31, 1905; David L. Follett, Norwich, Rep., Dec. 31, 1902.

*Vice Hamilton Ward, deceased.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Judge.—Alton B. Parker, Dem., Kingston, Dec. 31, 1911.

Associate Judges.—John Clinton Gray, Dem., New-York, Dec. 31, 1902; Denis O'Brien, Dem., Watertown, Dec. 31, 1903; Edward T. Bartlett, Rep., New-York, Dec. 31, 1907; Albert Haight, Rep., Buffalo, Dec. 31, 1908; Celora E. Martin, Rep., Binghamton, Dec. 31, 1904; Irving G. Vann, Rep., Syracuse, Dec. 31, 1910.

NEW-YORK CITY OFFICIALS.

"R." indicates Republican; "Tam.," Tammany Hall Democrat; "D.," Democrat; "C. U.," Citizens Union.

Mayor—Robert A. Van Wyck (T.); salary, $15,000.

Mayor's Secretary—Alfred M. Downes (T.); salary, $5,000.

Controller—Bird S. Coler (T.); salary, $10,000.

Corporation Counsel—John Whalen (T.); salary, $15,000.

District-Attorney—Asa Bird Gardiner (T.); salary, $12,000.

Surrogates—J. H. V. Arnold (T.) and Frank T. Fitzgerald (T.); salary of each, $15,000.

Public Administrator—William M. Hoes (T.); salary, $10,000.

Board of Public Improvements—Maurice F. Holahan, president (T.); salary, $3,000.

Commissioner of Highways—James P. Keating (T.); salary, $7,500.

Commissioner of Sewers—James Kane (T.); salary, $7,500.

Commissioner of Bridges—John L. Shea (T.); salary, $7,500.

Commissioner of Water Supply—William Dalton (T.); salary, $7,500.

Commissioner of Street Cleaning—James McCartney (T.); salary, $7,500.

Commissioner of Public Buildings—Henry S. Kearney (T.); salary, $7,500.

City Chamberlain—Patrick Keenan (T.); salary, $12,000.

City Paymaster—John H. Timmerman (T.); salary, $5,000.

Fire Commissioner—John J. Scannell (T.); salary, $7,500.

Sheriff—Thomas J. Dunn (T.); salary, $12,000.

Register—Isaac Fromme (T.); salary, $12,000.

Commissioner of Jurors—Charles Welde (T.); salary, $5,000.

County Clerk—William Sohmer (T.); salary, $15,000.

Aqueduct Commissioners—John J. Ryan (T.), Maurice J. Power (T.), William H. Ten Eyck (R.), John P. Windolph (R.); salary of each, $5,000.

Police Commissioners—Bernard J. York (T.), president; John B. Sexton (T.), Jacob Hess (R.), Henry E. Abell (R.); salary of each, $5,000.

Department of Public Charities—John W. Keller (T.), president of Board and Commissioner for Manhattan and Bronx; salary, $7,500. Adolph Simis, jr. (D.), Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens, $7,500; James Feeney (D.), Commissioner for Richmond, $2,500.

Department of Correction—Francis J. Lantry (T.), Commissioner, salary $7,500.

Department of Health—Michael C. Murphy (T.), president, salary $7,500; Dr. William T. Jenkins (T.), $6,000; Dr. John B. Cosby (T.), $6,000.

Department of Parks—George C. Clausen (T.), president and Commissioner for Manhattan and Richmond; George V. Brower (T.), Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens; August Moebus (T.), Commissioner for Bronx; salary of each, $5,000.

Department of Docks and Ferries—J. Sergeant Cram (T.), salary $6,000; Charles F. Murphy (T.), $5,000; Peter F. Meyer (T.), $5,000.

Department of Taxes and Assessments—Thomas L. Feitner (T.), president, salary $8,000; Edward C. Sheehy (T.), $7,000; Arthur C. Salmon (D.), $7,000; Thomas J. Patterson (D.), $7,000; William Grell (D.), $7,000.

Bureau of Municipal Statistics—Dr. John T. Nagle (T.), chief of Bureau, salary $3,500; Frederick W. Grube (T.), Harry P. Whitney (D.), Thornton N. Motley (D.), Julius G. Kugelman (D.), Richard T. Wilson, jr. (D.), Ernest Harvier (D.); no salary except for chief of Bureau.

Civil Service Commissioners—Charles H. Knox (T.), president; Robert E. Deyo (T.), William N. Dykman (D.); no salary.

Board of Assessors—Edward Cahill (T.), Thomas A. Wilson (T.), John Delmar (T.), Edward McCue (T.), Patrick M. Haverty (T.); salary of each, $3,000.

East River Bridge Commissioners—Lewis Nixon (T.), president; James W. Boyle (T.), Smith E. Lane (T.), Julian D. Fairchild (D.), John W. Weber (D.), Thomas S. Moore (D.); salary of each, $3,000.

Plumbers' Examining Board—John Renehan (T.), president; James E. McGovern (T.), Edward Haley (T.), Horace Loomis (S.), P. J. Andrews (T.); salary of each, $780, for three sittings a week.

OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

(All Democrats.)

President of the Borough—Edward M. Grout.

Deputy Auditor—William McKinney.

Deputy Receiver of Taxes—James B. Bouck.

Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears—M. O'Keefe.

Deputy Chief of Police—John Mackellar.

Superintendent of Elections—George Russell.

Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply—James Moffett.

Deputy Commissioner of Highways—Thomas R. Farrell.

Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning—Patrick H. Quinn.

Deputy Commissioner of Sewers—William Brennan.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies—William Walton.

Commissioner of Buildings—John Guilfoyle.

Deputy Commissioner of Corrections—James J. Kirwin.

Deputy Fire Commissioner—James H. Tully.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Department of Health—Robert A. Black, M. D.

Deputy City Clerk—Joseph V. Scully.

PRESIDENTS OF BOROUGHS.

(Term, four years.)

MANHATTAN—Vacant by death. New one to be elected; salary, $5,000.

BRONX—Louis F. Haffen (Tam.); salary $5,000.

BROOKLYN—Edward M. Grout (Dem.); salary, $5,000.

QUEENS—Frederick Bowley (Dem.); salary, $3,000.

RICHMOND—John L. Feeny (Dem.); salary, $3,000.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

(Salary, $1,500 each. Term, 4 years.)

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Ist District—Thomas F. Foley (Tam.), John T. Oakley (Tam.), Martin Engel (Tam.). IId District—Charles F. Allen (Tam.), Frank J. Goodwin (Tam.), Patrick J. Ryder (Tam.). IIId District—George B. Christman (Tam.), Harry C. Hart (Tam.), John J. Murphy (Tam.). IVth District—Stewart M. Brice (Tam.), Herman Sulzer (Tam.), Eugene A. Wise (Tam.). Vth District—Adolph C. Hottenroth (Tam.), William J. Hyland (Tam.), Bernard C. Murray (Tam.).

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

VIth District—Francis F. Williams (R. and C. U.), Charles H. Francisco (R. and C. U.), Conrad H. Hester (D. and J. D.). VIIth District—Adam H. Leich (R. and C. U.), Henry French (D.), Charles H.

Ebbetts (D.). VIIIth District—John J. McGarry (D.), William A. Doyle (D.), Martin F. Conly (D.).

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Eastern District—Joseph Cassidy (D.).
Western District—David L. Van Nostrand (D.).

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Benjamin Bodine (D.), and Joseph F. O'Grady (D.).

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

(Term, 2 years. Salary, $1,000.)

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Dist.
1. Jeremiah Kennefick (Tam.).
2. Jeremiah Cronin (Tam.)*.
3. Joseph E. Welling (Tam.)*.
4. Bernard Glick (Tam.)*.
5. Joseph A. Flynn (Tam.).
6. Frederick F. Fleck (Tam.).
7. Patrick H. Keahon (Tam.)*.
8. Louis Minsky (Tam.)*.
9. Henry Siefke (Tam.)*.
10. John P. Koch (Tam.)*.
11. William H. Gledhill (Tam.)*.
12. James J. Smith (Tam.)*.
13. Charles Metzger (Tam.).
14. James P. Hart (Tam.).
15. Robert Muh (Tam.).
16. Emil Neufeld (Tam.)*.
17. Dennis J. Harrington (Tam.).
18. James E. Gaffney (Tam.)*.
19. John S. Geager (Tam.).
20. Thomas F. Woods (Tam.)*.
21. John S. Roddy (Tam.).
22. Michael Ledwith (Tam.).
23. Collin H. Woodward (R.).
24. Frank Dunn (Tam.)*.
25. P. Tecumseh Sherman (C. U.).
26. E. F. McEneaney (Tam.)*.
27. Joseph Oatman (C. U.).
28. John T. McCall (Tam.)*.
29. Homer Folks (C. U.)*.
30. George A. Burrell (Tam.)*.
31. Elias Goodman (R.).
32. William F. Schneider (Tam.)*.
33. T. F. McCaul (Tam.)*.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

34. Lawrence W. McGrath (Tam.)*.
35. Henry Geiger (Tam.)*.

Annex—Frank Gass (Tam.)*.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

1. John L. Burleigh (R.).
2. James J. Bridges (D.).
3. Moses J. Wafer (D.).
4. David S. Stewart (R.).
5. James F. Elliott (D.).
6. John Diemer (R.).
7. William Keegan (D.)
8. Francis P. Kenney (D.).
9. Frank Hennessy (D.).
10. Francis J. Byrne (D.).
11. Stephen W. McKeever (D.).
12. Matthew E. Dooley (D.).
13. Hector McNeille (R.).
14. Edward S. Scott (D.).
15. Jacob J. Velton (D.).
16. William Wentz (R.).
17. Jacob D. Ackerman (R.).
18. James H. McInnes (R.).
19. Bernard Schmitt (D.).
20. John T. Lang (D.).
21. Elias Helgans (D.).

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

1. Joseph Geiser (D.).
2. William T. James (R.).

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

1. John J. Vaughn, jr. (D.).

OFFICERS OF KINGS COUNTY.

County Clerk—William P. Wuest.
Register—Henry F. Haggerty.
Coroners—Anthony J. Burger, M. D.; George W. Delap, M. D.
County Treasurer—John W. Kimball.
Sheriff—Frank D. Creamer.

NEW-YORK STATE ELECTION, NOVEMBER 8, 1898.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR.				L'TENANT-GOVERNOR.		[2]JUDGE COURT OF APP'LS, 1897.		[3]GOVERNOR, 1896.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S.-L.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	[4]Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Kilne..	Hanford..	Woodruff...	Danforth..	Wallace...	Parker.	Black..	Porter.
Albany	19307	20232	196	285	19051	20160	17991	16765	21293	18600
Allegany	6129	2953	599	28	6064	2945	4686	2979	7031	3870
Broome	9238	5627	514	40	9035	5635	6929	5071	10392	5620
Cattaraugus	8335	5055	416	57	8289	5056	6132	3164	9241	6132
Cayuga	8792	5568	246	103	8652	5457	6345	3294	9793	6028
Chautauqua	12014	5294	560	65	11920	5254	6495	3169	14143	6576
Chemung	5906	6008	475	55	5819	5992	5431	4697	7810	5334
Chenango	5779	3656	271	56	5692	3714	4363	2491	6258	3990
Clinton	4824	4800	17	21	——	——	3750	3782	5966	3109
Columbia	5446	5159	143	19	——	——	4898	3589	6487	4546
Cortland	4200	2466	284	18	4144	2475	3069	2631	4864	2607
Delaware	6515	4029	370	24	6449	4012	4828	3266	7749	4456
Dutchess	10527	7939	343	53	——	——	8790	6202	11784	6698
Erie	34199	36441	505	1493	34083	36103	34755	34910	41585	33667
Essex	4325	2273	80	19	4313	2263	2715	1563	5331	1779
Franklin	5267	2474	179	16	5247	2477	2921	1092	6105	2504
Fulton and Hamilton	6644	4492	395	190	6617	4469	4921	3182	7527	3978

NEW-YORK STATE ELECTION, NOVEMBER 8, 1898—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR.				L'TENANT-GOVERNOR.		[2]JUDGE COURT OF APP'LS, 1897.		[3]GOVERNOR, 1896.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S.-L.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	[4]Dem.
	Roosevelt.	Van Wyck	Kline.	Hanford.	Woodruff.	Danforth	Wallace.	Parker	Black.	Porter.
Genesee	4672	2716	229	25	4636	2709	2548	1195	5134	3638
Greene	4063	4019	147	48	4050	3999	3507	3711	4474	3768
Herkimer	6705	5527	263	61	6650	5508	5348	5133	7814	5247
Jefferson	10222	6631	510	45	10155	6634	6376	4426	10919	6977
Kings	83146	101526	384	4145	81903	101343	55363	96124	103967	80285
Lewis	3604	2892	81	6	3599	2877	2860	1891	4406	3111
Livingston	5180	3351	277	20	5147	3339	3569	2613	5449	4104
Madison	6141	3490	320	70	6115	3469	3995	2000	7326	3803
Monroe	20748	18093	714	970	20681	17590	18183	15566	25180	18090
Montgomery	6296	5491	180	74	6289	5449	5504	4220	6789	5137
[5]Nassau	5415	4153	51	28	5263	4188	——	——	——	——
New-York	112806	173476	485	10091	109853	174313	71386	162825	146668	141452
Niagara	7602	7074	345	61	——	——	4805	4723	8237	6684
Oneida	15449	14077	574	280	15322	13928	13566	9998	17571	12088
Onondaga	19785	13598	510	2360	19635	13446	16831	13851	23386	15171
Ontario	6573	4781	269	29	6548	4748	5130	3447	7379	5577
Orange	11911	9098	332	135	11806	9061	10501	8637	13769	9257
Orleans	4232	2821	315	12	4215	2809	2026	1467	4674	2995
Oswego	10184	6340	395	46	10138	6307	7603	4548	11252	6511
Otsego	6870	5800	348	40	6856	5784	5308	3945	8075	5894
Putnam	1901	1651	36	7	1888	1651	1707	916	2328	1044
[5]Queens	9715	13049	43	953	9526	13035	11503	14718	17919	12553
Rensselaer	14089	14693	398	212	14091	14545	13409	12422	16547	13731
Richmond	4585	6733	113	216	4448	6781	3598	5972	5849	4748
Rockland	3382	3374	82	23	3324	3372	3023	3353	4216	3098
St. Lawrence	12587	4989	438	65	12549	4979	6838	1975	15217	5807
Saratoga	8176	5899	395	62	8136	5876	6006	4494	9393	5192
Schenectady	4617	4041	138	213	4566	4036	3614	3527	4774	3829
Schoharie	3567	4310	131	10	3530	4334	3217	3527	3819	4231
Schuyler	2343	1622	193	7	2330	1619	1985	1248	2689	1626
Seneca	3450	3434	90	13	3434	3434	3010	2728	3803	3282
Steuben	10639	7536	888	114	10619	7452	7919	5489	12471	8056
Suffolk	7928	5442	440	48	7787	5436	5380	3296	9235	3947
Sullivan	3900	3525	96	22	——	——	3474	3008	4556	3116
Tioga	4100	2926	265	15	4081	2920	3133	1670	4816	2837
Tompkins	4516	3094	441	20	4455	3088	3321	2044	5283	3546
Ulster	10678	9174	222	36	10620	9137	7903	9350	11061	8291
Warren	4083	2950	137	38	4054	2950	3520	2400	4631	2314
Washington	7117	3400	409	27	——	——	4138	1689	8046	3306
Wayne	6919	4280	311	16	6871	4275	4805	2574	7956	4331
Westchester	16653	15010	254	637	16162	15012	13371	12997	18794	12102
Wyoming	4522	2794	268	14	——	——	2605	1255	4930	2708
Yates	3189	1785	193	16	3189	1779	2484	1861	3364	2090
Totals	661715	643921	18383	23860	653879	644218	493791	554680	787516	574524

[1]Bacon, (Cit.-Un.), 2,103.
[2]Baldwin (Pro.), 19,653; Cuno (Soc.-Lab.), 20,854.
[3]Griffin (Nat. Dem.), 26,698; Smith (Pro.), 17,449; Balkam (Soc.-Lab.), 18,362.
[4]In this column are included the votes cast for Porter on the Populist ticket, as follows: Albany, 753; Allegany, 416; Broome, 61; Chautauqua, 385; Chemung, 49; Chenango, 54; Clinton, 45; Delaware, 59; Dutchess, 55; Erie, 268; Franklin, 23; Fulton, 33; Greene, 21; Herkimer, 101; Livingston, 87; Madison, 30; Monroe, 7; Montgomery, 55; Oneida, 123; Putnam, 13; Queens, 87; Rensselaer, 1; Richmond, 17; St. Lawrence, 197; Schenectady, 25; Seneca, 2; Steuben, 159; Suffolk, 33; Washington, 82; Yates, 140.
[5]Nassau County formed from Queens County by Legislature of 1898. It includes Hempstead, North Hempstead and Oyster Bay.

The soldiers' vote of the State, in 1898, was divided among the counties as follows: Albany, 220; Allegany, 16; Broome, 77; Cattaraugus, 11; Cayuga, 4; Chautauqua, 32; Chemung, 17; Chenango, 6; Clinton, 2; Columbia, 32; Cortland, 2; Delaware, 47; Dutchess, 79; Erie, 333; Essex, 1; Franklin, 17; Fulton, 5; Genesee, 12; Greene, 37; Herkimer, 13; Jefferson, 52; Kings, 657; Lewis, 1; Livingston, 3; Madison, 4; Monroe, 70; Montgomery, 12; Nassau, 1; New-York, 1,959; Niagara, 19; Oneida, 119; Onondaga, 65; Ontario, 3; Orange, 166; Orleans, 1; Oswego, 5; Otsego, 46; Putnam, 1; Queens, 87; Rensselaer, 29; Richmond, 19; Rockland, 4; Saratoga, 9; Schenectady, 3; Schoharie, 5; Schuyler, 2; Seneca, 3; St. Lawrence, 6; Steuben, 16; Suffolk, 7; Sullivan, 1; Tioga, 2; Tompkins, 16; Ulster, 36; Warren, 5; Washington, 7; Wayne, 7; Westchester, 98. Hamilton, Wyoming and Yates counties had no soldier vote.

NEW-YORK STATE TICKET VOTE, 1898.

Office.	Rep. Roosevelt.	Dem. Van Wyck.	Pro. Kline.	Soc. Lab. Hanford.	Cit. Union. Bacon.
Governor	661,715	643,921	18,383	23,860	2,103
Lieutenant-Governor	Woodruff. 653,879	Danforth. 644,218	Sayles. 19,879	Armstrong. 24,601	Osborne. 3,800
Secretary of State	McDonough. 656,000	Batten. 640,161	Wilbur. 20,538	Jackson. 25,091	Wilson. 2,932
Controller	Morgan. 653,862	Atwater. 642,898	Mills. 20,189	Forker. 24,912	Kinney. 2,900
Treasurer	Jaeckel. 652,857	Norris. 644,193	Hooker. 20,261	Smith. 24,875	Titchenor. 2,621
Attorney-General	Davies. 654,167	Conway. 641,691	Wing. 20,116	Corregan. 25,346	Hinrichs. 3,112
State Engineer	Bond. 653,114	Schenck. 643,432	Pierson. 20,227	Morris. 24,858	Waring. 2,231

*NEW-YORK COUNTY VOTE, ELECTIONS OF 1897 AND 1898.

Assembly Districts.	[1]GOVERNOR. —1898.—		[2]LIEUT.-GOVERNOR. —1898.—		SUPREME COURT JUDGES. —1898.—		GOVERNOR. —1896.—		[3]MAYOR. —1897.—			Registration, 1898.
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	C. U.	Tam.	
	Roosevelt.	Van Wyck.	Woodruff.	Danforth.	Taft.	Fitzgerald.	Black.	Porter.	Tracy.	Low.	Van Wyck.	
1	1204	3633	1179	3643	1202	3576	1780	3341	849	708	3233	5287
2	1636	5053	1581	5084	1559	5002	2498	4477	834	891	4845	6988
3	2278	4952	2230	4974	2266	4824	3027	4516	1300	1150	4332	8067
4	2090	3850	2017	3846	1902	3682	2649	4097	743	1714	3745	6897
5	3934	3622	3835	3650	3927	3519	4702	3144	1827	2682	3049	8051
6	2218	5707	2174	5719	2198	5595	3309	4611	1661	1192	4742	8995
7	2907	4806	2847	4842	2882	4735	3793	4697	1716	1732	4282	8473
8	1752	2279	1735	2268	1711	2201	2407	1917	1182	1021	1916	4780
9	3165	4630	3109	4658	3152	4513	4039	4389	1664	2015	4232	8571
10	2363	4238	2318	4241	2337	4087	3504	3497	1538	1591	3555	7662
11	2350	4419	2306	4445	2347	4337	3130	3928	1386	1282	3892	7444
12	1548	3323	1513	3300	1504	3203	2478	3031	824	1104	3222	6249
13	1941	4119	1920	4126	1925	4060	2762	3824	1182	1104	3776	7071
14	2204	4916	2143	4926	2167	4696	3147	4451	1117	1823	4158	8209
15	2425	4516	2372	4544	2416	4408	3174	4021	1321	1671	3777	7533
16	1824	3743	1757	3740	1715	3599	3125	3490	1197	1118	3557	7283
17	2260	4455	2194	4499	2229	4368	2857	4241	1192	1395	4096	7292
18	1961	5737	1896	5775	1945	5673	2715	4987	1016	1670	4820	8402
19	5734	4688	5544	4751	5716	4431	7117	3484	2516	4101	3662	11487
20	2237	5531	2160	5579	2213	5447	2899	5144	1147	1502	4772	8409
21	7542	5918	7335	6014	7547	5600	8269	4030	3440	5046	4245	14629
22	2211	5447	2169	5473	2202	5307	3087	4704	965	1733	4745	8313
23	5496	6015	5357	6076	5460	5823	5962	4317	3146	2713	4602	12481
24	2080	4769	2032	4789	2038	4594	3168	3835	914	1774	3978	7581
25	4192	3012	4067	3020	4289	2867	5908	2262	1817	3179	2482	8093
26	2163	3988	2092	3975	2079	3788	2869	3354	863	1857	3425	7111
27	4019	2918	3893	2724	4085	2581	5390	1882	1378	3163	2307	7424
28	2089	4835	2030	4857	2061	4629	3171	4009	895	1734	4050	7785
29	5205	3708	5035	3704	5076	3303	7098	1932	1589	4644	2853	9892
30	2819	5936	2762	5955	28.2	5717	4121	4710	1422	2268	4659	9757
31	6853	5654	6713	5711	6790	5215	7673	3196	3035	4728	3835	13647
32	3198	6049	3125	5978	3168	5776	4266	5018	1501	2230	4935	10441
33	2857	5024	2797	5044	2810	4830	4182	4078	1541	2034	4131	8754
34	5522	8680	5332	8820	5466	8492	7153	6630	2923	3593	6422	15364
35	6667	10009	6491	10080	6679	9679	7807	6735	3368	4437	7472	17936
An'd No. 1	185	293	179	295	—	—	1432	1473	121	98	283	3784
An'd No. 2	1005	1955	976	1969	—	—	—	—	704	513	1579	—
Totals	112134	172227	109215	173094	109885	164157	146668	141452	55834	77210	143666	317302
Totals with soldiers' vote	112806	173476	109853	174313	110384	165051	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*The above figures of 1898 do not include the soldier vote, which was canvassed on December 15 and 22, and was found to be as follows: Roosevelt, 672; Van Wyck, 1,249; Woodruff, 638; Danforth, 1,219; Taft, 499; Fitzgerald, 894.

[1]Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 10,091; Bacon (Cit.), 765; Kline (Pro.), 485.

[2]Armstrong (Soc. Lab.), 10,483; Osborne (Cit.), 1,521; Sayles (Pro.), 582.

[3]George (J. D.), 13,076; Gleason (Ind. D.), 318; Sanial (Soc.-Lab.), 9,796; Cruikshank (U. D.), 389; Wardwell (Pro.), 650.

KINGS COUNTY VOTE: ELECTION 1896 AND 1898.

Wards.	[1]GOVERNOR. 1898.		[2]LIEU-TENANT-GOVERNOR. 1898.		GOVERNOR. 1896.		MAYOR. 1897.		
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Cit. U.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck...	Woodruff...	Danforth..	Black...	Porter...	Tracy...	Low.....	Van Wyck.
1	2,248	1,830	2,193	1,808	2,667	1,484	830	2,036	1,306
2	239	1,244	238	1,241	448	1,161	128	268	1,097
3	1,649	1,755	1,623	1,793	2,200	1,386	777	1,410	1,268
4	887	1,723	867	1,730	1,219	1,483	395	768	1,416
5	727	2,595	706	2,606	1,032	2,371	326	643	2,349
6	2,111	4,902	2,069	4,919	2,754	4,146	936	1,906	3,835
7	4,057	3,557	3,999	3,553	4,772	2,768	1,684	3,242	2,639
8	2,957	4,386	2,905	4,407	3,594	3,559	1,290	2,365	3,188
9	3,168	4,391	3,096	4,400	3,962	3,395	1,230	2,757	3,390
10	2,098	4,743	2,057	4,760	2,718	4,069	891	2,027	3,710
11	1,854	2,443	1,834	2,448	2,527	1,991	928	1,475	1,967
12	972	3,432	960	3,436	1,308	3,408	469	992	2,867
13	2,216	2,516	2,181	2,537	2,919	2,127	1,177	1,556	1,917
14	926	3,323	901	3,331	1,406	3,135	546	714	3,021
15	2,360	2,922	2,339	2,926	3,089	2,430	1,306	1,451	2,629
16	2,065	3,479	2,044	3,457	3,099	2,684	1,003	1,715	2,855
17	3,698	5,133	3,620	5,173	4,411	4,684	1,733	2,606	4,126
18	946	2,309	938	2,309	1,494	1,848	540	721	1,892
19	3,482	2,878	3,459	2,876	4,462	2,234	1,532	2,716	2,134
20	3,000	2,161	2,947	2,150	3,660	1,648	1,291	2,534	1,585
21	4,647	5,124	4,579	5,100	5,151	3,949	2,125	3,631	3,698
22	5,421	5,645	5,334	5,653	6,600	4,374	2,510	4,376	3,891
23	8,161	3,929	8,040	3,917	9,361	2,298	3,314	6,455	2,242
24	2,296	2,259	2,265	2,261	2,717	1,695	1,069	1,668	1,635
25	4,822	3,455	4,778	3,469	5,363	2,519	2,220	3,369	2,157
26	3,955	4,396	3,898	4,406	5,099	3,276	1,929	3,037	2,913
27	1,905	3,530	1,894	3,505	2,770	2,557	930	1,620	2,605
28	5,789	5,706	5,717	5,719	7,268	4,017	2,384	4,846	3,637
29	1,692	1,907	1,659	1,913	1,828	1,334	708	1,184	1,474
30	1,533	1,655	1,516	1,659	1,703	1,047	688	992	1,129
31	710	1,425	697	1,433	1,010	851	467	375	1,193
32	555	743	550	738	656	357	255	401	423
Totals	83,146	101,526	81,903	101,643	103,967	80,285	37,611	65,656	76,185

[1]Total vote for Bacon (Cit.), 275; Kline (Pro.), 384; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 4,145.
[2]Total vote for Osborne (Cit.), 618; Sayles (Pro.), 492; Armstrong (Soc. Lab.), 4,301.

SHERIFFS AND COUNTY CLERKS OF NEW-YORK STATE.

(Term of office: Three years. Term ends December 31 in years given. "R," Republican. "D," Democrat.)

County.	County seat.	Sheriff. Term ends.	County Clerk. Term ends.
Albany	Albany	C. F. Schifferdecker (R)1900	P. J. McCabe (D)1901
Allegany	Belmont	James R. Hodnett (R).1900	Geo. A. Green (R)1900
Broome	Binghamton	Aug. G. Wales (R)1899	Frank B. Newell (R).1900
Cattaraugus	Little Valley	Joseph E. Hazard (R).1900	Henry S. Merrill (R).1900
Cayuga	Auburn	James Byer (R)1901	Geo. W. Benham (R).1900
Chautauqua	Mayville	Edgar J. Griswold (R).1900	James D. Gallup (R).1900
Chemung	Elmira	Johnson Little (R)1900	Chas. A. Pulford (R).1900
Chenango	Norwich	Zenas Tarble (R)1900	Jay G. Holmes (R)1900
Clinton	Plattsburg	C. W. Vaughan (R)1901	Charles E. Martin (D)1900
Columbia	Hudson	John H. Jessup (R)1899	Isaac P. Rockefeller(R)1900
Cortland	Cortland Village	Arthur E. Brainerd (R)1900	Herbert T. Bushnell(R)1900
Delaware	Delhi	James D. Lawrence (R)1900	Joshua K. Hood (R)..1900
Dutchess	Poughkeepsie	Myron Smith (R)1900	Theo. A. Hoffman (R).1900
Erie	Buffalo	Andrew Kilgallon (D).1900	Otto Wende (D)1900
Essex	Elizabethtown	Joseph Wright (R)1900	Ashley S. Prime (R)..1899
Franklin	Malone	E. A. Whitney (R)1899	William H. Flack (R).1900
Fulton	Johnstown	Martin L. Getman (R).1901	Chas. H. Butler (R)..1901
Genesee	Batavia	Wm. H. Heal (R)1899	Carlos A. Hull (R)1900
Greene	Catskill	Geo. W. Holdridge (D)1900	Cyrus E. Bloodgood(D)1900
Hamilton	Lake Pleasant	Isaiah Perkins (D)1901	Elmer Ostrander (R)..1901
Herkimer	Herkimer	J. W. Baker (D)1900	D. W. Richardson (R).1900
Jefferson	Watertown	Samuel B. Kellogg (R)1899	Frank D. Pierce (R)..1900

SHERIFFS AND COUNTY CLERKS—(Continued)

County.	County seat.	Sheriff.	Term ends.	County Clerk.	Term ends.
Kings	Brooklyn	Frank D. Creamer (D)	1900	William P. Wuest (D)	1900
Lewis	Lowville	Geo. Denslow (R)	1899	Milton H. Holt (R)	1900
Livingston	Geneseo	Wm. A. Miller (R)	1900	Wm. E. Humphrey (R)	1901
Madison	Morrisville	Austin B. Carpenter(R)	1899	Chas. L. Hunt (R)	1900
Monroe	Rochester	John U. Schrosk (R)	1899	Paul S. Maine (R)	1900
Montgomery	Fonda	George Jones (R)	1900	Isaac E. Smith (R)	1900
Nassau	Oyster Bay	W. H. Wood (R.)	1901	T. Patterson (R.)	1901
New-York	New-York City	Thomas J. Dunn (D)	1900	William Sohmer (D)	1900
Niagara	Lockport	John F. Kenney (R)	1899	Samuel H. Pettit (R)	1901
Oneida	Utica and Rome	Wm. A. Reese (R)	1900	Geo. D. French (R)	1900
Onondaga	Syracuse	Stephen Thornton (R)	1900	Geo. J. Yaeckel (R)	1900
Ontario	Canandaigua	George A. Peel (R)	1900	Frederick R. Hoag (R)	1900
Orange	Goshen	Selah E. Strong (R)	1900	Wm. G. Taggart (R)	1900
Orleans	Albion	H. D. Richardson (R.)	1901	Harry P. Spencer (R)	1901
Oswego	Oswego	Wm. H. Enos (R)	1899	John S. Parsons (R)	1900
Otsego	Cooperstown	Chas. N. Merrill (R)	1899	John B. Conkling (R)	1899
Putnam	Carmel	John P. Donohue (R)	1900	Edward C. Weeks (R)	1899
Queens	Jamaica	Wm. C. Baker (R)	1900	John H. Sutphin (D)	1900
Rensselaer	Troy	Egbert T. Defriest (R)	1900	T. H. Riley (D.)	1901
Richmond	Richmond	Augustus Acker (D)	1900	John H. Elsworth (R)	1899
Rockland	New City	C. V. A. Blauvelt (D)	1900	Cyrus M. Crum (R)	1901
St. Lawrence	Canton	Chas. C. Caldwell (R)	1900	James E. Johnson (D)	1900
Saratoga	Ballston Spa	Emmor J. Caldwell (R)	1900	Edward F. Grose (R)	1899
Schenectady	Schenectady	Wm. G. Caw (R)	1899	James B. Alexander(R)	1900
Schoharie	Schoharie	Walter Ferris (D)	1899	Martin A. Akeley (D)	1900
Schuyler	Watkins	Isaac L. Tolbert (R)	1900	P. Halsey Hawes (R)	1899
Seneca	Ovid	Albert C. Clark (R)	1900	Patrick Savage (D)	1901
Steuben	Bath	James Faucett (R)	1900	Chas. A. Reynolds (R)	1901
Suffolk	Riverhead	Benj. B. Wood (R)	1899	Wm. R. Duvall (R)	1900
Sullivan	Monticello	James A. Fulton (R)	1900	Geo. O. Fraser (R)	1899
Tioga	Owego	Fred. G. Thurston (R)	1901	F. W. Richardson (R)	1900
Tompkins	Ithaca	Sam'l J. McKinney (R)	1899	Leroy H. Van Kirk(R)	1900
Ulster	Kingston	Ira M. Black (D)	1900	Wm. T. Brodhead (D)	1900
Warren	Lake George	Joseph B. Mills (R)	1900	Archibald R. Noble (R)	1900
Washington	Argyle	John M. Hulett (R)	1900	Rodney Van Wormer(R)	1900
Wayne	Lyons	De Witt C. Wheeler(R)	1900	Ledyard S. Cuyler (R)	1899
Westchester	White Plains	Wm. V. Molloy (R)	1900	Leverett F. Crumb (R)	1901
Wyoming	Warsaw	James A. McFarline(R)	1899	Edward M.Jennings(R)	1900
Yates	Penn Yan	J. Robert Miller (D)	1900	John E. Watkins (R)	1900

NEW-YORK STATE TAXES.

The following table gives the total amount of State taxes assessed against the several counties, together with the valuations of real estate and personal property reported by the State Board of Equalization on September 1, 1898:

Counties.	Equalized value of real and personal property. 1897.	1898.	State tax assessed. 1897.	1898.
Albany	$85,580,958	$93,032,461	$228,501 15	$193,549 12
Allegany	13,624,291	15,029,177	36,376 86	31,260 69
Broome	30,064,756	33,113,104	80,272 90	68,875 25
Cattaraugus	20,393,419	23,105,743	54,450 43	48,059 94
Cayuga	29,468,810	31,770,969	78,681 73	66,083 62
Chautauqua	27,746,707	31,217,396	74,083 71	64,932 18
Chemung	23,037,163	24,615,832	61,509 23	51,200 93
Chenango	14,977,833	16,791,973	39,990 82	34,927 31
Clinton	7,097,093	8,476,606	18,949 24	17,631 34
Columbia	22,221,043	23,433,494	59,330 19	48,741 67
Cortland	10,142,804	12,100,956	27,081 29	25,169 99
Delaware	12,548,085	14,226,279	33,503 39	29,590 66
Dutchess	43,110,992	46,280,467	115,106 34	96,263 37
Erie	264,700,174	286,941,628	706,749 46	596,838 59
Essex	8,584,752	9,504,332	22,921 30	19,769 01
Franklin	8,661,772	10,473,345	23,126 93	21,784 56
Fulton	11,371,145	14,190,519	30,360 96	29,516 28
Genesee	20,460,280	22,357,973	54,628 97	46,504 59
Greene	12,228,236	13,567,363	32,649 39	28,220 12
Hamilton	1,379,828	2,223,776	3,684 14	4,625 45
Herkimer	17,824,264	21,710,807	47,590 78	45,158 48
Jefferson	28,763,667	31,487,867	76,798 99	65,494 76
Kings	555,665,941	600,471,052	1,483,094 07	1,248,979 78
Lewis	7,634,420	9,335,643	20,383 92	19,418 14
Livingston	24,625,142	26,234,370	65,749 13	54,567 49
Madison	19,111,458	21,279,130	51,027 59	44,260 60

NEW-YORK STATE TAXES.

Monroe	133,740,719	124,816,283	357,087 72	259,617 87
Montgomery	24,494,836	28,080,424	65,401 21	58,407 28
New-York	2,136,656,111	2,277,483,941	5,704,871 81	4,737,166 59
Niagara	33,011,022	37,522,781	88,139 43	78,047 39
Oneida	50,787,121	64,291,647	135,601 61	133,726 62
Onondaga	82,273,100	96,392,094	210,669 18	200,495 56
Ontario	26,630,616	28,223,585	71,103 75	58,705 05
Orange	38,448,863	41,759,586	102,658 47	86,859 94
Orleans	13,978,563	14,953,436	37,322 76	31,103 15
Oswego	23,792,893	26,941,465	63,527 02	56,038 25
Otsego	19,377,145	22,102,112	51,736 98	45,972 39
Putnam	6,843,988	7,947,232	18,273 45	16,530 24
Queens	86,923,235	96,750,000	232,085 04	201,240 00
Rensselaer	66,584,612	71,277,306	177,780 91	148,256 80
Richmond	27,325,908	29,009,037	72,960 18	60,338 80
Rockland	13,953,342	16,452,923	37,255 43	34,222 09
Saratoga	22,871,180	27,060,384	61,066 05	52,125 60
Schenectady	15,215,395	16,478,167	40,625 10	34,274 59
Schoharie	10,270,895	11,482,490	27,423 28	23,883 58
Schuyler	6,051,354	6,517,426	16,157 11	13,547 91
Seneca	13,614,048	14,713,609	36,349 50	30,604 30
St. Lawrence	28,911,575	32,454,822	77,193 90	67,506 03
Steuben	26,805,279	30,114,194	71,570 09	62,637 52
Suffolk	24,651,491	40,287,096	65,819 48	83,797 16
Sullivan	5,310,847	6,036,945	14,179 96	12,556 85
Tioga	11,618,380	12,984,094	31,021 08	27,006 92
Tompkins	12,992,903	16,224,166	34,691 05	33,746 27
Ulster	25,526,674	28,372,434	68,156 21	59,014 66
Warren	6,937,281	7,639,114	18,522 55	15,889 36
Washington	17,720,414	18,677,717	47,313 51	38,849 65
Wayne	23,560,549	24,999,953	62,906 66	51,999 90
Westchester	125,815,465	154,016,518	335,927 29	320,354 36
Wyoming	13,438,527	14,827,629	35,880 87	30,841 47
Yates	10,026,312	10,732,146	26,770 25	22,322 86
Totals	$4,506,985,694	$4,998,011,019	$12,033,651 80	$10,189,110 93

INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

States and Territories.	Interest laws.		Statute of limitations.			
	Legal rate, Per cent.	Rate allowed by contract, Per cent.	Judgments, years.	Notes, years.	Open accounts, years.	Days of grace.
Alabama	8	8	20	6	3	3
Arizona	7	Any	5	5	3	3
Arkansas	6	10	10	5	3	0
California	7	Any	5	4	2	0
Colorado	8	Any	20	6	6	0
Connecticut	6	[1]Any	No limit	6	6	0
Delaware	6	6	20	6	3	3
District of Columbia	6	10	12	3	3	0
Florida	8	10	20	5	[22]	0
Georgia	7	8	7	6	3	3
Idaho	7	12	6	5	4	0
Illinois	5	7	20	10	5	0
Indiana	6	8	10	20	6	3
Iowa	6	8	20	10	5	3
Kansas	6	10	5	5	3	3
Kentucky	6	6	15	15	5	0
Louisiana	5	8	10	5	3	3
Maine	6	Any	20	[320]	6	0
Maryland	6	6	12	3	3	0
Massachusetts	6	Any	20	6	6	3
Michigan	6	8	6 & 10	6	6	[43]
Minnesota	7	10	10	6	2	3
Mississippi	6	10	7	6	3	3
Missouri	6	8	11	10	5	3
Montana	10	Any	[510]	8	3	0
Nebraska	7	10	5	5	4	3
Nevada	7	Any	6	6	4	3
New-Hampshire	6	Lowest	20	6	6	0
New-Jersey	6	6	20	6	6	0
New-Mexico	6	12	7	6	4	3
New-York	6	6	—	—	—	0
North Carolina	6	6	10	7	3	3

INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS—(Continued).

North Dakota	7	12	6	6	6	0
Ohio	6	8	15	15	6	0
Oklahoma	7	12	1	5	3	3
Oregon	8	10	10	6	6	3
Pennsylvania	6	6	5	6	6	0
Rhode Island	6	Any	20	6	6	3
South Carolina	7	8	10	6	6	3
South Dakota	7	12	6	6	6	3
Tennessee	6	6	10	6	6	0
Texas	6	10	10	4	2	3
Utah	8	Any	8	6	4	0
Vermont	6	6	6	6	6	0
Virginia	6	6	[6]20	5	2	3
Washington	7	12	6	6	3	3
West Virginia	6	6	10	10	5	3
Wisconsin	7	10	20	6	3	0
Wyoming	8	12	5	5	8	3

[1]Over 6 per cent cannot be collected by law. [2]Three years for merchants. [3]Not witnessed, six years. [4]Not on notes or drafts on demand. [5]Not courts of record, five years. [6]When return not made on execution, ten years.

CENSUS OF 1890.

POPULATION, SEX, NATIVITY AND RACE.

States and Territories.	Sex.		Nativity.		Race.		
	Male.	Female.	Native-born.	Foreign born.	Native-born Whites.	Foreign-born Whites.	Colored.
Alabama	757,456	755,561	1,498,240	14,777	819,114	14,604	679,299
Arizona	36,571	23,049	40,825	18,795	38,117	17,463	4,040
Arkansas	585,755	542,424	1,113,915	14,264	804,658	14,094	309,427
California	700,059	508,071	841,821	366,309	818,119	293,553	96,458
Colorado	245,247	166,951	328,208	83,990	321,962	82,506	7,730
Connecticut	369,538	376,720	562,657	183,601	550,283	183,155	12,820
Delaware	85,573	82,920	155,332	13,161	126,970	13,096	28,427
Dist. of Col.	109,584	120,808	211,622	18,770	136,178	18,517	75,697
Florida	201,947	189,475	368,490	22,932	206,771	18,178	166,473
Georgia	919,125	917,428	1,825,216	12,137	966,465	11,892	858,996
Idaho	51,290	33,095	66,929	17,456	66,554	15,464	2,367
Illinois	1,972,308	1,854,043	2,984,004	842,347	2,927,497	840,975	57,879
Indiana	1,118,347	1,074,057	2,046,199	146,205	2,000,733	146,003	45,668
Iowa	994,453	917,443	1,587,827	324,069	1,577,154	323,932	10,810
Kansas	752,112	674,984	1,279,258	147,838	1,228,923	147,630	50,543
Kentucky	942,758	915,877	1,799,279	59,356	1,531,222	59,240	268,173
Louisiana	559,350	559,237	1,068,840	49,747	509,555	48,840	560,192
Maine	332,590	328,496	582,125	78,961	580,568	78,695	1,823
Maryland	515,691	526,699	948,094	94,296	732,706	93,787	215,897
Massachusetts	1,087,709	1,151,234	1,581,866	657,137	1,561,870	653,503	23,570
Michigan	1,091,780	1,002,109	1,550,009	543,880	1,531,283	541,601	21,005
Minnesota	695,321	606,505	834,470	467,356	829,102	467,057	5,667
Mississippi	649,687	639,913	1,281,648	7,952	537,127	7,724	744,749
Missouri	1,385,238	1,293,946	2,444,315	234,869	2,294,176	234,282	150,726
Montana	87,882	44,277	89,063	43,096	86,941	40,330	4,888
Nebraska	572,824	486,086	856,368	202,542	844,644	202,244	12,022
Nevada	29,214	16,547	31,055	14,706	27,190	11,804	6,677
N. Hampshire	186,566	189,964	304,190	72,340	303,644	72,196	690
New-Jersey	720,819	724,114	1,115,918	328,975	1,068,596	327,985	48,352
New-Mexico	83,055	70,538	142,334	11,259	131,859	10,860	10,874
New-York	2,976,893	3,020,960	4,426,803	1,571,050	4,358,860	1,565,692	73,901
North Carolina	799,149	818,798	1,614,245	3,702	1,051,720	3,662	562,565
North Dakota	101,590	81,129	101,218	81,461	100,775	81,348	596
Ohio	1,855,736	1,816,580	3,213,023	459,293	3,126,252	458,553	87,511
Oklahoma	34,733	27,101	59,094	2,740	56,117	2,709	3,008
Oregon	181,840	131,927	256,450	57,317	253,936	47,822	12,009
Pennsylvania	2,666,331	2,591,683	4,412,294	845,720	4,304,668	843,589	109,757
Rhode Island	168,025	177,481	239,201	106,305	231,832	106,027	7,647
South Carolina	572,337	578,812	1,144,879	6,270	455,865	6,143	689,141
South Dakota	180,250	148,558	237,753	91,055	236,447	90,843	1,518
Tennessee	891,585	875,933	1,747,489	20,029	1,316,738	19,899	430,881
Texas	1,172,553	1,062,970	2,082,567	152,956	1,594,466	151,469	489,588
Utah	110,463	97,442	154,841	53,064	153,766	52,133	2,006
Vermont	169,327	163,095	288,334	44,088	287,394	44,024	1,004
Virginia	824,278	831,702	1,637,606	18,374	1,001,933	18,189	635,858
Washington	217,562	131,828	259,385	90,005	254,319	86,194	8,877
West Virginia	390,285	372,509	743,911	18,883	711,225	18,852	32,717
Wisconsin	874,951	811,929	1,167,681	519,199	1,161,484	518,989	6,407
Wyoming	39,343	21,362	45,792	14,913	44,845	14,430	1,430
Totals	32,067,880	30,554,370	53,372,703	9,249,547	45,862,023	9,121,867	7,638,360

VOTE CAST IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY BY EACH POLITICAL PARTY FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1896 AND 1898.

	1896.		1898.	
	Rep.	[1]Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	1896.		1898.	
	Rep.	[1]Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	36,980	123,942	18,961	66,856
Arizona	4,090	6,005	7,384	8,212
Arkansas	41,746	109,649	2,706	24,204
California	128,941	[2]129,779	139,382	129,300
Colorado	24,010	[3]151,839	45,915	[3]92,837
Connecticut	109,494	[3]61,800	81,747	63,347
Delaware	30,014	[3]17,445	17,566	15,053
Florida	9,373	30,955	7,316	25,646
Georgia	32,812	99,816	7,679	56,424
Idaho	15,038	[3]13,487	13,056	17,693
Illinois	602,510	465,311	463,751	390,912
Indiana	321,340	304,525	282,306	273,097
Iowa	277,951	[3]225,855	233,762	178,082
Kansas	158,140	[3]168,400	148,654	130,417
Kentucky	198,370	223,572	126,184	138,344
Louisiana	22,070	63,509	3,075	27,629
Maine	82,894	34,307	55,081	[4]29,455
Maryland	135,423	[3]106,747	107,704	101,448
Massachusetts	249,385	[3]123,556	176,292	123,640
Michigan	291,707	[3]239,782	232,615	176,854
Minnesota	187,570	[3]146,394	136,697	102,842
Mississippi	4,595	50,015	1,327	23,804
Missouri	304,113	339,135	256,434	285,999
Montana	[5]43,361		14,823	23,351
Nebraska	104,156	[3]113,265	67,878	[3]68,433
Nevada	1,319	6,529	[6]5,766	
New-Hampshire	52,360	28,119	43,778	35,784
New-Jersey	220,471	[3]139,051	165,120	[3]154,648
New-Mexico	17,017	[3]18,947	18,722	16,659
New-York	811,920	509,573	664,779	650,949
North Carolina	[7]117,931	[7]147,653	[8]143,947	[8]154,864
North Dakota	25,233	[3]21,172	27,776	[3]17,844
Ohio	524,682	474,285	404,660	356,169
Oklahoma	26,267	[3]27,435	28,456	19,088
Oregon	31,972	23,820	42,615	33,922
Pennsylvania	741,246	425,473	532,848	356,650
Rhode Island	33,990	[3]16,630	22,309	13,206
South Carolina	8,627	[3]59,928	2,804	28,977
South Dakota	40,943	[3]41,233	38,780	[3]32,314
Tennessee	117,485	179,462	63,923	106,712
Texas	77,763	296,398	56,516	246,088
Utah	27,813	47,356	29,631	35,296
Vermont	52,464	13,895	38,078	13,993
Virginia	120,387	[3]170,707	63,091	103,579
Washington	38,196	[3]51,554	39,809	[3]36,385
West Virginia	101,437	[3]91,284	87,928	85,461
Wisconsin	267,172	[3]165,398	180,492	127,789
Wyoming	10,044	10,310	10,493	8,180
Totals	6,852,822	6,315,362	5,350,616	5,208,376

[1]Included in this column are the votes cast for the National (Gold) Democratic candidates, as follows: Alabama, 19,861; Connecticut, 5,236; Delaware, 933; Florida, 1,156; Illinois, 3,720; Indiana, 757; Kentucky, 19,435; Michigan, 519; Nebraska, 1,130; New-Hampshire, 314; New-Jersey, 5,733; New-York, 31,210; Ohio, 1,238; Oregon, 8,807; Pennsylvania, 7,255; Tennessee, 22,691; Texas, 8,962; Virginia, 13,912.

[2]Six of the seven candidates were indorsed by Populists.

[3]Democrats and Populists combined on same candidates.

[4]Inclusive of vote for National Democrats, as follows: Maine, 89.

[5]Includes Silver Republicans, Silver Democrats and Populists. Vote for straight Republican candidate, 9,492; Fusion, 33,932.

[6]Includes Silver Republicans and Democrats. No Democratic candidate. The Populist candidate (Wrenn) polled 3,111 votes.

[7]Four Populist candidates indorsed by Republicans, one Republican indorsed by Populists, one Populist indorsed by Democrats.

[8]Four districts the Republicans supported the Populist candidates; in one district the Democrats and Populists combined.

CONTENTS AND INDEX.

Page.

African Affairs....132
Agricultural Statistics....176
Alabama. Area, etc....228
Election tables....273
Party platforms....50
Population....229
State officials....265
Alaska: Area, etc....228
Population....229
Territory officials....265
Ambassadors of United States....188
American Flag, the....1
Arizona: Area, etc....228
Election figures....312
Officers of Territory....265
Party platforms....52
Population....229
Arkansas: Area, etc....228
Election tables....274
Party platforms....53
Population....229
State officials....265
Army: Officers, etc....243, 244
New generals....244
Pay-table....245
Rules for admission....246
Astronomical tables....1–8
Austria affairs....132
Banking statistics....166
Bankruptcy law....36
Behring Sea seal fisheries....163
Claims award....163
Boycott: Law against....114
Cabinet of United States....242
Calendar: For 1899....9–20
Hebrew calendar....3
California: Area, etc....228
Election tables....275
Party platforms....53
Population....229
State officials....265
Canada: U. S. Commission....158
Census, 1890....—
Census in different decades....230, 231
Central American Republic....132
China affairs....132
Chronological cycles....8
Civil Service laws....111
Colleges and Universities....179 et seq.
Colorado: Area, etc....228
Election tables....276
Party platforms....55
Population....229
State officials....265
Commercial Statistics: See "Foreign Trade."
Congress: See "U. S. Government."
Connecticut: Area, etc....228
Election tables....276
Party platforms....56
Population....229
State officials....266
Constitution of United States....21–27
Constitution of N. Y. State....27–33
Consuls of the United States....189 et seq.
Copyright law....122
Crete affairs....133
Cuba affairs....133
Delaware: Area, etc....228
Election tables....277
Party platforms....58
Population....231
State officials....266
Democrats: National Party platform....41
Democrats: Sound Money platform....45
Diplomatic service of U. S....188 et seq.
Divorce laws in States....117

Page.

Eclipses for 1898....1
Educational statistics....187
Electoral College votes....233
Exports for 1897–'98....169 et seq.
Festival dates, etc....4–5
Financial statistics....164 et seq.
(Also see "Gold," "Money" and "Silver.")
Monetary systems of the world....176
Flag, American....1
Florida: Area, etc....228
Election tables....277
Party platforms....59
Population....231
State officials....266
Foreign coins: Values, etc....174
Foreign Legations in U. S....188
Foreign Nations: Heads of....129
Indebtedness....130
Area, population, etc....130
Foreign trade of U. S....169 et seq.
Foreign events of 1898....129 et seq.
France affairs....133
Georgia: Area, etc....228
Election tables....278
Party platforms....59
Population....231
State officials....266
Gold: Certificates issued....165
Coinage of nations....172
Coinages of U. S. Mint....165–178
Denominations, weights, etc....165–173
Prices: Highest and lowest....173
World's production, 1895....175–176
Good Roads, National League....208
Greater New-York law....33
Greater New-York population....36
Guatemala affairs....133
Hawaii: Annexation....157
Holidays, legal....123
Idaho: Area, etc....228
Election tables....279
Party platforms....60
Population....231
State officials....266
Illinois: Area, etc....228
Election tables....280
Party platforms....60
Population....231
State officials....266
Immigration statistics....129
Indian service, etc....129
Indian Territory: Area, etc....228
Officials....267
Party platform....61
Population....231
Indiana: Area, etc....228
Election tables....281
Party platforms....61
Population....231
State officials....267
Internal revenue: Statistics....177
Interest laws of States....346
Iowa: Area, etc....228
Election tables....282
Party platforms....62
Population....231
State officials....267
Italy affairs....134
Japan....134
Judiciary of U. S. Courts....252 et seq.
Kansas: Area, etc....228
Election tables....283
Party platforms....64
Population....231
State officials....267
Kentucky: Area, etc....228

Page.
Election tables 285
Party platforms 65
Population 231
State officials 267
Korea affairs 134
Labor laws 114
Life Saving Corps 208
Loan and trust companies' report 162
Louisiana: Area, etc 228
Constitution, new 162
Election tables 286
Party platforms 66
Population 231
State officials 267
Maine: Area, etc 228
Election tables 287
Party platforms 66
Population 231
State officials 268
Maine, battleship, sunk 136
Manhattan, Borough of, population 36
Manila taken 154
Marine Corps of U. S 248
Marriage laws of the States 118
Maryland: Area, etc 228
Election tables 287
Party platforms 67
Population 231
State officials 268
Massachusetts: Area, etc 228
Election tables 288
Party platforms 68
Population 231
State officials 268
Michigan: Area, etc 228
Election tables 288
Party platforms 70
Population 231
State officials 268
Minnesota: Area, etc 228
Election tables 290
Party platforms 71
Population 231
State officials 268
Mississippi: Area, etc 228
Election tables 291
Party platforms 73
Population 231
State officials 268
Missouri: Area, etc 228
Election tables 292
Party platforms 73
Population 231
State officials 269
Monetary systems of world 176
Money: See "Gold" and "Silver."
Amounts outstanding 165
Coinage of nations, 1897 172
Coinages of U. S. Mint 165
Foreign: Values of 174
Kinds in use 173
Paper money outstanding 168
Savings banks deposits 166
Montana: Area, etc 228
Election tables 293
Party platforms 74
Population 231
State officials 269
Mountains: Largest in the world 163
Municipal League: National 209
National Banks statistics 166
Naturalization laws 119
Naval Academy 248
Naval militia of the States 163
Navy:
Laws for entering 248
Pay-table 251
Principal officers of 247–248
Vessels of all classes ..... 248 et seq.

Page.
Nebraska: Area, etc 228
Election tables 294
Party platforms 74
Population 231
State officials 269
Nevada: Area, etc 228
Election tables 295
Party platforms 76
Population 231
State officials 269
New-Hampshire: Area, etc 228
Election tables 295
Party platforms 76
Population 231
State officials 269
New Jersey: Area, etc 228
Election tables 296
Party platforms 77
Population 231
State officials 269
New Mexico: Area, etc 228
Election tables 312
Party platforms 78
Population 231
Territory officials 270
New-York: Area, etc 228
Assemblymen: Vote for ..... 333 et seq.
Canal investigation 161
Congressmen: Vote for 329
Constitution 27–33
County Clerks and Sheriffs 344
Election tables ..... 313 et seq.
Vote by counties 342
Greater New-York law 333
Laws, new 161
Legislature, members of 336
Party platforms 79
Population 231
State Senators: Vote for 331
State officials ..... 270 and 338
Tax assessments 345
New-York City: Consolidation law 33
Board of Aldermen 341
Officials of departments and boroughs 339–341
Municipal Assembly 340
Vote by districts 343
Nicaragua Canal events 134
North Carolina: Area, etc 228
Election tables 297
Party platforms 83
Population 231
State officials 270
North Dakota: Area, etc 228
Election tables 298
Party platforms 84
Population 231
State officials 270
Ocean mail service law 125
Ocean: Depths of 209
Ohio: Area, etc 228
Election tables 299
Party platforms 85
Population 231
State officials 270
Oklahoma: Area, etc 228
Election tables 313
Party platforms 86
Population 231
Territory officials 270
Oregon: Area, etc 228
Election tables 300
Party platforms 86
Population 231
State officials 271
Pacific Railroads, debts of 164
Paris Exposition 159
Passport regulations 120
Patent Office statistics 120

Page.
Pennsylvania: Area, etc.....228
Election tables.....301
Party platforms 88
Population 231
State officials 271
Pension statistics, etc.....122
Philippines 135
Manila taken 154
Political disabilities removal act..... 27
Political miscellany of States..161 et seq.
Politics: Election returns of States. 273 et seq.
Democratic Party committees.....238
National Democratic committees.....237
Party platforms.....38 et seq.
Populist Party committees.....239
Prohibition Nat'l and State Com's...240
Republican College League.....227
Republican League, National.....236
Republican National Committee.....235
Republican State committees.....235–236
Votes for President.....232–233
Voting qualifications 241
Population of States.....229, 230, 231
Population: Census of 1890.....347
Population of largest cities.....231
Populists: National platform..... 47
Porto Rico affairs.....135
Postal laws and regulations....125 et seq.
President: Electoral vote.....233
Vote of each State.....232
Vote for each since 1789.....232
Salary of office.....242
Law as to succession..... 27
Prohibition Party: National platform.. 46
Queens, Borough of, population..... 36
Rainfall in United States.....125
Railroads: Fastest trains.....212
Reciprocity 160
Red Cross Society.....206
Religious societies .....195 et seq.
Baptist societies and officers.....198
Christian Endeavor Society.....200
Congregational societies and officers..199
Episcopal societies and officers.....195
Methodist societies and officers.....195
Presbyterian societies and officers...197
Roman Catholic Hierarchy.....196
Statistics of bodies.....200
Young Men's Christian Ass'n.....199
Republican League, National platform. 51
Republican National platform..... 38
Revenue, internal: New law..... 98
Rhode Island: Area, etc.....228
Election tables.....302
Party platforms 89
Population 231
State officials 271
Richmond, Borough of, population..... 36
Santo Domingo 135
Seal fisheries, see "Behring Sea."
Shipping statistics 214
Ships: Largest and fastest.....214
Silver: Certificates outstanding.....165
Coinage of nations.....172
Coinage of U. S. Mints.....165–178
Denominations, weights, etc.....165–173
Highest and lowest prices.....173
World's production in 1895.....175
Silver Party: Platform..... 49
Socialist Labor Party: Platform..... 51
Societies: National bodies and officers..210
Patriotic societies 202
Religious societies, etc.....195
Secret societies 201–202
American Flag Association.....206
American Institute of Civics.....207
Asiatic Association 208
Colonial Dames of America.....205
Page.
Colonial Wars, Society of.....205
Daughters of Confederacy.....206
Founders and Patriots of America....204
Free Masons, Order of.....201–202
Grand Army of the Republic.....202
Indian Wars Veterans.....204
League of American Municipalities..209
Mechanical Engineers 209
Military Order of Foreign Wars.....207
Military Order Loyal Legion, U. S..203
Nat'l League for Prot. of Am. Inst'ns.209
Naval Architects and Marine Eng'rs.209
Naval Engineers: American Soc'y of.209
Naval Veterans, Nat'l Association of.205
Naval Order of U. S.....203
Odd Fellows, Order of.....202
Peabody fund 208
Red Cross Society.....206
Religious societies, see "Religious."
Ross (Betsy) Memorial Association..206
Sons of American Revolution.....206
Sons of the Revolution.....207
University Extension 207
War of 1812 Society 204
Young Men's Christian Ass'n.....198
Soldiers' votes laws.....163
Spanish-American Wars Society.....205
South Carolina: Area, etc.....228
Election tables.....303
Party platforms 89
Population 231
State officials 271
South Dakota: Area, etc.....228
Election tables.....303
Party platforms 90
Population 231
State officials 271
Spain: War with.....136 et seq.
Peace Commissioners 154
Peace treaty signed 155
Sports: Athletics 217
Baseball 215
Bicycling 217
Billiards 218
Chess 218
Cricket 219
Fencing 219
Football 219
Golf 220
Lawn tennis 221
Pigeon shooting 221
Pacing 226
Racqet 221
Rowing 221
Skating 222
Swimming 223
Trotting 226
Turf 223
Yachting 227
State Government officials.....265 et seq.
States: Admission to Union, date of...229
Election tables.....273 et seq.
Indebtedness 229
Nicknames of 229
Officials of States.....265 et seq.
Origin of 229
Population 229, 230, 231
Settlement dates.....229
Steamships: Records of fast trips.....214
Tariff bill. See Almanac of 1898.
Taxes: New internal revenue..... 98
Tennessee: Area, etc.....228
Election tables.....304
Party platforms 90
Population 231
State officials 271
Texas: Area, etc.....228
Election tables.....305
Party platforms 91

Page.
Population 231
State officials 271
Tidewater tables 6
Trade-mark laws 121
Treasury debt statement 164
Tribune Fresh-Air Fund 178
U. S. Government officials ..... 242 et seq.
Congress, acts and resolutions. 104 et seq.
Congress, appropriations for 1896, '97, '98, '99 110
Congress: Important committees 263
Congress, allotment from each State. 264
Congress, votes of States for mem's. 348
Congress, members of ..... 256 et seq.
Congress: Political complexion 264
Congress: War legislation 105
Constitution 21–27
Consular officials ..... 189 et seq.
Debt statements 168
Diplomatic service ..... 188 et seq.
Expenditures, revenue, etc., 1861–1898. 169
Interior Department officials 242
Interstate Commerce Commission 243
Judiciary and courts ..... 252 et seq.
Navy Department officials 247
Postoffice Department officials 242
President: See "President."
State Department officials 242
Treasury: Debt statement 164
Treasury Department officials 242
War Department officials 243
U. S. Ambassadors, Consuls, etc. ..... 188 et seq.
U. S. Attorneys 254
U. S. Senate: Members of 256
U. S. Senators: Election of .. 255 et seq.
University Extension movement 207
Uruguay: Rebellion 135
Utah: Area, etc 229
Election tables 307
Party platforms 92
Population 231
State officials 272
Venezuela affairs 135
Vessels, largest and fastest 214
Vermont: Area, etc 229
Election tables 308
Party platforms 93
Population 231
State officials 272
Virginia: Area, etc 229
Election tables 308
Party platforms 93
Population 231
State officials 272
Voting, qualifications for 241
War with Spain ..... 136 et seq.
War revenue law 98
Wars of U. S. (past): Troops engaged .. 229
Washington: Area, etc 229
Election tables 309
Party platforms 94
Population 231
State officials 272
Weather Bureau and signals 124
West Virginia: Area, etc 229
Election tables 310
Party platforms 96
Population 231
State officials 272
Wisconsin: Area, etc 229
Election tables 311
Party platforms 96
Population 231
State officials 272
Woman Suffrage laws 115
Wyoming: Area, etc 229
Election tables 312
Party platforms 97
Page.
Population 231
State officials 272
Young Men's Christian Ass'n 198

INDEX OF IMPORTANT SUBJECTS IN FORMER ISSUES.

Year. Page.
1898—Arbitration proceedings 84
1897—Bayard, T. F., censure of 82
1895—Behring Sea arbitration award .. 29
1897—Bond issue of United States 80
1896—China–Japan war 77
1895—China–United States treaty 257
1898—Crete revolution 336
1897—Cuba Revolution, history of 117
1898—Cuba Revolution, continued 335
1895—Federal Election laws, repeal of. 31
1896—Farm and home statistics of U. S. 95
1898—Floods in the United States 328
1896—Formosa ceded to Japan 76
1896—France–Madagascar war 79
1894—Gold coinage of the world, 1873–1892 137
1894—Gold production of the world, 1873–1892 137
1898—Greece–Turkey war 85
1895—Hawaii: Republic constituted ... 173
1898—Hawaiian affairs 330
1896—Income Tax law 146
1898—International Commercial Congress 93
1897—Italy's shipping law 104
1896—Japan–United States treaty 78
1895—Lexow Committee investigation .. 356
1897—Mexico–United States treaty 119
1897—Monetary system of the U. S ... 284
1896—Mora claim 25
1896—New–York City, founder of 149
1894—Reciprocity treaties 108
1894—Silver coinage and production of United States 137
1895—Statistics of real and personal property of United States 128
1895—Statistics of religious bodies of United States 185
1895—Statistics of conjugal condition of United States 183
1896—Sugar bounty decision 89
1897—Sugar bounty claims 114
1896—Tariff votes in Congress since 1790 125
1898—Tariff law (Dingley) of 1897 94
1895—Telescopes of the world 169
1897—Utah State Constitution 108
1897—Venezuela–Great Britain controversy 193

ADDENDA.

After the earlier pages of the Almanac went to press the following changes occurred: The Hon. Justin S. Morrill, United States Senator from Vermont, whose name appears in the lists of Senators on pages 257 and 263, died on December 28.

Robert R. McBurney, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association (see page 198), died on December 27.

Senor Don Matias Romero, Ambassador to the United States from Mexico (see page 188), died on December 30.

Major–General Wesley Merritt, United States Army, was ordered on December 30 to proceed to New–York and relieve Major–General William R. Shafter of command of the Department of the East. General Shafter was on the same date ordered to the command of the Department of the Pacific, and to relieve Major–General Henry C. Merriam. (See page 244, "Military Commands").

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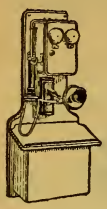

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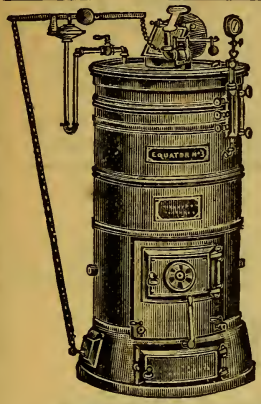

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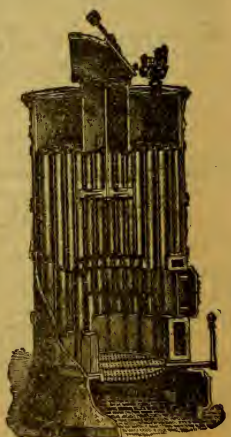

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